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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

ELEVEN VOLUMES.

—(2.)—

ARMY; NAVY.

Session

3 *February* —— 21 *March* 1857.

VOL. IX.

1857.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1857.

ELEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SECOND VOLUME.

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" RETURN concerning the late ARMY of the EAST:

Regiments (by Brigades and Divisions) which composed the Army of the East.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Serjeants, Drummers, Rank and File, with Date of Joining.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers and Men received from England prior to 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-Effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on 9th September 1855.	Regiments, by Brigades and Divisions.	Number of Officers Killed.	Number of Officers Wounded.	Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers Killed.	Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers Wounded.	Total Killed and Wounded.

" And, similar RETURN for ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL SAPPERS and MINERS."

War Office,
February 1857.

F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Herbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1857.

RETURN showing the following Particulars concerning the late Army of the East.

REGIMENTS (by Brigades and Divisions) which composed the Army of the East.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Sergeants, Drummers, and Rank and File.	Date of joining in the East.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England and Malta prior to 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on 9th September 1855.	Number of Officers Killed.	Number of Officers Wounded.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Killed.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers Wounded.	Total Killed and Wounded.
CAVALRY DIVISION:											
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 1st Dragoon Guards	353	10 Aug. 1855	-	25	-	328	–	–	–	–	–
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 4th ,, ,,	295	10 July 1854	178	70	49	354	–	–	1	4	5
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 5th ,, ,,	295	13 June –	185	80	51	332*	–	3	2	12	17
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 1st Dragoons	295	24 July –	181	68	55	353	–	4	2	7	13
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 2d ,,	299	8 Aug. –	195	80	37	377	–	4	2	57	63
1st (Heavy) Brigade: 6th ,,	279	7 July –	223	88	56	358	–	–	2	14	16
2d (Light) Brigade: 6th Dragoon Guards	354	14 Aug. 1855	-	13	1	326	–	–	–	–	–
2d (Light) Brigade: 4th Light Dragoons	299	1 – 1854	200	102	68	288	2	2	17	24	45
2d (Light) Brigade: 12th Lancers	514	9 May 1855	60	11	21	526	–	–	–	–	–
2d (Light) Brigade: 13th Light Dragoons	295	21 June 1854	199	85	59	322	3	3	11	31	48
3d (Hussar) Brigade. 8th Hussars	292	20 May –	170	104	52	292	2	3	19	21	45
3d (Hussar) Brigade. 10th ,,	658	17 April 1855	58	47	38	631	–	–	–	4	4
3d (Hussar) Brigade. 11th ,,	297	21 June 1854	171	104	59	305	–	2	26	29	57
3d (Hussar) Brigade. 17th Lancers	294	24 May –	181	111	53	294	2	5	32	34	73
TOTAL CAVALRY	4,819	- - -	2,001	988	599	5,086	9	26	114	237	386
ROYAL ARTILLERY	7,032	during May 1854	1,912	1,290	966	6,688	11	30	121	632	794
ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS	403	8 & 24 Apr. 1854 and 9 May –	532	218	119	598	9	13	32	86	140
FIRST DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: Grenadier Gds., 3d Bat.	904	28 April 1854	1,472	786	446	922	5	12	111	410	538
1st Brigade: Coldstream ,, 1st ,,	919	29 – –	671	739	28	601	8	6	77	202	293
1st Brigade: Scots Fusr ,, 1st ,,	935	28 – –	723	653	217	788	2	23	85	336	446
2d Brigade: 9th Foot	586	27 Nov. –	367	221	122	540	–	2	14	83	99
2d Brigade: 13th ,,	855	30 June 1855	131	65	24	897	–	–	–	11	11
2d Brigade: 31st ,,	742	22 May –	249	92	25	890	2	1	14	84	101
2d Brigade: 56th ,,	846	25 Aug. –	-	18	-	828	–	1	5	13	19
SECOND DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: 3d Foot	694	28 April 1855	262	128	37	791	–	13	48	259	320
1st Brigade: 30th ,,	692	12 May 1854	571	399	194	670	3	19	105	364	491
1st Brigade: 55th ,,	966	21 – –	539	319	371	817	5	18	87	412	522
1st Brigade: 95th ,,	911	24 April –	451	637	241	484	6	21	80	361	468
2d Brigade: 41st Foot	863	15 – –	521	387	246	794	6	13	110	426	555
2d Brigade: 47th ,,	682	14 Sept. –	503	328	222	719	–	9	84	216	309
2d Brigade: 49th ,,	898	19 April –	519	391	207	819	4	10	89	325	428
2d Brigade: 62d ,,	574	12 Nov. –	258	221	147	464	6	7	31	121	165
2d Brigade: 82d ,,	561	2 Sept. 1855	-	1	-	560	–	–	–	–	–

* *N.B.*—The casualties deducted from the strength sent out to the East will not always give the number remaining in the Crimea on the 9th September 1855, as the men at Scutari, &c., cannot be included as in the Crimea.

REGIMENTS (by Brigades and Divisions) which composed the Army of the East.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Sergeants, Drummers, and Rank and File.	Date of joining in the East.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England and Malta prior to 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on 9th September 1855.	Number of Officers Killed.	Number of Officers Wounded.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Killed.	Number of Non-commissioned Officer and Soldiers Wounded.	Total Killed and Wounded.
THIRD DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: 4th Foot	910	15 April 1854	553	300	366	797	–	5	22	142	169
1st Brigade: 14th ,,	689	1 Feb. 1855	246	40	82	813	–	–	9	46	55
1st Brigade: 39th ,,	700	1 Jan. –	291	95	34	815	1	1	3	46	51
1st Brigade: 50th ,,	912	15 April 1854	344	497	157	572	1	4	36	67	108
1st Brigade: 89th ,,	691	13 Dec. –	403	181	124	789	1	–	4	73	78
2d Brigade: 18th Foot	814	26 Dec. –	289	160	219	724	1	10	39	267	317
2d Brigade: 28th ,,	889	16 April –	548	433	307	697	–	9	24	89	122
2d Brigade: 38th ,,	909	11 May –	655	453	226	885	1	7	22	200	230
2d Brigade: 44th ,,	923	10 April –	453	434	198	604	–	8	23	156	187
FOURTH DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: 17th Foot	720	15 Dec. 1854	487	170	135	902	1	5	21	134	161
1st Brigade: 20th ,,	955	14 Sept. –	231	365	185	636	1	10	42	81	134
1st Brigade: 21st ,,	978	14 – –	417	363	234	798	–	10	34	100	144
1st Brigade: 57th ,,	774	23 – –	530	259	175	870	3	11	60	237	311
1st Brigade: 63d ,,	978	1 – –	338	452	158	706	4	8	17	127	156
2d Brigade: 46th Foot	963	8 Nov. –	310	526	158	589	1	2	20	71	94
2d Brigade: 48th ,,	851	21 April 1855	93	62	39	843	–	2	5	60	67
2d Brigade: 68th ,,	861	3 Sept. 1854	373	248	168	688	5	4	32	71	112
2d Brigade: Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.	975	30 July –	805	456	396	928	2	5	52	212	271
HIGHLAND DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: 42d Foot	914	9 June 1854	275	252	85	852	1	2	21	119	143
1st Brigade: 79th ,,	916	27 May –	333	343	154	752	–	2	7	55	64
1st Brigade: 92d ,,	491	15 Sept. 1855	167	– –	– –	not arrived	–	–	–	–	–
1st Brigade: 93d ,,	911	11 April 1854	342	295	188	755	1	2	8	95	106
2d Brigade: 1st Foot, 1st Batt.	911	5 May –	608	438	294	787	1	2	15	79	97
2d Brigade: 1st ,, 2d ,,	796	21 April 1855	356	64	86	735	1	8	19	146	174
2d Brigade: 71st ,,	891	22 Dec. 1854 / 3 Feb. 1855	126	70	50	897	–	–	– –	1	1
2d Brigade: 72d ,,	607	29 May –	264	90	33	638	–	–	6	48	54
LIGHT DIVISION:											
1st Brigade: 7th Foot	911	22 April 1854	663	439	163	816	5	23	102	402	532
1st Brigade: 23d ,,	909	25 – –	859	664	261	807	10	15	118	495	638
1st Brigade: 33d ,,	913	14 – –	581	283	537	674	7	21	95	293	416
1st Brigade: 34th ,,	597	9 Dec. –	620	286	133	798	5	18	71	375	469
1st Brigade: Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.	962	– April –	799	471	429	783	4	15	91	569	679
2d Brigade: 19th Foot	912	11 May –	421	435	215	536	1	20	73	502	596
2d Brigade: 77th ,,	903	17 April –	763	449	243	974	5	11	75	606	697
2d Brigade: 88th ,,	910	19 – –	561	351	712	408	5	16	114	400	535
2d Brigade: 90th ,,	813	5 Dec. –	303	213	107	796	3	15	44	221	283
2d Brigade: 97th ,,	889	20 Nov. –	282	409	112	650	7	9	67	198	281
Total Infantry	43,276	– – –	22,926	16,431	9,690	37,898	125	435	2,331	10,406	13,297
Staff Officers, exclusive of those belonging to Corps in the Crimea, who are included above, and consisted of 8 killed and 16 wounded	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3	11	– –	– –	14
GENERAL TOTAL OF ALL ARMS	55,530	– – –	27,371	18,927	11,374	50,270	157	515	2,598	11,361	14,631

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 2 October 1856.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, 13 September 1856.

GENERAL RETURN.

Original Strength on joining the Army, in Serjeants, Trumpeters or Drummers, Rank and File.	Date of Regiment joining in the East.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England and Malta prior to 9th Sept. 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th Sept. 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-effective from other Causes, prior to 9th Sept. 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on 9th Sept. 1855.	Date of Departure of Regiment from the East.
7,032	May 1854 - -	1,912	1,290	966	6,688	20th May 1856.

Woolwich (Head Quarters), 4 September 1856.

H. Palliser, A.A.G., R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AND ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Regiments, by Brigades and Divisions, which composed the Army in the East.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Serjeants, Drummers, Rank and File, with Date of Joining.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England prior to 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th Sept. 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on 9th Sept. 1855.	Regiments, by Brigades and Divisions.	ROYAL ENGINEERS. Number of Officers Killed.	ROYAL ENGINEERS. Number of Officers Wounded.	ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS. Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers Killed.	ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS. Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers Wounded.	ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS. Total Killed and Wounded.
—	403, 8th and 24th April 1854, and 9th May 1854.	532	218	119	598	- -	Killed - 9 Died of Wounds - 6 Died of Disease - 4 Drowned - 1 Total - - 20	13	Killed - - 33 Died of Wounds - 21 Total - - 54	102	135

Horse Guards, 5th August 1856.

E. Matson, D. A. G.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

DIVISIONS to which Troops and Batteries were Attached.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Serjeants, Drummers, and Trumpeters, and Rank and File, with Date of Joining.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England prior to the 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th Sept. 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on the 9th September 1855.	Number of Officers Killed.	Number of Officers Wounded.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Killed.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.	Total Killed and Wounded.
STAFF - - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1	4	- -	- -	5
CAVALRY DIVISION:										
C. Troop - - - -	208	98	51	58	204	- -	- -	1	- -	1
I. ,, - - - -	189	88	48	35	203	- -	1	1	- -	2
A. ,, - - - -	224	12	40	20	261	—	—	—	—	—
B. ,, - - - -	74	- - -	4	3	72	- -	- -	- -	1	1
	695									
FIRST DIVISION:										
X. Battery - - - -	194	10	11	1	193	—	—	—	—	—
SECOND DIVISION:										
B. Battery - - - -	183	120	59	28	204	1	- -	8	23	32
G. ,, - - - -	192	121	49	40	191	1	- -	3	19	23
B. C. B., Captain Pigoris -	119	42	7	19	114	- -	- -	- -	13	13
	494									

DIVISIONS to which Troops and Batteries were Attached.	Original Strength on joining the Army, in Serjeants, Drummers, and Trumpeters, and Rank and File, with Date of Joining.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men received from England prior to the 9th September 1855, exclusive of previous Column.	Number of Men Killed or Died up to 9th Sept. 1855.	Number of Men Invalided, or who became Non-effective from other Causes, prior to 9th September 1855.	Number of Men remaining in the Crimea on the 9th September 1855.	Number of Officers Killed.	Number of Officers Wounded.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Killed.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.	Total Killed and Wounded.
THIRD DIVISION:										
F. Battery	177	154	77	29	196	-	-	1	2	3
W. ,,	117	141	60	34	196	-	-	1	2	3
B. C. B., Major Boothby's	139	8	3	15	106	—	—	—	—	—
	433									
FOURTH DIVISION:										
P. Battery	217	72	34	31	203	1	-	1	17	19
Q. ,,	200	18	13	15	192	-	-	-	6	6
B. C. B., Lieut.-Col. Adye's	162	20	5	2	71	-	-	-	5	5
	579									
HIGHLAND DIVISION:										
A. Battery	183	8	36	66	189	-	-	2	4	6
H. ,,	190	10	44	28	195	-	-	2	9	11
B. C. B., Capt. Thompson	120	27	21	23	117	—	—	—	—	—
	493									
LIGHT DIVISION:										
E. Battery	190	86	54	44	198	1	1	6	13	21
Y. ,,	220	21	32	29	193	-	-	-	9	9
B. C. B., Capt. Travers	148	30	7	15	151	-	-	-	4	4
	558									
RESERVE ARTILLERY:										
J. Battery	187	56	17	17	189	-	-	-	7	7
V. ,,	153	7	22	12	184	—	—	—	—	—
	340									
SIEGE TRAIN:										
No. 6 Company, 11th Batt.	139	54	36	30	91	1	3	14	44	62
,, 7 ,, 11th ,,	149	50	51	47	104	-	3	8	36	47
,, 8 ,, 11th ,,	143	53	35	31	93	-	1	4	31	36
,, 1 ,, 12th ,,	137	40	49	27	99	-	3	5	30	38
,, 2 ,, 12th ,,	124	39	37	30	108	-	1	4	33	38
,, 3 ,, 12th ,,	114	36	33	23	105	-	2	2	24	28
,, 6 ,, 12th ,,	64	124	25	25	94	-	1	4	26	31
,, 7 ,, 12th ,,	116	62	31	23	89	2	1	4	23	30
,, 2 ,, 11th ,,	92	138	26	26	120	-	1	8	29	38
,, 4 ,, 2d ,,	145	16	33	18	118	-	-	1	24	25
,, 8 ,, 4th ,,	134	1	19	21	97	1	1	5	27	34
,, 5 ,, 9th ,,	109	20	20	10	102	-	-	7	23	30
,, 1 ,, 1st ,,	135	6	19	12	113	-	-	1	2	3
,, 1 ,, 5th ,,	120	28	33	14	98	-	2	6	27	35
,, 7 ,, 5th ,,	110	19	16	11	100	2	1	5	23	31
,, 8 ,, 7th ,,	181	4	13	21	152	-	1	3	36	40
,, 5 ,, 4th ,,	118	25	10	11	128	-	-	1	3	4
,, 8 ,, 6th ,,	100	25	9	14	108	-	-	1	15	16
,, 4 ,, 6th ,,	120	20	16	18	103	-	3	1	12	16
,, 2 ,, 1st ,,	134	- - -	20	- -	117	-	-	3	2	5
,, 3 ,, 1st ,,	133	- - -	3	5	130	-	-	1	1	2
,, 6 ,, 1st ,,	133	1	11	- -	124	-	-	2	6	8
,, 4 ,, 3d ,,	135	- - -	17	12	119	-	1	- -	9	10
,, 7 ,, 4th ,,	133	2	14	20	126	1	-	3	9	13
,, 1 ,, 7th ,,	113	- - -	- -	- -	113	-	-	- -	1	1
,, 6 ,, 8th ,,	115	- - -	- -	- -	115	-	-	2	2	4
	3,246									
TOTAL	7,032	1,912	1,290	966	6,688	12	30	121	632	795

Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery,
Woolwich, 13 September 1856.

H. Palliser,
A. A. G., R. A.

ARMY IN THE EAST.

RETURN

CONCERNING

THE LATE ARMY OF THE EAST.

(*Colonel Herbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1857.

42.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN to Two ADDRESSES of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 June and 14 July 1856; *for*,

(ADDRESS, 30 June 1856.)

"RETURN of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY who have been KILLED in the *Crimea*;"

"Like RETURN of the Number WOUNDED;"

"And, RETURN of the Total Number of HORSES belonging to the CAVALRY in the *Crimea* which have been Killed, and the Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the 1st day of June 1856 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 204, of Session 1854–55)."

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

(ADDRESS, 14 July 1856.)

"RETURN of the KILLED in ACTION, DIED of WOUNDS, and WOUNDED of the BRITISH ARMY in the *Crimea*, distributed according to their Service on the Staff or Regimentally; distinguishing Officers from Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, and specifying the Date of the Arrival and Departure of each Regiment."

(*Mr Patrick O'Brien.*)

War Office,
February 1857.

F. PEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1857.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Total Number of Officers and Men in the Army who have been Killed in the *Crimea* up to the 1st June 1856, distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 204, of Session 1854–55).

	NUMBER KILLED.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.
Cavalry - - - -	8	10	104
Artillery - - - -	10	10	111
Sappers and Miners - -	9	1	31
Infantry - - - -	119	140	2,191
Staff - - - - -	11	—	—
Total - - -	157	161	2,437

General Total - - - - - 2,755.

- - The numbers given in the former Return were extracted from *The London Gazettes*. Since then detailed information has been furnished by each Regiment, from which it would appear that certain officers and men were erroneously reported in the *Gazette* as "Killed."

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards,
25 September 1856.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

No. 2.

RETURN of the Total Number of Officers and Men in the Army who have been Wounded in the *Crimea*; of the Wounded who have since Died; of those who have been Invalided; of those who have Recovered and Returned to their Duty; of those who have Died from Sickness; of those Invalided, distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers, and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, up to the 1st June 1856 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 204, of Session 1854–55).

	Number Wounded.			Number of Wounded since Dead.			Number of Wounded since Invalided.		Number Recovered and Returned to duty.		Number Died from Sickness.			Number Invalided to the End of the War.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Men.
Cavalry - - -	22	21	216	4	1	25	Can only be given as in the last column under the head "Invalided."		38	585	23	53	954	70	8 50
Artillery - - -	30	37	595	1	4	48			98	1,171	10	35	1,263	164	1,953
Sappers and Miners -	12	7	79	6	1	22			18	154	5	7	168	41	176
Infantry - - -	422	514	9,892	73	79	1,753			528	8,920	104	479	12,935	862	10,602
Staff - - -	29	—	—	2	—	—			—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	515	579	10,782	86	85	1,848	- -	- -	682	10,830	147	574	15,320	1,137	13,581

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards,
25 September 1856.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Total Number of Horses belonging to the Cavalry in the *Crimea* which have been Killed; and the Total Number which have Died from other Causes, up to the 1st June 1856 (in continuation of Parliamentary, Paper No. 204, of Session 1854–55).

	Number of Horses Killed.	Number of Horses which have Died from other Causes.	TOTAL.
Cavalry - - - - - -	401	2,226	2,627

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards,
25 September 1856.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

RETURN of the KILLED in ACTION, DIED of WOUNDS, and WOUNDED, of the BRITISH ARMY in the *Crimea*, distributed Regimentally, distinguishing Officers from Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, and specifying the Date of the Arrival and Departure of each Regiment.

CORPS.	Killed in Action.			Died of Wounds.			Number Wounded.			DATE of ARRIVAL In the East.	DATE of DEPARTURE from the East.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters or Drummers and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters or Drummers and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters or Drummers and Rank and File.		
CAVALRY:											
1st Dragoon Guards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 August - 1855	19 and 22 June, and 16 and 23 July 1856.
4th „	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	10 July - - 1854	14 June 1856.
5th „	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	12	13 June - - „	5 June „
6th „	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	14 August - - 1855	14 May „
1st Dragoons	–	–	2	–	–	1	4	1	6	24 June - - 1854	13 May „
2d „	–	–	2	–	–	6	4	5	52	8 August - - „	19 July „
4th „	2	3	14	–	–	2	2	1	23	1 August - - „	4 and 5 May 1856.
6th „	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	4	10	7 July - - „	13 June 1856.
8th „	2	3	16	–	–	7	3	2	19	20 May - - „ and 7 June - - „	24 April „
10th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	17 April - - 1855	7 June „
11th „	–	2	24	1	–	3	2	1	28	21 June - - 1854	4 July „
12th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 May - - 1855	18 May „
13th „	3	1	10	–	–	3	3	4	27	21 June - - 1854	4 May „
17th „	2	1	31	2	–	2	5	1	33	24 May - - „	28 April „
TOTAL Cavalry	9	10	104	4	1	25	26	21	216		
Royal Artillery	11	10	111	1	4	48	30	37	595	During May - 1854	During May 1856.
Royal Sappers and Miners	9	1	31	6	1	22	13	7	79	8 April - - 1854 24 April - - „ 9 May - - „	23 and 27 May 1856. 12 June 1856. 11 and 31 July 1856.
FOOT GUARDS:											
Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.	5	3	108	1	1	32	12	19	391	28 April - - 1854	3 June 1856.
Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.	8	3	74	2	–	51	6	5	197	29 April - - „	3 June „
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.	2	5	80	2	1	23	23	15	321	28 April - - „	10 June „
TOTAL Foot Guards	15	11	262	5	2	106	41	39	909		
1st Foot, 1st Batt.	1	–	15	–	–	10	2	5	74	5 May - - 1854	3 July 1856.
1st Foot, 2d Batt.	1	–	19	1	1	14	8	6	140	21 April - - 1855	5 June „
3d „	–	5	43	3	3	27	13	18	241	28 April - - „	10 May „
4th „	–	–	22	2	–	16	5	4	138	15 April - - 1854	21 June „
7th „	5	8	94	3	8	74	23	21	381	22 April - „	11 June „
9th „	–	–	14	1	–	6	2	5	78	27 November - „	1 May „
13th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	30 June - - 1855	24 May „
14th „	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	3	43	1 February - „	20 June „
17th „	1	1	20	–	–	13	5	9	125	15 December - 1854	8 May „
18th „	1	1	38	–	2	48	10	25	242	26 December - „	20 June „
19th „	1	3	70	3	3	62	20	25	477	11 May - - „	11 and 15 June 1856.
20th „	1	2	40	2	2	39	10	1	80	7 August - - „	24 June 1856.
21st „	–	1	33	2	1	11	10	13	87	14 September - „	27 and 28 May 1856.
23d „	10	7	111	6	4	71	15	21	474	25 April - - „	14 June 1856.
28th „	–	1	23	–	–	18	9	2	87	16 April - - „	26 May „
30th „	3	1	104	7	2	47	19	12	352	12 May - - „	21 May „
31st „	2	2	12	–	–	11	1	5	79	22 May - - „	8 June „
33d „	7	6	89	1	1	20	21	27	266	14 April - - „	14 June „
34th „	5	1	70	2	2	44	18	17	358	9 December - „	14 June „
38th „	1	4	18	2	1	20	7	11	189	11 and 17 May „	26 June „
39th „	1	–	3	–	1	6	1	3	43	1 January - 1855	1 May „
41st „	6	6	104	3	3	32	13	11	415	15 April - - 1854	17 June „
42d „	1	–	21	–	2	6	2	3	116	9 June - - „	15 June „
44th „	–	–	23	4	3	28	8	11	145	10 April - - „	25 June „
46th „	1	1	19	–	–	12	2	4	67	8 November - „	17 and 20 May 1856.
47th „	–	3	81	2	1	35	9	3	213	19 April - - „	27 May 1856.
48th „	–	–	5	–	–	7	2	6	54	21 April - - 1855	30 May „
49th „	4	5	84	3	5	114	10	18	307	19 and 28 April 1854	17 June „
50th „	1	2	34	1	–	20	4	3	64	15 April - - „	10 and 12 July 1856.
55th „	5	3	84	1	3	55	18	33	379	21 May - - „	22 May 1856.
56th „	–	–	5	–	–	3	1	1	12	25 August - - 1855	12 July „
57th „	3	11	49	5	4	17	11	21	216	23 September - 1854	28 May „
62d „	6	5	26	1	–	6	7	4	117	12 November - „	7 May „
63d „	4	–	17	2	1	47	8	13	114	1 September - „	6 May „
68th „	5	–	32	1	–	19	4	2	69	3 September - „	17 May „
71st „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22 December - „ 3 February - 1855	22 June „
72d „	–	–	6	1	–	6	–	2	46	29 May - - - „	6 July „
77th „	5	7	68	–	1	333	11	6	600	17 April - - 1854	15 June „
79th „	–	–	7	–	1	4	2	3	52	27 May - - - „	15 June „

(*continued*)

RETURN of the Killed in Action, Died of Wounds, and Wounded, of the British Army in the *Crimea*—continued.

CORPS.	Killed in Action.			Died of Wounds.			Number Wounded.			DATE of ARRIVAL in the East.	DATE of DEPARTURE from the East.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers and Rank and File.		
82d Regiment - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 September - 1855	10 July 1856.
88th „ - - -	5	8	106	2	3	42	16	23	377	19 April - - 1854	9 June „
89th „ - - -	1	-	4	-	-	9	-	4	69	13 December - „	23 May „
90th „ - - -	3	4	40	1	1	47	15	16	205	5 December - „	15 June „
92d „ - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 September - 1855	24 May „
93d „ - - -	1	-	8	1	1	10	2	4	91	11 April - - 1854	17 June „
95th „ - - -	6	8	72	1	6	98	21	15	346	24 April - - „	19 June „
97th „ - - -	7	6	61	1	2	40	9	8	190	20 November - „	15 June „
Rifle Brigade: 1st Battalion	2	8	44	2	4	42	5	10	202	30 July - - „	4 June „
2d Battalion	4	9	82	1	5	51	15	18	551	— April - - „	8 June „
TOTAL Infantry - - -	110	129	1,929	68	77	1,647	394	475	8,983		
Staff Officers, exclusive of those belonging to corps in the Crimea, who are included above, and consisted of 8 killed, and 18 wounded	3	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-		
GENERAL TOTAL of all Arms - - -	157	161	2,437	86	85	1,848	515	579	10,782		

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 26 September 1856.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN of the Total Number of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY in the *Crimea* who have been KILLED, and the Number WOUNDED; and of the Total Number of HORSES belonging to the CAVALRY in the *Crimea* which have been Killed, and which have Died from other Causes, to 1 June 1856 (in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 204, Sess. 1854-5.)

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

RETURN of the KILLED in ACTION, DIED of WOUNDS, and WOUNDED, of the BRITISH ARMY in the *Crimea*, distributed according to their Service on the Staff, or Regimentally.

(*Mr. Patrick O'Brien.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 20 *February* 1857.

57.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1856;—*for*,

" RETURNS of the Names, with their Rank and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS of the ARMY who remained in the *Crimea* from the first Landing there till the end of the War: "

" Of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who remained from the first Landing until they Died or Fell in Action: "

" Of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who remained from the first Landing to the End of the War, with the exception of an interval of Absence, stating such Interval: "

" Of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who, arriving at any Period after the first Landing, remained till the End of the War, or who Died, or Fell in Action; with the Date of their Arrival, and of their Death: "

" And, of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who Left the *Crimea* before the End of the War; with the Date of their Arrival and Departure, and the Causes of such Departure."

War Office,
March 1857.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. William Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Names, with their Rank and Regiment (or Corps), of all Officers of the Army who remained in the *Crimea* from the first Landing there till the End of the War.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Codrington, Sir W. C., K.C.B.	General	-	Commander of the Forces.
Eyre, Sir W., K.C.B.	Lieutenant-general	-	Commanding 3d Division.
Rose, Sir H., K.C.B.	- ditto	-	Commissioner, French Head Quarters.
Windham, C. A., C.B.	- ditto	-	Chief of the Staff.
Pakenham, Hon. W. L., C.B.	Colonel	Unattached	Adjutant-general.
Wilbraham, R., C.B.	- ditto	- ditto	Assistant Adjutant-general, 2d Division.
Blane, R.	Lieutenant-colonel	- ditto	Military Secretary.
Foley, Hon. St G., C.B.	- ditto	- ditto	Assistant Commissioner, French Head Quarters.
Ross, R. L.	Major	- ditto	Assist. Quartermaster-general, Balaklava.
Romaine, W. G.	Deputy Judge Advocate General.	—	
Wilkin, H. J.	Cornet	11th Hussars.	
Gloag, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	- ditto.	
Miller, O. B.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Biddulph, M. A.	Lieutenant-colonel	Royal Artillery.	
Gordon, S. E.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Clarke, A.	2d Captain	- ditto.	
Whinyates, F. F.	- ditto	- ditto	On sick leave from 18 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1856.
Strangways, W. A. F.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
Ogilvie, A. W. A.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Thornhill, H.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Alderson, H. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Arbuthnot, H. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Biddulph, R.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Stirling, W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Hill, P. E.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Rideout, A. W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Broughton, L. D.	ditto	- ditto.	
Elliott, R. C.	Surgeon	- ditto.	
Bowen, E.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Coombe, W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Fogo, A. S.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Thornton, R.	- ditto	- ditto	Now Surgeon 9th Foot.
Fasson, S. H.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Wright, J. C. H.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Bourchier, E. F., C.B.	Lieutenant-colonel	Royal Engineers.	
Ewart, C. B.	Major	- ditto.	
Lennox, W. O.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
Leahy, A.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Donnelly, J. F. D.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Higgenson, G. W.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	Grenadier Guards	Brigade-major, Brigade of Guards.
Goodlake, G. L.	Captain	Coldstream Guards	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 1st Division.
Jervoise, H. C.	- ditto	- ditto	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Airey.
Baring, F.	Brevet Major	Scots Fusilier Guards.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, 1st Division.
Blane, S. J.	Captain	- ditto	Assistant Engineer, charge of Croatian labourers.
Allen, G.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Robinson, F., M.D.	Surgeon	- ditto.	
Todd, J. A. R.	Captain	1st Foot	Commandant Castle Hospital, Balaklava.
Rudd, W. F. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Brown, J. M.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Hurt, C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Brady, R. G.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Hope, F. H.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
Brown, J. C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Smith, H.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	3d Foot	Assistant Adjutant-general, 4th Division.
Thomson, G. L.	Brevet Major	4th Foot	Assistant Adjutant-general, Head Quarters.
Hamilton, F. F.	Captain	- ditto	To depôt, 19th March 1856.
Eccles, C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Sykes, A. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Maunsell, F. E.	Paymaster	4th Foot.	
De Lisle, R. F. V.	Surgeon	ditto.	
Scott, J. M.	Paymaster	ditto.	
Ward, W. P.	Surgeon	17th Foot.	
Chippendall, E.	Brevet Major	19th Foot	Brigade-major, Light Division.
Palmer, T.	Paymaster	ditto.	
Longmore, T.	Surgeon	ditto.	
Horn, F.	Brigadier-general	20th Foot	Commanding Brigade, Highland Division.
Butler, C. R.	Captain	ditto	Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Horn.
Steevens, G.	Lieutenant-colonel	ditto.	
Vaughan, H. B.	Lieutenant	ditto.	
Aylett, J.	Quartermaster	ditto.	
Wolseley, R.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Stewart, E. A. T.	Captain	21st Foot.	
Templeman, A.	ditto	ditto.	
Carleton, W. H.	ditto	ditto.	
Killeen, R.	ditto	ditto.	
Sheffield, J.	ditto	ditto	Aide-de-camp to Brigd.-general Trollope.
Lee, V. H.	Lieutenant	ditto.	
Patrickson, J. H.	Ensign	ditto.	
West, J. H., M. D.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Thackwell, J. E.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	22d Foot	Assistant Adjutant-general, 3d Division.
Harding, F. P.	ditto	ditto	Commandant at Balaklava.
Lysons, D., C. B.	Brevet Colonel	23d Foot	Commanding Brigade, Light Division.
Messiter, S. L.	Captain	28th Foot.	
Thwaites, J.	Lieutenant	ditto.	
Berry, H. A.	Paymaster	ditto.	
Lumsden, F.	Quastermaster	ditto.	
Brice, W. H.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Campbell, J. P.	Lieutenant	30th Foot	Attached to Commissariat Department.
Mundy, G. V. E., C. B.	Lieutenant-colonel	33d Foot	Sick on board ship from 29 August to 25 September 1855.
Vacher, F. S.	Brevet Major	ditto	To Constantinople in July 1855 with despatch bag, on duty; returned next steamer.
Muir, W. M., M. D.	Surgeon	ditto.	
Ogilvy, J., M. B.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Vyse, E.	Quartermaster	ditto.	
Loftus, W. J.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	38th Foot.	
Pocklington, J.	Captain	ditto.	
Twibill, J.	Paymaster	ditto.	
Lawlor, D. W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Lewis, J. H.	ditto	ditto.	
Baird, J.	Lieutenant	41st Foot	Promoted from ranks.
Elliott, A.	Quartermaster	ditto.	
Cameron, D. A., C. B.	Major-general	42d Foot	Commanding Highland Division.
Pitcairn, A.	Brevet Major	ditto	Brigade-major, Highland Division.
Montgomery, H.	Captain	ditto	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Cameron.
M'Leod, J. C.	ditto	ditto	On leave to Sinope, from 25 February to 15 March 1856.
Drysdale, J.	ditto	ditto.	
Ward, W. C.	ditto	ditto.	
Webber, W. G.	ditto	ditto.	
Scott, F. C.	ditto	ditto.	
Wood, W.	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	ditto.	
M'Gregor, A.	Quartermaster	ditto	Promoted from ranks.
M'Kinnon, W. A. M.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto.	
Spencer, Hon. A. A., C. B.	Brigadier-general	44th Foot	Commanding Brigade, 4th Division.
Faussett, W.	Brevet Major	ditto	Brigade-major, 3d Division.
Robinson, J.	ditto	ditto	Aide-de-camp to Brigd.-general Spencer.
M'Mahon, W.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	ditto.	
Ingham, G.	Lieutenant	ditto.	
Wood, W. A.	ditto	ditto.	
Mee, J.	Surgeon	ditto.	
Hart, W.	Quartermaster	ditto.	
Dallas, G. F.	Brevet Major	46th Foot	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Garrett.
Shervinton, C. R.	ditto	ditto	Commanding Battalion Land Transport Corps.
Knapp, G. H.	Lieutenant	ditto.	
Farren, R. T., C. B.	Lieutenant-colonel	47th Foot.	
Villiers, C. C.	Brevet Major	ditto.	
Hunter, F. W. F.	ditto	ditto.	
Lowry, J. A.	Captain	ditto.	

(*continued*)

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Lucas, J.	Captain	47th Foot.	
Buchanan, H. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Stokes, H. G. B.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
Quinn, T.	Ensign	- ditto	Promoted from ranks.
Palmer, T.	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	- ditto.	
M'Intosh, W.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
White, W. A., M. D.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Grant, J. J., C. B.	Lieutenant-colonel	49th Foot.	
Bellairs, W.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, 2d Division.
Earle, W. A.	Captain	- ditto	Aide-de-camp to Major-general Windham. Sick on board ship, from 29 August to 15 September 1855.
Armstrong, T. P.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Metcalfe, T.	Ensign	- ditto	Promoted from ranks.
Michell, H. S.	Paymaster	- ditto.	
Anderson, J. H.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Hannan, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Lock, A. C. K.	Brevet Major	50th Foot	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head-quarters.
Thompson, J.	Captain	- ditto.	
Lamb, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	Promoted from ranks.
Turner, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Werge, H. R.	Brevet Major	55th Foot	Brigade Major, 2d Division.
Richards, W. H.	Captain	- ditto.	
Harkness, J. G.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Burke, H.	Lieut. and Adjutant	- ditto.	
Paterson, F. L. T.	Captain	63d Foot.	
Bowles, V. H.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Wybergh, A.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Slack, J.	Ensign	- ditto.	
Ingram, H.	Paymaster	- ditto.	
Linford, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Mills, W. W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
O'Dell, F.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Finch, Hon. D. G.	Brevet Major	68th Foot.	
Cassidy, J.	Captain	- ditto.	
Vaughan, H.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Willis, G. H. F.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	77th Foot	Assistant Quartermaster-general, 4th Division.
Willington, R. B.	Captain	- ditto.	
Butts, F. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Scott, W. F.	Paymaster	- ditto.	
Burton, R. G., M. D.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Blissett, H.	Quartermater	- ditto	Promoted from ranks.
Stevenson, H. H.	Captain	79th Foot	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Highland Division.
Campbell, H. W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
M'Barnet, A. C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Cuming, E. W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Turner, F. C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Currie, F. G.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
M'Gill, W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Young, J.	Lieut. and Adjutant	- ditto.	
Steevens, N.	Brevet Major	88th Foot	Town-major, Sevastopol.
Gore, T.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Cape, E.	Ensign	- ditto	Promoted from ranks.
Evans, W.	Quartermaster	- ditto	- - ditto.
Harris, W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Mackenzie, K. D.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel	92d Foot	Assistant Quartermaster-general, Balaklava. To England, 7 March 1856, as evidence before Chelsea Commission.
Ewart, J. A.	- ditto	93d Foot.	
Cornwall, G.	Captain	- ditto	Sick on board the "Ottawa" for a short period.
Dalzell, J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Burroughs, F. W.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Crowe, R.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Fenwick, G. R.	Lieutenant	- ditto.	
Cooper, R. A.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Pollard, W. H.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Carmichael, G. L.	Captain	95th Foot	On board ship, from 21 January to 5 February 1855.
Sexton, J.	Lieut. and Adjutant	- ditto.	
Fasson, S. H.	Surgeon	- ditto.	

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Ferguson, R.	Assistant Surgeon	95th Foot.	
Campbell, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Ashton, J.	Lieutenant	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion.	
Large, J. E.	Paymaster	- ditto.	
Peacock, H.	Quartermaster	- ditto.	
Williams, J. J. P.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Macdonell, A., C. B.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	- ditto, 2d Bat.	
Woodford, C. J.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Brown, J. L., M. D.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto.	
Alexander T.	Surgeon, 1st Class	Staff	Now Inspector-general of Hospitals.
Paynter, J.	Surgeon	13th Light Dragoons.	Now Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.
Howard, E.	- ditto	20th Foot.	
Trousdell, W. G.	- ditto, 2d Class	Staff	Now Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards.
Smith, H. F.	Assistant Surgeon	16th Foot	- - ditto - 2d Class, Staff.
Webb, W. M.	- ditto	19th Foot.	
Carter, R. W.	- ditto	20th Foot.	
Ligertwood, T.	- ditto	40th Foot.	
Butler, R. L.	- ditto	44th Foot	On leave, from 19 March 1856.
Bryson, A.	- ditto	97th Foot.	
Sheehy, T.	- ditto	Staff.	
Findlay, G. H.	- ditto	ditto.	
Drake, W. H., C. B.	Deputy Commissary-general.	Commissariat Department.	
Carpenter, F. S.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Rolleston, P.	Assistant Commissary-general.	- ditto.	
Thompson, J. H.	Acting ditto	- ditto.	
Bailey, J.	Acting Assistant-Commissary-general.	Commissariat Department.	
Drew, C.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Cookesley, A. F.	Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.	- ditto.	
Baxlee, J. B.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Baynes, A. S.	- ditto	- ditto.	
Servantes, W. F. G.	- ditto	- ditto.	

No. 2.—RETURN of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who remained from the first Landing until they Died or Fell in Action.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Raglan, Lord, G. C. B.	Field-Marshal	Royal Horse Gds.	Died of disease, 28 June 1855. Commander of the Forces.
Estcourt, J. B.	Major-general	Unattached	Died, 24 June 1855. Adjutant-general.
Cathcart, Sir G., K. C. B.	- ditto	- ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854. Commanded 4th Division.
Cust, H.	Captain	Coldstream Gds.	Killed, 20 September 1854. Aide-de-camp to Major-general Bentinck.
Seymour, —	Lieut.-colonel	Scots Fusileir Guards.	Killed, 5 November 1854. Assistant Adjutant-general, 4th Division.
Allix, —	Captain	1st Foot	Killed, 5 November 1854. Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir De Lacy Evans.
Turner, H. W.	- ditto	- ditto	Died of disease, 1 March 1856.
Yea, —	Brevet Colonel	7th Foot	Killed, 18 June 1855. Commanded 1st Brigade, Light Division.
Sharpe, J. B.	Brevet Major	20th Foot	Died of wounds, 28 December 1854. Major of Brigade.
Chapman, S. R.	Captain	- ditto	Died, 20 September 1855. Assistant Engineer.
Campbell, W. P.	- ditto	23d Foot	Died of disease at Scutari, 22 March 1855. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at Scutari.
Marsh, H. S. St. V.	Lieutenant	33d Foot	Killed, 24 June 1855. Assistant Engineer.
Campbell, Sir John, bart.	Major-general	38th Foot	Killed, 18 June 1855. Commanded 1st Brigade, 4th Division.
Layard, A.	Captain	- ditto	Died of disease, August 1855. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 2d Division.
Johnstone, W.	- ditto	41st Foot	Died of disease, 9 October 1855. Provost Marshal.
Rooke, W. F.	- ditto	47th Foot	Died of wounds, October 1855. Major of Brigade.

(*continued*)

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Adams, —, C.B.	Major-general	49th Foot	Died of wounds, 17 December 1854. Commanded a Brigade, 2d Division.
Glazbrook, S. C.	Captain	ditto	Died of wounds, 18 December 1854. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 2d Division.
Butler, H. T.	ditto	55th Foot	Killed, 5 November 1854 ditto.
Goldie, G. L.	Brigadier-general	57th Foot	ditto ditto Commanded 1st Brigade, 4th Division.
Wellesley, E.	Brevet Major	73d Foot	Killed, 20 September 1854. Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.
Charteris, Hon. W.	Lieutenant	92 Foot	Killed, 25 October 1854. Extra Aide-de-camp to Major-general Earl of Lucan.
Strangways	Brigadier-general	Royal Artillery	Killed, 5 November 1854. Commanded Royal Artillery.
Tylden, —	ditto	Royal Engineers	Died of disease, 22 September 1854. Commanded Royal Engineers.
Nolan, J.	Captain	15th Hussars	Killed, 25 October 1854. Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir R. Airey.
Halkett, D.	Major	4th Lt. Dragoons	Killed, 25 October 1854.
Marshall, J.	Captain	ditto	Died of disease, 20 September 1855.
Sparke, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 25 October 1854.
Longmore, C.	Captain	8th Hussars	Died of disease, 3 September 1855.
Lockwood, G.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 25 October 1854.
FitzGibbon, Viscount	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto ditto.
Cresswell, W.	Captain	11th Hussars	Died of disease, 19 September 1854.
Annesley, Hon. R.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto 28 „ „
Houghton, P.	ditto	ditto	ditto 22 October „
Ancell, N.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto 10 August 1855.
Oldham, J.	Captain	13th Lt. Dragoons	Killed, 25 October 1854.
Goad, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Irvine, T.	Adjutant	ditto	Died of disease, 26 September 1854.
Montgomery, H.	Cornet	ditto	Killed, 25 October 1854.
Foster, C.	Quartermaster	ditto	Died of disease, 25 January 1855.
Willett, A.	Major	17th Lancers	ditto 22 October 1854.
Winter, G.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 25 October 1854.
Thomson, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto ditto.
Cleveland, —	Cornet	ditto	Died of wounds, 6 November 1854.
Gavin, G.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	Died of disease, 9 June 1855.
Townsend, S. P.	Major	Royal Artillery	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Swinton, W. J.	ditto	ditto	Died, 2 January 1855.
Dew, A.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Guille, W. D.	ditto	ditto	Died, 28 October 1854.
Singer, H. C.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died 3 „ „
Walsham, A.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Cockerill, R. H.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Alexander, C. C.	Lieut.-colonel	Royal Engineers	Died, 19 October 1854.
Tylden, R.	Brevet Colnel	ditto	Died of wounds, 2 August 1855.
Craigie, A. D.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 13 March 1855.
Inglis, W. M.	Second Captain	ditto	Lost in the "Prince," 14 November 1854.
Murray, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 18 June 1855.
Baynes, C. E. S.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 7 May 1855.
Teesdale, H. G.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto 22 October 1854.
Graves, T. M.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 18 June 1855.
Hood, Hon. F.	Brevet Colonel	Grenadier Guards, 3d Battalion.	ditto 18 October 1854.
Cox, —	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	Died of disease, 26 September 1854.
Pakenham, E.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Rowley, A.	Captain	ditto	ditto 16 October „
Neville, Hon. A.	ditto	ditto	ditto 5 November „
Newman, Sir R., Bart.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Huthwaite, F.	Surgeon	ditto	Died of wounds, 30 September 1854.
Dawson, Hon. V.	Lieut.-colonel	Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion.	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Cowell, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 6 November 1854.
Elliot, Hon. G.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Bouverie, H.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Ramsden, F.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 5 November 1854.
Drummond, Hon. R.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 1 October 1855.
Disbrowe, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died of wounds, 6 November 1854.
Greville, G.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Drummond, H.	Lieut.-colonel	Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Battalion.	ditto 13 August 1855.
Buckley, D.	Captain	ditto	ditto 7 September 1855.
Chewton, Viscount	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 8 October 1854.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Cobbe, H.	Brevet Colonel	4th Foot	Died of wounds, 6 August 1855.
Arnold, W.	Captain	ditto	ditto 5 May 1855 (while a prisoner of war).
Leahy, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	Died of disease, 18 September 1855.
Mills, F.	Lieut.-Colonel	7th Foot	Died of wounds, 18 August 1855.
Monck, Hon. W.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Hare, Hon. C.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 22 September 1854.
Molesworth, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died of disease, 5 October 1854.
Hobson, J.	Adjudant	ditto	Killed, 18 June 1855.
Langham, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Died of disease, 4 February 1855.
Unett, T.	Lieut.-colonel	19th Foot	Died of wounds, 14 September 1855.
Godfrey, P.	Captain	ditto	ditto 13 „ „
Ker, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto 7 November 1854.
Stockwell, G.	Ensign	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Lye, R.	Captain	20th Foot	Died of disease, 10 September 1854.
Dowling, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Parr, F.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 25 March 1856.
Kekewich, L.	ditto	ditto	ditto 16 February 1855.
Ainslie, F.	Lieut.-colonel	21st Foot	Died of wounds, 14 November 1854.
Hurt, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto 6 „ „
Chester, H.	Lieut.-colonel	23d Foot	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Evans, F.	Captain	ditto	ditto ditto.
Wynn, A.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Hughes, G.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 11 December 1854.
Poole, W.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 24 September 1855.
Connolly, J.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Dyneley, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto 9 September 1855.
Radcliffe, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto 20 September 1854.
Young, Sir W., Bart.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Anstruther, H.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Butler, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Holford, S.	ditto	28th Foot	Died of disease, 27 November 1855.
Bell, M.	ditto	ditto	ditto 7 January „
Spence, S.	Quartermaster	ditto	ditto 7 November „
Hoey, W.	Lieut.-colonel	30th Foot	ditto 29 September 1854.
Patullo, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 9 September 1855.
Connolly, A.	Captain	ditto	ditto 6 November 1854.
Luxmoore, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Gibson, A.	ditto	ditto	ditto 5 November „
Lewin, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 7 November 1854.
Johnson, W.	Ensign	ditto	Died of disease, 25 September „
Blake, F.	Lieut.-colonel	33d Foot	ditto 23 August 1855.
Gough, T.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 18 September 1855.
Burke, U.	Captain	ditto	Died of disease, 18 January „
Montague, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Worthington, W.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Bennett, V.	ditto	ditto	ditto 18 June 1855.
Thorold, H.	Ensign	ditto	ditto 5 November 1854.
M'Grath, P.	Paymaster	ditto	Died of disease, 9 February 1855.
Vaughan, J.	Captain	38th Foot	Died of wounds, 16 June „
Davies, O.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 18 June 1855.
Eman, J.	Lieut.-colonel	41st Foot	Died of wounds, 10 September 1855.
Carpenter, G.	ditto	ditto	ditto 6 November „
Richards, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Swaby, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Stirling, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.
Harriott, H.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 8 December 1854.
Taylor, A.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Anderson, W.	Surgeon	ditto	Died of Disease, 3 January 1855.
Lamont, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto 5 „ „
Cunningham, R.	Captain	42d Foot	ditto 5 September 1855.
Fraser, R.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 16 July 1855.
Fenwick, B.	ditto	44th Foot	Died of wounds, 20 June 1855.
Agar, Hon. C.	ditto	ditto	ditto 18 „ „
Caulfield, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto 19 „ „
Eyre, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died of disease, 15 October 1854.
Thompson, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto 5 „ „
O'Toole, W.	Captain	46th Foot	ditto 21 September 1854.
Woolcomb, J.	Lieutenant	47th Foot	Died of wounds, 7 October 1854.
Powell, C.	Major	49th Foot	Killed, 28 October 1854.
Dalton, J.	ditto	ditto	ditto 5 November 1854.
Glazbrook, C.	ditto	ditto	ditto 19 December „
Rochfort, G.	Captain	ditto	ditto 9 September 1855.
Armstrong, A.	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	ditto	ditto 5 November 1854.
Beckwith, H.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Died of disease, 17 October 1854.

(*continued*)

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENTS OR CORPS.	REMARKS.
Möller, J.	Major	50th Foot	Died of wounds, 22 December 1854.
Dashwood, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Cuddy, W.	Lieut.-colonel	55th Foot	ditto, 8 September 1855.
Rose, J.	Major	ditto	ditto, 20 September 1854.
Shaw, J.	Captain	ditto	ditto „ „
Warren, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died of disease, 22 December 1854.
Birch, L.	ditto	ditto	ditto 9 October „
Taylor, W.	ditto	ditto	ditto 20 September „
Norris, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto 22 November „
Swiny, E.	Lieut.-colonel	63d Foot	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Harrison, G.	Major	ditto	ditto, 7 July 1855.
Curtois, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto, 5 November 1854.
Morgan, T.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 14 November 1854.
Mackesy, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto 7 March 1856.
Twysden, H.	Ensign	ditto	Died of wounds, 9 November 1854.
Clutterbuck, J.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Smyth, H.	Lieut.-colonel	68th Foot	Died of wounds, 23 November 1854.
Wynne, H.	Major	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Edwards, R.	Captain	ditto	ditto, 11 May 1855.
Marshall, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto, 8 June „
Barker, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto, 5 November 1854.
Smyth, H.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 14 March 1855.
O'Leary, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Killed, 17 October 1854.
Egerton, G.	Brevet Colonel	77th Foot	ditto, 20 April 1855.
Lempriere, A.	Captain	ditto	ditto, 19 „ „
Gilby, B.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 23 July 1855.
Crofton, E.	ditto	ditto	ditto 26 September 1854.
Nicholson, J.	ditto	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Maine, A.	Lieutenant	ditto	Died of disease, 21 November 1854.
Walmsley, R.	ditto	ditto	ditto 4 October „
Alder, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto 6 „ „
Macartney, C.	Surgeon	ditto	Died of wounds, 11 April 1855.
Maitland, A.	Captain	79th Foot	Died of disease, 7 October „
Grant, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto 1 „ „
Hill, A.	ditto	22d Foot	Died of disease, 22 June 1855. Attached to 79th Foot.
Norton, E.	Major	88th Foot	Died of disease, 20 May 1855.
Bayley, E.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds, 8 June „
Wray, J.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 7 June 1855.
Grogan, H.	ditto	ditto	ditto, 8 September 1855.
Webb, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto, 7 June 1855.
Maule, D.	Adjutant	ditto	Died of wounds, 14 November 1854.
Banner, R.	Major	93d Foot	Died of disease, 6 October 1854.
M'Gowan, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of wounds while a prisoner of war, 14 August 1855.
Abercrombie, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1855.
Wemyss, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 13 June 1855.
Champion, J.	Major	95th Foot	Died of wounds, 30 November 1854.
Davies, J.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 5 April 1855.
Dowdall, G.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 20 September 1854.
Eddington, J.	ditto	ditto	
Polhill, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	
Eddington, E.	ditto	ditto	
Kingsley, J.	Adjutant	ditto	
Braybrook, W.	Lieutenant	Ceylon Rifles (attached to 95th Foot).	
Beckwith, T.	Lieut.-colonel	Rifle Brigade; 1st Battalion.	Died of disease, 25 September 1854.
Rooper, E.	Major	ditto	Died of wounds, 10 November „
Cartwright, A.	Captain	ditto	Killed, 5 November 1854.
Tryon, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto, 20 „ „
Godfrey, A.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 27 November 1854.
Shorrock, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto 21 September „
Hammond, M.	Captain	Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion.	Killed, 8 September 1855.
Forman, E.	ditto	ditto	ditto, 18 June „
Malcolm, L.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto, 5 November 1854.
Gower, Lord F. L.	ditto	ditto	Died of disease, 6 October 1854.
Mitchell, J.	Surgeon, 1st class	staff	ditto 24 September 1854.
Pine, C.	ditto	ditto	ditto 6 March 1855.
Mackay, P.	ditto, 2d class	ditto	ditto 5 October 1854.
Morris, J.	Assistant Surgeon	53d Foot	ditto 22 November 1854.
Brown, W.	ditto	94th ditto	ditto 26 „ „
Reid, A. R.	ditto	staff	ditto 5 October 1854.
Smith, F.	ditto	ditto	ditto 9 February 1855.

No. 3.—RETURN of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all Officers who remained in the *Crimea* from the first Landing to the End of the War, with the exception of an interval of Absence, stating such Absence.

NAMES, &c.	RANK.	Regiment or Corps.	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE From	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE To	REMARKS.
Sterling, A. C., C.B., Assistant Adjutant-general, Highland Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	Unattached -	4 Nov. 1855	15 Feb. 1856	On private affairs. To England, 8 May 1856. Force broken up.
Paulet, Lord W., C.B., Commanding Light Division.	Major-general -	- ditto - -	19 Nov. 1854	8 Oct. 1855	In this interval he commanded in the Bosphorus. To England 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Herbert, Hon. P. E., C.B., Quartermaster-general.	Colonel - -	- ditto - -	21 Sept. –	28 Sept. 1854	On board ship wounded.
			1 May 1855	20 May 1855	Private affairs. To England 25 June 1856. Force broken up.
Colborne, Hon. F., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-general, 3d Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	7 Nov. –	20 Feb. 1856	On private affairs. To England, 11 May 1856. Force broken up.
Hallewell, E. G., Assistant Quartermaster-general, 4th Division.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	- ditto - -	22 Nov. 1854	31 Dec. 1854	On medical certificate. To England, 12 July 1856. Force broken up.
Cathcart, Hon. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Light Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	22 June 1855	25 July 1855	On medical certificate.
			5 Apr. 1856	- - -	To England. Did not return.
Shadwell, L., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Highland Division.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	26 Aug. 1855	20 Sept. 1855	On board ship.
			6 Dec. –	25 May 1856	On private affairs. To England, 16 June 1856. Force broken up.
Morris, W., C.B. - - -	Brevet Lt.-colonel	17th Lancers -	25 Oct. 1854	Dec. 1855	Wounded. Joined at Scutari, and in December 1855 proceeded to Kertch with Turkish Contingent. Returned to England in June 1856.
Russell, Sir C., bart., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 1st Division.	Brevet Major -	Grenadier Guards	1 Nov. 1855	13 Mar. 1856	On private affairs. Ordered to England, 6 June 1856. Force broken up.
Cadogan, Hon. G., attached to Sardinian army.	Colonel - -	- ditto - -	24 Nov. 1854	24 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			13 Jan. 1855	6 May 1855	Medical certificate. Returned with Sardinian army. To England, 20 May 1856. Fore broken up,
Sturt, C. N., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Craufurd.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	6 Nov. 1854	18 Nov. –	On medical certificate, and subsequently to England to join 2d Battalion. To England 5 June 1856. Force broken up.
Percy, Hon. H. H., employed on special service.	Colonel - -	- ditto - -	6 Jan. 1855	May –	On medical certificate. To Genoa on special service, 28 July 1855. Returned in December 1855. To England with regiment, on force being broken up.
Bingham, Lord, extra Aide-de-camp to Earl of Lucan.	Brevet Major -	Coldstream Guards	17 Feb. –	3 Oct. –	To England with Earl of Lucan. Went home with battalion, on force being broken up.
Airey, T., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Light Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	6 Oct. –	28 Mar. 1856	On private affairs. Ordered to England on 15 June 1856. Force broken up.
Hardinge, Hon. A., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	26 Dec. 1854	25 May 1855	On medical certificate. Ordered to England on 25 June 1856. Force broken up.
Campbell, Hon. H. W., Aide-de-camp to General Sir W. Codrington.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	1 Oct. 1855	25 Oct. –	On medical certificate.
			1 Dec. –	8 May 1856	On medical certificate. Returned to England with Sir W. Codrington.
Fielding, Hon. P. R. B., Major of Brigade, 1st Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	7 Nov. 1854	Aug. 1855	On medical certificate. To England with battalion. Force broken up.
Neville, E., Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir R. England.	Brevet-Major -	Scots Fusilier Guards.	1 Dec. –	14 Dec. 1854	On private affairs.
			1 Aug. 1855	8 Mar. 1856	Posted to 2d Battalion at home. To England with battalion, on the force being broken up.
Knollys, W. W., Assistant Engineer.	Lieutenant -	- ditto - -	Sept. 1854	Oct. 1855	On medical certificate. To England with battalion, on force being broken up.
Stephenson, F. C. A., Military Secretary to Commander of Forces.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	7 Aug. 1855	31 Dec. –	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Scarlett, Hon. W. F., extra Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Hon. W. Y. Scarlett.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	22 Nov. –	Mar. 1856	Private affairs. To England with battalion, on force being broken up.
Daveney, B., Commandant at Balaklava.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	1st Foot - -	15 Dec. 1854	Feb. –	On medical certificate. To England with regiment, on force being broken up.
Robertson, P., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir W. Eyre.	Brevet Major -	4th Foot - -	3 Dec. 1855	29 – –	On private affairs. To Canada as Aide-de-camp to Sir W. Eyre, 25 April 1856.
Cooper, J. H., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Yea.	Captain - -	7th Foot - -	19 July –	– –	On private affairs. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
St. Clair, S. G. B., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir W. Eyre.	Lieutenant -	21st Foot -	Nov. 1854	Mar. 1855	Wounded. To England with Sir W. Eyre, 25 April 1856.
Torrens, H. D., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	Brevet Major -	23d Foot - -	8 – –	Feb. –	To Malta with Brigadier-general Torrens. Ordered to England, 24 June 1856. Force broken up.
Duff, J., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Lysons.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	5 – –	22 Sept. –	Prisoner of war. To England with regiment, 15 June 1856. Force broken up.
Granville, B., Aide-de-camp to Lord W. Paulet.	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Dec. –	16 – –	On medical certificate. To England with regiment, 15 June 1856. Force broken up.
Adams, F., C.B., commanded a brigade, 3d Division.	Colonel - -	28th Foot -	2 Jan. 1855	28 Feb. –	On private affairs.
			7 Oct. –	Mar. 1856	On private affairs. To Malta with regiment on 24 May 1856. Force broken up.
Whitmore, ——, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B.	Lieut-colonel -	30th Foot -	5 Nov. 1854	Feb. 1855	To Malta with Sir G. Brown.
			5 June 1855	11 Mar. 1856	To Malta on duty. To Gibraltar with corps, on force being broken up.

(*continued*)

NAMES, &c.	RANK.	Regiment or Corps.	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE From	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE To	REMARKS.
Pretyman, W., Major of Brigade, Light Division.	Brevet Major	33d Foot	22 Nov. 1854 1 Dec. 1855	End of Dec. 1854 12 Dec. 1855	On medical certificate. On private affairs. To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Snodgrass, ——, Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir J. Campbell.	ditto	38th Foot	25 June –	4 Jan. 1856	On private affairs. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Hume, G., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir J. Campbell, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, 3d Division.	ditto	ditto	28 – – 6 Dec. –	15 July 1855 29 Feb. 1856	On private affairs. On private affairs. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Boyle, J. F. C., Town Adjutant, Balaklava.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	2 Jan. 1855	To Scutari in charge of invalids. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Daniell, C. F., Major of Brigade, 3d Division.	Brevet Major	ditto	16 July 1855	20 Aug. –	On medical certificate. To England in July 1856. Force broken up.
Rowlands, H., Major of Brigade, 2d Division.	ditto	41st Foot	8 Nov. 1854	Dec. 1854	Wounded. To England with regiment, 17 June 1856. Force broken up.
Bligh, F. C., Member of the Mixed Commission.	Captain	ditto	18 Sept. – 8 Nov. – 24 Oct. 1855	Oct. – 12 July 1855 12 Nov. –	On medical certificate. - - ditto. On private affairs. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Sankey, W., Assistant Quartermaster-general, 1st Division.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	47th Foot	16 Dec. 1854	13 July –	On medical certificate. To England, 6 June 1856. Force broken up,
Hamilton, H. M., Assistant Quartermaster-general, 2d Division.	- - ditto	ditto	12 – –	2 Feb. –	On medical certificate. To England, 12 July 1856. Force broken up.
Haly, W. O'G., C.B., commanded 2d Brigade, 2d Division.	Colonel	ditto	Nov. –	Sept. –	Wounded. To Malta with regiment, 27 May 1856. Force broken up.
Adams, C., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Adams.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	49th Foot	6 – – 8 Sept. 1855	16 Jan. – 25 Sept. –	Wounded. On board ship. To England with regiment, 17 June 1856. Force broken up.
Dewar, J. W., Town Major, Sebastopol.	Brevet Major	ditto	16 Nov. –	5 Dec. –	On private affairs. To England with regiment on 17 June 1856. Force broken up.
Weare, E. H., Commandant, Head Quarters.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	50th Foot	20 Sept. 1854	17 Aug. –	Wounded. To England, 3 July 1856. Force broken up.
England, R., Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Sir R. England.	Captain	55th Foot	18 Nov. –	24 Oct. –	On medical certificate. To Gibraltar with regiment. Force broken up.
Warren, C., C.B., commanded 1st Brigades, 2d and 3d Divisions.	Colonel	ditto	Nov. –	24 July –	Wounded. Ordered to England, 20 June 1856. Force broken up.
Campbell, Sir Colin, G.C.B., commanded Highland Division.	Lieut.-general	67th Foot	4 Nov. 1855	15 Feb. 1856	On private affairs. To England, 8 May 1856. Force broken up.
Morant, H. H., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general H. Shirley.	Captain	68th Foot	8 Nov. 1854	10 Sept. 1855	On medical certificate, and with depôt companies. To Corfu with regiment. Force broken up.
Bourke, Hon. J. J., Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Lord W. Paulet.	Major	88th Foot	22 – – 6 Dec. 1855	Sept. – 5 Mar. 1856	To Scutari with Lord W. Paulet. On private affairs. To England, 9 June 1856. Force broken up.
Hope, Hon. A., Major of Brigade, 3d Division.	Lieut.-colonel	93d Foot	23 Apr. –	26 – –	Resigned Staff appointment on promotion, and joined 60th Rifles. Returned as Lieutenant-colonel 93d Foot. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Curzon, Hon. L., Assistant Military Secretary, and Aide-de-camp to Commander of Forces.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	Rifle Brigade	10 Sept. –	26 Nov. 1855	To England with despatches. To England, 3 July 1856. Force broken up.
Clifford, Hon. H., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Buller, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Light Division.	Brevet Major	ditto	25 May –	7 June –	To Scutari with Brigadier-general Buller. To England with regiment, 4 June 1856. Force broken up.
Elliot, Hon. G., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, 4th Division.	ditto	ditto	18 Feb. –	7 July –	On medical certificate. To England with regiment, 4 June 1856. Force broken up.
Colvile, Hon. W. J., Aide-de-camp to General Sir J. Simpson.	ditto	ditto	11 Nov. –	13 Mar. 1856	To England with Sir J. Simpson. To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Glyn, J. R., Assistant Adjutant-general, Light Division.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	ditto	21 Dec. –	30 Jan. –	To England, 15 June 1856. Force broken up.
Lawrence, A. J., C.B., commanded 2d Brigade, Light Division.	Colonel	ditto	12 Apr. –	24 Dec. 1855	On medical certificate. To England, 10 June 1856. Force broken up.
Thynne, W. F., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Lord W. Paulet.	Captain	ditto	Nov. 1854 21 July 1855 17 Sept. – 20 Mar. 1856	Dec. 1854 15 Aug. 1855 5 Oct. – 14 Apr. 1856	On medical certificate. On board ship. On medical certificate. On private affairs. To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Adye, J. M., C.B., Assistant Adjutant-general, Royal Artillery.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	Royal Artillery	30 Oct. 1855	31 Dec. 1855	On private affairs. To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Field, T. S. P., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Royal Artillery.	Brevet Major	ditto	10 Oct. 1854 6 Aug. 1855	10 Dec. 1854 20 Aug. 1855	On medical certificate. On medical certificate. To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Dacres, Sir R. J., K.C.B., commanded Royal Artillery.	Major-general	ditto	30 – –	Oct. –	On medical certificate. To England, 6 June 1856. Force broken up.
Fortescue, C. W., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Royal Artillery.	Brevet Lt.-colonel	ditto	25 Sept. – 7 Feb. 1856	25 – – 29 Feb. 1856	On medical certificate. On private affairs. To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
De Havilland, J., Sub-Electric Telegraph Department.	Brevet Major	ditto	1 Mar. 1855	6 Sept. 1855	To England on promotion. To England, 7 July 1856. Force broken up.
Neville, G.	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	24 Oct. 1854 28 Mar. 1856	10 Dec. 1854 5 Apr. 1856	On medical certificate. On private affairs. To Corfu, 26 May 1856. Force broken up.
Stopford, G. M., Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Sir J. Burgoyne.	Captain	ditto	23 June 1855	10 – –	To England on duty. To England, 12 July 1856. Force broken up.
Thomas, H. J.	Lieut.-colonel	Royal Artillery	Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	To Malta on sick leave.
Yelverton, Hon. W. C.	Major	ditto	Mar. 1855	Sept. 1855	Ordered home on promotion.
Boothby, J. G.	ditto	ditto	July –	Nov. –	- - - ditto.
Hoste, D. E., C.B.	ditto	ditto	Feb. –	Apr. –	Invalided.

NAMES, &c.	RANK.	Regiment or Corps.	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE From	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE To	REMARKS.
Grylls, S. M.	Major	Royal Artillery	July 1855	Mar. 1856	Leave to England.
Chappell, R. A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	1 Oct. –	13 Feb. –	
Montagu, H. W.	Major	Royal Engineers	22 Mar. –	4 Aug. 1855	Prisoner of war.
De Vere, F. H.	ditto	ditto	27 Oct. –	13 Apr. 1856	In England.
Graham, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 July –	31 Aug. 1855	Sick at Scutari.
Peel, E.	Lieut.-colonel	11th Hussars	Dec. 1854	10 days	And to Scutari on duty in April 1855.
Cook, E.	Brevet-major	ditto	20 Aug. 1855	5 Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Inglis, J.	Captain	ditto	Jan. –	Nov. –	ditto.
Trevelyan, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 – –	Mar. 1856	Wounded.
Yates, J.	Adjutant	ditto	8 Aug. –	16 – –	On sick leave..
Kauntze, H.	Quartermaster	ditto	22 – –	Mar. –	ditto.
Dunkellin, Lord	Lieut.-colonel	Coldstream Gds., 1st battalion.	22 Oct. 1854	8 Dec. 1854	Prisoner of war.
			9 Dec. –	8 Oct. 1855	To 2d battalion.
			Jan. 1856	Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Armytage, H.	Major	ditto	12 Oct. 1855	Feb. –	ditto.
Crawley, P.	ditto	ditto	26 Nov. –	Mar. –	ditto.
Skelton, J.	Battalion Surgeon	ditto	1 Nov. 1854	Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Wyatt, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	21 Dec. –	Oct. –	ditto.
			10 July 1855	10 Aug. –	ditto.
Berkeley, C.	Lieut.-colonel	Scots Fus. Gds., 1st battalion.	Sept. 1854	17 – –	Wounded.
Hepburn, H.	ditto	ditto	Sept. –	2 May –	On sick leave.
Fraser, Hon. A.	Brevet Major	ditto	Dec. –	Oct. –	On sick leave, and to 2d battalion.
Astley, J.	ditto	ditto	Sept. –	2 May –	Wounded.
Gipps, R.	Captain	ditto	Nov. –	Oct. –	On sick leave.
Lindesay, R.	Adjutant	ditto	Nov. –	Dec. 1854	
			Mar. 1855	Aug. 1855	
			1 Jan. 1856	29 Feb. 1856	
Baker, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Sept. 1854	8 Mar. –	On sick leave.
Dalrymple, J.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	1 Oct. –	8 – –	Wounded.
Wells, F.	Brevet Major	1st Foot (1st battalion.)	9 Dec. 1855	Mar. –	On sick leave.
Kirk, C.	Captain	ditto	June –	26 Dec. 1855	ditto.
Cookworthy, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 Jan. 1856	29 Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Hope, J.	ditto	ditto	Jan. 1855	Feb. 1855	
Hearn, J. B.	Surgeon	ditto	20 Mar. –	14 Oct. –	On sick leave.
Hort, J.	Lieut.-colonel	4th Foot	3 Dec. –	29 Feb. 1856	
Paton, J.	Captain	ditto	17 Oct. 1854	Oct. 1854	On sick leave.
Burridge, T.	Ensign	ditto	17 Jan. 1855	15 Mar. 1855	Sent home. Promoted from Quartermaster-serjeant.
Connell, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	17 Feb. 1856	20 Mar. 1856	On sick leave. Promoted form Serjeant-major.
Watson, C.	Major	7th Foot	Sept. 1854	15 Sept. 1855	On sick leave.
Appleyard, F.	Captain	ditto	Sept. 1855	Feb. 1856	ditto.
Tryon, T.	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1854	Oct. 1854	ditto.
			28 Nov. –	18 Mar. 1856	On sick leave, and joined depôt.
Cooper, J.	ditto	ditto	Sept. –	Oct. 1854	On sick leave.
			19 July 1855	Feb. 1856	ditto.
Rooke, J.	Lieut.-colonel	19th Foot	9 July –	3 Oct. 1855	To Malta.
Warden, R.	Major	ditto	23 Nov. –	29 Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Bright, R.	Captain	ditto	Feb. 1856	1 Mar. –	
Jenings, J.	ditto	ditto	25 Dec. 1854	14 Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Barrett, R.	ditto	ditto	8 Feb. 1855	17 Nov. –	
Clay, G.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	17 – –	
Uniacke, H.	ditto	ditto	30 Nov. –	2 Mar. 1856	
Bayley, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	8 Dec. –	4 – –	
Cardew, A.	ditto	ditto	28 Oct. 1854	– – –	Wounded. Joined Provisional Battalion at Malta.
Thompson, T.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Feb. 1855	18 Nov. 1855	Leave on appointment.
Webb, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	26 Jan. –	Mar. –	On sick leave.
Evelegh, F.	Lieut.-colonel	20th Foot	17 Nov. –	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Berdmore, S.	Major	ditto	27 Oct. 1854	20 May 1855	
			11 June 1855	10 Sept. –	
Dowglasse, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	Oct. –	Jan. 1856	On private affairs.
Howard, E.	Surgeon	ditto	19 May –	June 1855	On sick leave.
Carter, R.	Assistant Surgeon.				
Stuart, J.	Lieut.-colonel	21st Foot	Nov. 1854	6 Aug. –	On sick leave.
Dalyell, J.	Major	ditto	30 May 1855	18 Nov. –	To Malta.
Clerke, S.	Lieutenant	ditto	Nov. 1854	Jan. –	On sick leave.
Lee, V.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1855	5 Jan. 1856	On private affairs.
Aldridge, J.	ditto	ditto	27 Oct. 1854	Feb. 1855	On sick leave.
Hawker, E.	Paymaster	ditto	– – –	– – –	Sick, on board ship, October 1854.
Greer, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Sept. 1854	Oct. 1854	On sick leave.
			5 July 1855	26 Jan. 1856	To England with invalids.
Bunbury, H., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	23d Foot	Mar. –	Aug. 1855	On sick leave.
Bell, E.	Major	ditto	June –	7 Nov. –	ditto.
Granville, B.	Captain	ditto	Dec. 1854	16 Sept. –	To Malta.
Aston, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	1 Dec. 1855	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Watt, W.	Surgeon	ditto	24 Mar. –	Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Baumgartner, R.	Lieut.-colonel	28th Foot	9 Feb. –	30 May –	
Lindsell, H.	Major	ditto	15 – –	28 Dec. –	On private affairs.
Aplin, J.	Captain	ditto	5 Dec. –	Mar. 1856	ditto.
Maunsell, F.	ditto	ditto	20 Feb. –	28 Dec. 1855	On sick leave.
Roberts, W.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. –	Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Orlebar, O.	ditto	ditto	20 Feb. –	20 Aug. 1855	
Biddle, W.	ditto	ditto	20 Apr. –	27 Dec. –	
Hackett, S.	ditto	ditto	9 Dec. –	Mar. 1856	ditto.
Waldy, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	4 – –	Feb. –	ditto.
Irwin, G.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	22 Sept. 1854	15 July 1855	On sick leave.

(*continued*)

NAMES, &c.	RANK.	Regiment or Corps.	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE From	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE To	REMARKS.
Pakenham, T.	Major	30th Regiment.			
Atcherley, F.	Brevet Major	ditto	Oct. 1854	3 June 1855	On sick leave, and at depôt.
			30 — 1855	20 Nov. —	On private affairs.
			22 Jan. 1856	5 Feb. 1856	- - ditto.
Green, C.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1855	Mar. —	- - ditto.
O'Brien, J.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	24 Sept. 1855	On sick leave, and at depôt.
Dowse, R. R.	Surgeon	ditto	5 Sept. 1855	10 — 1856	
Collings, J.	Major	33d Regiment	24 Dec. 1854	Mar. 1855	On sick leave.
			9 Sept. 1855	15 Oct. —	- ditto.
FitzGerald, H.	ditto	ditto	21 Nov. 1854	5 Jan. 1856	Wounded.
Carr, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	Jan. 1855	Feb. 1855	- ditto.
			16 Nov. —	20 Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Clarke, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	15 — 1854	11 Jan. 1855	
Sparks, J.	Lieut.-colonel	38th Regiment	Feb. 1855	29 May —	
Gloster, E.	Captain	ditto	23 Jan. —	29 Aug. —	
Quicke, S.	ditto	ditto.			
Tupper, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	24 Dec. 1854	Mar. —	On sick leave.
Jeeves, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	1 Feb. 1855	15 — —	
Goodwyn, J.	Lieut.-colonel	41st Regiment	21 Nov. —	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Lowry, A.	Captain	ditto			
Allan, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	7 Dec. —	— —	- - ditto.
Abbott, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	25 Mar. —	11 Sept. 1855	
Cameron, A.	Lieut.-colonel	42d Regiment	15 Dec. 1854	27 Apr. —	On sick leave, and at depôt.
Wilson, J.	Lieutenant	ditto			
Maclean, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	1 Nov. —	17 Feb. —	
Browne, A.	Major	44th Regiment	Dec. —	Dec. —	Wounded, and at depôt.
Micklethwaite, G.	Captain	ditto	2 Jan. 1855	11 Mar. 1856	On sick leave, and at depôt.
Hoskins, B.	Lieutenant	ditto	9 Dec. —	— —	On private affairs.
Cobham, A.	Ensign	ditto	25 Oct. —	13 Jan. —	To Malta.
Gibbons, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	2 Jan. —	Jan. 1855	On sick leave.
			12 Sept. —	15 Nov. —	- ditto.
Lowndes, J.	Captain	47th Regiment	25 Nov. —	Mar. 1856	- ditto.
Palmer, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	26 Feb. —	14 Mar. 1855	- ditto.
Weld, W.	Surgeon	ditto	6 Dec. —	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Pope, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	3 Jan. —	15 April —	On sick leave.
Rocke, H.	Captain	49th Regiment	29 Sept. 1854	6 Oct. 1854	- ditto.
			12 Nov. —	3 Oct. 1855	- ditto.
Waddy, R.	Lieut.-colonel	50th Regiment	26 July 1855	5 Nov. —	On private affairs.
Wilton, J.	Major	ditto	10 Dec. —	9 Mar. 1856	- - ditto.
Clarke, M.	Lieutenant	ditto	21 — 1854	19 Sept. 1855	Prisoner of war.
Nowlan, J.	Paymaster	ditto	2 Apr. 1855	30 Apr. —	On private affairs.
Noott, E.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	16 Nov. 1854	7 July —	On sick leave.
Daubeney, C., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	55th Regiment	12 — —	4 Nov. —	- ditto.
Bissett, G.	Captain	ditto	28 Oct. —	6 Sept. —	Wounded, and joined depôt.
Barnston, W.	ditto	ditto	16 Jan. 1855		
Twysden, E.	ditto	ditto	6 Nov. 1854	Jan. 1856	On sick leave.
Blake, E. H.	Surgeon	ditto	19 July 1855	21 — —	
Harries, J.	Major	63d Regiment	Jan. —	15 Mar. —	On sick leave, and joined depôt.
Magnay, C.	Captain	ditto	23 Jan. 1856	29 Feb. —	On private affairs.
Smyth, H., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	68th Regiment	21 Nov. 1855	Mar. —	- - ditto.
Macbeath, G.	ditto	ditto	29 July —	Dec. 1855	On sick leave.
Blount, H.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. —	Oct. —	- ditto.
Savage, F.	Captain	ditto	21 Nov. —	Feb. 1856	On private affairs.
Shuttleworth, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Dec. —	31 Jan. —	- - ditto.
Slight, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	23 Oct. 1854	25 Aug. 1855	On sick leave, and joined depôt.
Tucker, A.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1855	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Wilkinson, G.	ditto	ditto	1 Aug. —	15 — —	On sick leave, and joined depôt.
Battiscombe, H.	Ensign	ditto	Feb. —	Mar. 1855	To Scutari, on duty.
Tunks, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	Nov. —	Dec. —	- - ditto.
			5 Jan. 1856	31 Mar. 1856	On sick leave.
Straton, R., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	77th Regiment	12 Dec. 1854	5 July 1855	- ditto.
Chawner, E.	Captain	ditto			
Butts, F.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1855	5 Nov. —	Wounded.
Douglas, J.	Lieut.-colonel	79th Regiment	2 July —	27 Dec. —	On sick leave.
Taylor, R.	ditto	ditto	9 Feb. —	15 June —	
McCall, W.	ditto	ditto	6 Dec. —	Jan. 1856	
Hodgson, W.	Captain	ditto	6 — —	Mar. —	On private affairs.
Turner, F.	ditto	ditto	Apr. —	July 1855	To Scutari, on duty.
Jameson, R.	Quartermaster	ditto	29 Nov. —	Apr. 1856	On private affairs.
Scot, T. G.	Surgeon	ditto	21 May —	24 Nov. 1855	On sick leave.
Bell, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	12 Apr. —	June —	- ditto.
Drysdale, A. K.	ditto	ditto	3 May —	25 Sept. —	
Browne, E.	Major	88th Regiment	7 Dec. 1854	14 Oct. —	On sick leave, and at depôt.
Maxwell, E.	ditto	ditto	7 — —	Dec. 1854	To Scutari, on duty.
Henning, S.	Captain	ditto	Nov. —	Aug. —	On sick leave, and at depôt.
			17 Sept. 1855	Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Radcliffe, C.	ditto	ditto	Nov. 1854	Mar. 1856	On sick leave, and at depôt.
Williams, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	2 Dec. 1855	29 Feb. —	
Hay, A.	Lieut.-colonel	93d Regiment	8 Feb. —	13 Aug. 1855	To depôt.
Stewart, W. D.	Captain	ditto	21 Nov. —	Mar. 1856	On private affairs.
Munro, W.	Surgeon	ditto	1 May —	20 Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Menzies, R.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	20 — —	Nov. —	- ditto.
Heyland, A.	Lieut.-colonel	95th Regiment	28 Oct. 1854	5 June —	Wounded, and at depôt.
Hume, H., C.B.	ditto	ditto	6 Nov. —	13 — —	Wounded.
			5 Oct. 1855	Jan. 1856	On private affairs.
Charlton, E.	Captain	ditto	21 Nov. 1854	17 Oct. 1855	On sick leave.
Braybrooke, W.	ditto	ditto	28 Oct. —	28 Mar. —	On sick leave, and joined depôt.
			29 June 1855	Sept. —	
Gordon, A.	Surgeon	ditto	8 Oct. 1854	31 May —	
Clarke, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	25 Mar. 1855	Dec. —	On sick leave.

NAMES, &c.	RANK.	Regiment or Corps.	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE From	INTERVAL OF ABSENCE To	REMARKS.
Swinhoe, J.	Assistant Surgeon	95th Regiment	25 Mar. 1855	May 1855	On sick leave.
			10 Nov. –	10 Dec. –	- ditto.
Cunninghame, W.	Captain	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion.	13 Sept. –	13 – –	On private affairs.
Bowen, R.	Surgeon	- ditto	6 Apr. –	15 May –	
			30 Nov. –	29 Feb. 1856	- - ditto.
Balfour, F.	Captain	Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion.	Oct. 1854	23 Jan. 1855	
Warren, A.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Feb. 1855	12 July –	On duty with 3d Battalion.
			Oct. 1854	Dec. 1854	
Fraser, J.	Surgeon	- ditto	9 Feb. 1855	26 – 1855	- ditto - ditto.
Hall, Sir John, K.C.B.	Inspector-general of Hospitals.	Staff	14 Jan. 1856	29 Mar. 1856	
			1 Oct. 1854	23 Oct. 1854	To Scutari, on duty.
Jameson, T. R.	Surgeon 1st class	- ditto	4 Dec. –	24 Oct. 1855	
Llewellyn, J. H.	Assistant Surgeon	7th Dragoon Gds. (now Surgeon, 2d Dragoons).	1 Dec. 1855	6 Feb. 1856	
Shiell, T. W.	- ditto	68th Foot (now of Staff).	3 Feb. –	21 – –	
Scott, J. E.	- ditto	Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt. (now Surg. 41st Ft.)	7 Dec. –	1 Mar. –	
Reade, J. B. C.	- ditto	Staff (now 2d Bat. Rifle Brigade).	17 Nov. 1854	22 Apr. 1855	
Ricketts, C.	- ditto	Staff (now of 7th Foot).	17 – –	22 Dec. –	
King, G. S.	- ditto	Staff (now Second Class Surgeon).	2 Mar. 1855	29 – –	
Adams, G., C.B.	Commissary-general.	Commissariat Department.	22 June –	Nov. –	In the Bosphorus, in charge of Turkish Contingent.
Routh, L.	Deputy Commissary-general.	- ditto	27 Sept. –	27 Oct. –	On sick leave, at Scutari.
Power, W. J. T.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Apr. –	23 June –	In Bulgaria, Wallachia, and Moldavia, on duty.
			6 Aug. –	23 Sept. –	
			11 July –	29 July –	To Circassia and Trebizonde, on duty.
			25 Jan. 1856	11 Mar. 1856	To Constantinople, Malta, &c., on duty.
M'Mahon, E. J.	Acting Commissary-general.	- ditto	8 June 1855	27 June 1855	On sick leave, at Sinope.
Gardiner, R. M.	Assistant Commissary-general.	- ditto	Mar. –	Dec. –	In charge of depôt at Tizopolis.
Williams, T.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Oct. 1854	17 May –	On duty in the Bosphorus.
Woodley, J. W.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Feb. 1855	13 June –	On sick leave.
Colquhoun, F. C.	Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.	- ditto	30 Oct. –	12 Mar. 1856	Leave to England.
Clerk, A.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Jan. –	10 Feb. 1855	On sick leave to Constantinople.
Thompson, A. R.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Feb. –	31 Mar. –	- ditto - ditto.
Casolani, F.	Commissariat clerk.	- ditto	6 Apr. –	31 May –	On sick leave to Malta.

No. 4.—A RETURN showing the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who, arriving at any Period after the first Landing, remained till the End of the War in the *Crimea*, or who Died or Fell in Action; with the Date of their Arrival, and of their Death.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Barnard, Sir H. W., K.C.B., commanded 2d Division.	Major-general		30 Jan. 1855		To England, 6 June 1856. Force broken up.
Gordon, H. W., Ordnance Storekeeper.	Captain	Unattached	23 Mar. –		
Craufurd, J. R., commanded Brigade of Guards.	Major-general	- ditto	29 Oct. –		To England, 5 June 1856. Force broken up.
Turner, W. W., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Sebastopol.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	26 Feb. –		To England, 18 June 1856.
Hawley, R. B.	Major	- ditto	31 Jan. –		To England, July 1856.
Ponsonby, A. E. V., Aide-de-camp to Sir G. Brown and Sir W. Codrington.	Captain	Grenadier Gds.	5 April –		To England, 12 July 1856.
Thesiger, F. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	Brevet Major	- ditto	31 May –		To England, 24 June 1856.
Hay, Lord A., Assistant Adjutant-general, 1st Division.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	29 Dec. 1854		To England, 6 June 1856.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Ridley, C. W., commanded Brigade, 1st Division.	Colonel - -	Grenadier Gds.	1 Dec. 1854	- - -	To England, 24 May 1856.
Malet, H. C. E., Aide-de-camp to Brig.-general Craufurd.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	3 May 1855	- - -	- ditto - 3 June -
Wellesley, Hon. W. H., Aide-de-camp to Lord Rokeby.	Captain - -	Coldstream Gds.	17 July -	- - -	- ditto - - 30 May -
Thellusson, A. J. B., Aide-de-camp to Col. Drummond.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	2 May -	- - -	- ditto - 4 June -
Le Couteur, J. H., Instructor of Musketry, Turkish Contingent.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	11 Dec. 1854	- - -	To England with battalion, 4 June 1856.
Drummond, G., commanded Brigade of Guards.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	2 May 1855	- - -	- - - ditto.
Huey, R. W., commanded 2d Brigade, 2d Division.	- ditto - -	1st Foot -	22 April -	- - -	To Malta with battalion. Force broken up.
Whitmore, F. L., commanded Monastery of St. George.	Brevet Major -	- ditto - -	22 - -	- - -	- ditto - - ditto.
Haythorne, E., Assistant Adjutant-general, Highland Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto - -	29 Aug. -	- - -	To England, 16 June 1856. Force broken up.
Gregory, T. J., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Adams	Captain - -	- ditto - -	22 April -	- - -	To Malta with battalion. Force broken up.
Newton, W. J., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Van Straubenzee.	Lieutenant -	3d Foot -	3 May -	- - -	To Corfu with regiment. Force broken up.
St. Clair, A. B., Interpreter, 2d Division.	- ditto - -	4th Foot -	27 April -	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Grinlinton, J. J., Assistant Engineer.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	30 May -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Hall, J., Aide-de-camp to General Sir W. Codrington.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	30 July -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Darling, S., Deputy Assist. Quartermaster-general, 1st Division.	- ditto - -	9th Foot -	24 Oct. -	- - -	To Canada with regiment, 1 May 1856. Force broken up.
Van Straubenzee, B., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Van Straubenzee.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	9 Dec. -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Jones, H. M., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Ridley.	- ditto - -	13th Foot -	30 June -	- - -	To Gibraltar with regiment, 24 May 1856. Force broken up.
Cox, J. W., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Land Transport Corps.	Major - -	- ditto - -	30 - -	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Barlow, M., commanded 1st Brigades of 2d and 3d Divisions.	Colonel - -	14th Foot -	19 Jan. -	- - -	To England, 21 May 1856. Force broken up.
Douglas, W., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Barlow.	Brevet Major -	- ditto - -	19 - -	- - -	To Malta with regiment. Force broken up.
Hammersley, F., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	19 - -	- - -	To England, 2 July 1856. Force broken up.
Vivian, R. H., Assistant Engineer.	Lieutenant -	- ditto - -	19 - -	- - -	To Malta with regiment, 5 July 1856. Force broken up.
Heywood, W., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Barlow.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	19 - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
M'Pherson, C., Aide-de-camp to Colonel M'Pherson.	Lieutenant -	17th Foot -	17 Dec. 1854	- - -	To Canada with regiment, 8 May 1856. Force broken up.
Kennedy, J. C., Assistant Adjutant-general, Head Quarters.	Lieut.-colonel -	18th Foot -	30 - -	- - -	To England, 10 April 1856, on private affairs. Did not return.
Bruce, R., Commandant Monastery of St. George.	Major - -	23d Foot -	10 Aug. 1855	- - -	To England with regiment, 15 June 1856. Force broken up.
Forbes, John, Adjutant at Varna.	Lieutenant -	30th Foot -	Mar. -	1 Sept. 1855	Died of wounds.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Brook, W. J., Aide-de-camp to General Warren, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 4th Division.	Captain - -	30th Foot -	9 Sept. 1855	- - -	To England in July 1856. Force broken up.
Eager, R. J., Major of Brigade, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.	Major - -	31st Foot -	11 June –	- - -	To Malta with regiment, 8 June 1856. Force broken up.
Baldwin, G. W., Assistant Engineer.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	22 May –	- - -	- - - ditto.
Staunton, G., commanded 2d Brigade 4th Division,	Colonel - -	- ditto - -	22 – –	- - -	To England, 20 June 1856. Force broken up.
Herbert, G. F., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Staunton.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	22 – –	- - -	- - - ditto.
Anderson, C., Assistant Engineer.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	14 April –	5 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Powell, J., Dep. Assistant Quartermaster-gen., Land Transport Corps.	Lieutenant -	39th Foot -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Milligan, C., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Lord W. Paulet.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	31 – –	- - -	To Canada with regiment, 1 May 1856. Force broken up.
Garrett, A. R., Major of Brigade, 4th Division.	Brevet Major -	46th Foot -	8 Nov. –	- - -	To Corfu with regiment.
Garrett, R. K. H., commanded 2d and 4th Div.	Major-general -	- ditto - -	8 – –	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Jones, P. M., Assistant Engineer.	Lieutenant -	- ditto - -	15 Jan. 1855	- - -	Leave from 2 to 25 July 1855, on board ship. To Corfu with regiment, 20 May 1856.
M'Alester, C. T., Provost Marshal.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	8 Nov. 1854	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Forde, T. D., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Garrett.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	8 – –	- - -	Leave from 4 to 15 August 1855, on board ship. To Corfu with regiment, 20 May 1856.
Blakeney, R., extra Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Pennefather.	Brevet Major -	48th Foot -	2 June 1855	- - -	To Malta with regiment. Force broken up.
Earle, A. M., Major of Brigade, 4th Division.	- ditto - -	57th Foot -	23 Sept. 1854	- - -	To Malta with regiment. 28 May 1856. Force broken up.
Trollope, C., C.B., commanded Brigades in 2d and 3d Divisions.	Colonel - -	62d Foot -	13 Nov. –	- - -	To England, 9 May 1856. Services no longer required.
Cooch, C., Town Major, Sevastopol.	Brevet Major -	- ditto - -	13 – –	- - -	To Canada with regiment, 27 May 1856. Force broken up.
Alison, F. M., Aide-de-camp to General Sir C. Campbell.	Lieutenant -	72d Foot -	13 June 1855	- - -	To England, 8 May 1856. Force broken up.
Baird, Sir D., Bart., Aide-de-camp to General Sir C. Campbell.	- ditto - -	74th Foot -	28 Mar. 1856	- - -	To England, 30 April 1856, on medical certificate. Did not return.
Luard, R. G. A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Head Quarters.	Brevet Major -	77th Foot -	3 Mar. 1855	- - -	To England, 3 July 1856. Force broken up.
M'Murdo, C. E., Aide-de-camp to Col. M'Murdo.	Lieutenant -	79th Foot -	16 Aug. –	- - -	To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Budgen, E. H., Staff Adjutant at Kazatch.	- ditto - -	82d Foot -	23 Nov. 1854	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Gordon, J., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, 3d Division.	Captain - -	- ditto - -	2 Sept. 1855	- - -	To England, 21 June 1856. Force broken up.
Maule, R., Provost Marshal.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	2 – –	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Day, H. H., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Shirley.	- ditto - -	88th Foot -	17 Oct. 1854	- - -	To England with regiment. Force broken up.
Boyle W., Assist. Military Secretary to Commander of Forces.	Brevet Major -	89th Foot -	2 July 1855	- - -	To England, 3 July 1856. Force broken up.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Cuppage, J. M., Garrison Adjutant and Brigade-Major, Balaklava.	Brevet Major -	89th Regiment	17 Dec. 1854	- - -	To Gibraltar with regiment, 23 May 1856. Force broken up.
Ferryman, A. H., commanded 1st Brigade, Highland Division.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	17 - -	- - -	- - ditto.
Browning, M. C., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Ferryman.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	29 Aug. 1855	- - -	- - ditto.
Wolseley, G. J., Assistant Engineer and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Light Division.	Captain - -	90th Regiment	5 Dec. 1854	- - -	From 2 to 20 August 1855 on board ship. To England, 25 June 1856. Force broken up.
Barnston, R., Assistant Quartermaster-general at Sevastopol and Kazatch.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	5 - -	- - -	To England, 25 June 1856. Force broken up.
Atherley, M. K., commanded 1st Brigade, Highland Division.	Colonel - -	92d Regiment	15 Sept. 1855	- - -	To Gibraltar with regiment, 23 May 1856. Force broken up.
Lyon, W. C., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Atherley.	Captain - -	- ditto -	15 - -	- - -	- - ditto.
St. John, J. H., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Warren.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 Feb. 1856	- - -	To England, 20 June 1856. Force broken up.
Massey, Hon. E. C. H., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, 2d Division.	Brevet Major -	95th Regiment	22 Nov. 1854	- - -	To England, 21 June 1856. Force broken up.
Crawford, T. H., Aide-de-camp to Sir C. Campbell and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster - general, Highland Division.	Captain - -	98th Regiment	10 Sept. 1855	- - -	To England, 16 June 1856. Force broken up.
Eyre, H., Aide-de-camp to Sir W. Eyre.	Lieutenant -	Rifle Brigade	7 - -	- - -	To England with regiment, 8 June 1856. Force broken up.
Pellew, Hon. B. R., Aide-de-camp to Brig.-general Van Straubenzee.	Captain - -	- ditto -	17 June -	- - -	To England, 14 June 1856. Force broken up.
Ireland, R. P., Assistant Adjutant-general, Land Transport Corps.	- ditto - -	3d West India Regiment.	8 Mar. 1856	- - -	Leave to Trebizonde, from 29 May to 10 June 1856.
Reilly, W. E. M., Deputy Assist. Adjutant-general, Siege Train, Head Quarters, Royal Artillery.	Brevet Major -	Royal Artillery	21 Nov. 1854	- - -	To England, 2 July 1856. Force broken up.
Davis, G., Deputy Assist. Quartermaster - general, Head Quarters, Royal Artillery.	Captain - -	- ditto -	6 July 1855	- - -	To England, 4 July 1856. Force broken up.
Hardy, W. N., special duty.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	8 Sept. -	- - -	To England, 24 June 1856. Force broken up.
Newton, H. P., Aide-de-camp to Sir R. Dacres.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	12 July -	- - -	To England, 11 June 1856. Force broken up.
Donnelly, J. F. D., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Lloyd.	Lieutenant -	Ryl. Engineers	22 Sept. 1854	- - -	To England, 6 June 1856. Force broken up.
Lloyd, E. T., commanding Royal Engineers.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 Oct. 1855	- - -	- - ditto.
Foster, G., Esq., attached to Land Transport Corps, with rank of Major.	- - -	- - -	6 Mar. -	- - -	To England, July 1856. Force broken up.
Campbell, W. - - -	Captain - -	5th Dragoon Gds.	Oct. 1854	23 Dec. 1854	Disease.
Sidebottom, G. - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	21 July 1855	On board ship.
Neville, Hon. G. - -	Cornet - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Petre, O. - - -	Lieutenant -	6th Dragoon Gds.	26 May 1855	25 Nov. 1855	Disease.
Wright, H. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 July -	23 Sept. -	- ditto.
Williams, T. - - -	Captain - -	2d Dragoons -	23 Sept. 1854	23 Nov. 1854	- ditto.
Boyd, W. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	23 - -	12 Sept. 1855	- ditto.
Freeman, J. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	23 - -	29 Sept. 1854	- ditto.
Marshall, J. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	6 July 1855	20 Sept. 1855	- ditto.
Dawson, H. - - -	Lieutenant -	6th Dragoons	30 Sept. 1854	6 Oct. 1854	- ditto.
Bowles, C. - - -	Captain - -	10th Hussars	17 April 1855	25 June 1855	- ditto.
Siddall, T. - - -	Veterinary Surgeon	- ditto -	17 - -	30 - -	- ditto.
Yorke, T. - - -	Captain - -	11th Hussars	27 Dec. -		
Maddock, G. - - -	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	27 - -		
Harnett, E. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 July -		
Price, G. - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 - -		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Cockburn, E.	Lieutenant	11th Hussars	27 Sept. 1855.		
Potts, G.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Oct. –		
Brooke, R. A.	Cornet	- ditto	27 Dec. –		
Ancell, M.	Assist. Surgeon	- ditto	7 April –	10 Aug. 1855	Disease.
Miller, O.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Oct. –		
Hutchinson, Hon. J.	Cornet	13th Lt. Dragoons	21 May –	2 July 1855	- ditto.
Gavin, W.	Veterinary Surgeon	17th Lancers	20 Feb. –	9 June –	- ditto.
St. George, J., C. B.	Colonel	Royal Artillery	March 1855.		
Wood, D. E., C. B.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Taylor, A. J.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	May 1855.		
Maclean, G.	- ditto	- ditto	June –		
Harrison, W. E.	- ditto	- ditto	July 1855	Aug. 1855.	
Aylmer, H.	- ditto	- ditto	October –		
Browne, St. J. T.	- ditto	- ditto	October –		
Marriott, T. B. F.	- ditto	- ditto	Feb. 1856.		
Price, E.	- ditto	- ditto	Feb. –		
Oldfield, A.	Captain	- ditto	Dec. 1854	17 Aug. 1855	Killed.
Travers, J.	- ditto	- ditto	August 1855.		
Gardiner, H. L.	Brevet Major	- ditto	March 1856.		
Thompson, A.	Captain	- ditto	May 1855.		
Ward, F. B.	Brevet Major	- ditto	April –		
FitzRoy, A. C.	Captain	- ditto	July –	10 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Gibbon, J. R.	- ditto	- ditto	May –		
Clifford, M.	Brevet Major	- ditto	July –		
Morris, C. H., C. B.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	- ditto	October 1854.		
Mackay, N. M.	Captain	- ditto	Sept. 1855.		
Johnson, G. V.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. –		
Moubray, E.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Connell, A. F.	Captain	- ditto	June 1855.		
Henry, C. S.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	- ditto	January –		
Pigou, A. C.	Captain	- ditto	June –		
Spurway, C.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Vesey, G. H.	Captain	- ditto	March 1855.		
Vernon, H. A.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Milman, G. H. L.	Brevet Major	- ditto	May 1855.		
Hastings, F. W.	- ditto	- ditto	May –		
Smythe, H. A.	Captain	- ditto	June –		
Leslie, G.	Ditto	- ditto	Feb. 1856.		
Craufurd, R. E. F.	Brevet Major	- ditto	May 1855.		
Thring, J. E.	Captain	- ditto	March –		
Heyman, H.	Brevet Major	- ditto	March –		
Bolton, W. J.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Saunders, W. B.	Captain	- ditto	June 1855.		
Smith, C. H.	Brevet Major	- ditto	May –		
Fitzhugh, H. T.	- ditto	- ditto	May –		
Soady, F. J.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Dyneley, E. E. R.	Captain	- ditto	June 1855.		
Godby, J.	Brevet Major	- ditto	May –		
Childers, S. P. J.	Captain	- ditto	October 1854	23 Oct. 1854	Killed.
Thrupp, H. A.	Ditto	- ditto	April 1855.		
Gordon, A.	Ditto	- ditto	March –	5 July 1855	Killed.
Henry, G. C.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Williams, W. J.	- ditto	- ditto	May 1855.		
Pennycuick, G. F.	- ditto	- ditto	Nov. 1854.		
Oldershaw, C. E.	- ditto	- ditto	January 1855.		
Sievwright, A.	Captain	- ditto	July –		
Seale, F. S.	- ditto	- ditto	February –		
Snow, E. G.	- ditto	- ditto	May –	6 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Adams, J. A. P.	- ditto	- ditto	Nov. –		
Tupper, G. Le M.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Rotten, C. P.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. 1855.		
Savage, J. M.	Captain	- ditto	May –	23 June 1855	Died.
Jones, D.	- ditto	- ditto	June –		
Byrne, J. E.	- ditto	- ditto	May –		
Boyle, R.	- ditto	- ditto	July –		
Denne, L. H.	- ditto	- ditto	August –		
L'Estrange, P. W.	Brevet Major	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
M'Ternan, C. L.	Captain	- ditto	August 1855.		
Lascelles, C. G. W.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. –		
Dames, T. L.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Wilson, W. J.	- ditto	- ditto	May 1855.		
Carpenter, C.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. –		
Carey, F.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. –		
Williams, A. W.	- ditto	- ditto	June –		
Wolfe, W. S.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Cockburn, C. F.	- ditto	- ditto	Sept. 1855.		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Luce, E.	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	March 1855	11 April 1855	Killed.
Johnson, A. C.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Price, J. A.	ditto	ditto	Dec. –		
Jones, R. R.	ditto	ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Brackenbury, C. B.	ditto	ditto	June 1855.		
Gore, R.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Brown, J. T. B.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Tyler, C. J.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Stirling, C. E.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Taylor, M. Le F.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Blakiston, J. W.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Kaye, A. L.	ditto	ditto	August –		
Smith, J. J.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Pearse, A. T. G.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Shakerly, G. J.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Temple, F.	ditto	ditto	June –		Dead.
Ravenhill, F. G.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Pitt, T. H.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Tredcroft, C. L.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Doyne, H. A.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Daubuz, J. T.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Vaughan, E. C.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Law, F. T. A.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Nisbett, F. H. W.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Hanwell, J.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Johnson, C. G.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Cardew, H.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Young, G. J.	ditto	ditto	September –	October 1854	Died.
L'Estrange, C.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Nicholls, O. H. A.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Cuthbert, E. C.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Schreiber, B. F.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Tweedie, M.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Lyle, H. C.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Griffiths, L.	ditto	ditto	Nov. 1854.		
Hicks, H. J. F.	ditto	ditto	Nov. –		
Hall, W. J.	ditto	ditto	January 1855.		
Gilmour, C. D.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Burnaby, A. D.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Majindie, V. J.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Tupper, A. D. V.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Whinyates, F. A.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Elton, F. C.	ditto	ditto	March –		
Franklin, C. R.	ditto	ditto	March –		
Mitchell, R. A.	ditto	ditto	March –	April 1855	Killed.
Anley, F. A.	ditto	ditto	March –		
Booth, W.	ditto	ditto	June –		
Still, T. L.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Trench, P. D. L.	ditto	ditto	March –		
Rooke, W.	ditto	ditto	August –		
Bazalgette, A.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Bevan, C. D.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Brown, C. O.	ditto	ditto	April –		
Scott, C. E.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Wortham, H.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Maule, H. B.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Geary, H. L.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Anderson, J. H.	ditto	ditto	August –		
Farrell, H. C.	ditto	ditto	September –		
Hunter, A. S.	ditto	ditto	May –		
De Moleyns, T. A.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Marshall, E. P.	ditto	ditto	July –	29 Nov. 1855	Died.
Hill, H. F. G.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Keene, J. E. R.	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1854.		
Holdsworth, J. K.	ditto	ditto	October 1855.		
Walker, G. A.	ditto	ditto	May –		
Ellis, W. B. E.	ditto	ditto	October –		
Maclaughlan	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1854	29 Nov. 1854	Died.
Bent, J.	Surgeon	ditto	30 April 1855.		
Briscoe, H.	ditto	ditto	27 Oct. –		
Taylor, A. H.	Assist. Surgeon	ditto	16 Oct. 1854.		
Tarrant, T.	ditto	ditto	18 – –		
Houghton, W.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Protheroe, E. S.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		
Hearn, J.	ditto	ditto	11 Nov. –		
Bubb, E.	ditto	ditto	3 Mar. 1855.		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Woodward, G. P.	Assist. Surgeon	Royal Artillery	3 Mar. 1855.		
Humphrey, A. M.	- ditto	- ditto	30 – –		
Fogo, J. M. S.	- ditto	- ditto	8 April –		
Manley, G.	- ditto	- ditto	11 June –		
Clifford, H.	- ditto	- ditto	21 – –		
Betts, N. P.	- ditto	- ditto	31 July –		
M'Nunn, J. A.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Jan. 1856.		
Bent, G., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	Royal Engineers	January 1855.		
Jesse, W. H.	Captain	- ditto	June –	18 June 1855	Killed.
King, F. W.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854	22 April –	Died of wounds.
Cooke, A. C.	Major	- ditto	July 1855.		
De Moleyns, E. C.	- ditto	- ditto	March –		
Dawson, G. F.	Captain	- ditto	June –	7 June 1855	Killed.
Crofton, G. St. J.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854	15 April –	Wounds.
Belson, F. C.	- ditto	- ditto	Feb. 1855	14 Aug. –	Fever.
Nicholson L.	Brevet Major	- ditto	August –		
Barry, C. W.	Captain	- ditto	January 1856.		
Lambert, W. F.	- ditto	- ditto	January –		
Schaw, H.	- ditto	- ditto	October 1855.		
Bainbrigge, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	March –	4 April 1855	Killed.
Ranken, G.	Brevet Major	- ditto	August –	28 Feb. 1856	Killed (accidentally).
Brine, F.	Captain	- ditto	July –		
Fisher, A. A. C.	- ditto	- ditto	May –		
Cumberland, C. E.	- ditto	- ditto	September –		
Anderson, W. C.	Lieutenant	- ditto	November –		
James, E. R.	- ditto	- ditto	February –		
Gordon, C. G.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854.		
Carter, J. H. F.	- ditto	- ditto	Feb. 1855	2 May 1855	Killed.
Edwards, J. B.	- ditto	- ditto	September –		
Lowry, F. G.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. 1854	7 June 1855	Killed.
Somerville, W. M.	- ditto	- ditto	June 1855	3 Sept. –	Disease.
Dumaresq, H. W. H. D.	- ditto	- ditto	July –		
Scratchley, P. H.	- ditto	- ditto	August –		
Foley, Honourable A.	Colonel	Grenadier Gds.	8 Oct. 1855.		
Lewis, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Aug. –		
Hatton, V. La Touche	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	14 Oct. –		
Ponsonby, H.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Aug. –		
Randolph, C.	Captain	- ditto	17 Oct. –		
Burrard, S.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Sept. –		
Morant, W.	- ditto	- ditto	11 – –		
Davie, J. D. F.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Aug. –		
Hogge, C.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Mar. –		
Dormer, Hon. J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. –		
Forbes, Hon. W.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Dec. 1854.		
Ferguson, G.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1855.		
Alexander, C.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Dec. 1854.		
Wynne, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	29 July 1855.		
Stormont, Viscount	- ditto	- ditto	29 Aug. –		
Gascoigne, C.	- ditto	- ditto	29 – –		
Sefton, Earl of	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. –		
Buck, W.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Dec. –		
Clive, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Feb. 1856.		
Davies, F.	- ditto	- ditto	Nov. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	Died of wounds.
Alexander, C.	Adjutant	- ditto	20 Dec. –		
Collins, E.	Quartermaster	- ditto	27 – 1855.		
Blenkins, E.	Surgeon	- ditto	29 – 1854.		
Lawrence, A.	Assist. Surgeon	- ditto	Nov. –		
Read, H.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Hamilton, F.	- ditto	- ditto	19 April 1855.		
Perceval, S.	Colonel	Coldstream Gds.	8 April 1855.		
Burdett, S.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	9 Dec. 1854.		
Newdegate, F.	- ditto	- ditto	8 Oct. 1855.		
Reeve, W.	Captain	- ditto	8 – –		
Feilding, Hon. W.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – –		
Cecil, Lord E.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – –		
Edwardes, Hon W.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – –		
FitzRoy, R.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Mar. 1856.		
Mackinnon, L.	- ditto	- ditto	Oct. 1854	5 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Byng, Hon. W.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Oct. 1855.		
Rose, G.	Lieutenant	- ditto	11 Dec. 1854.		
Lane, H.	- ditto	- ditto	2 May 1855.		
Forbes, Sir W.	- ditto	- ditto	16 Feb. 1856.		
Seymour, W.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Mar. –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Mainwaring, J.	Lieutenant	Coldstream Gds.	9 Mar. 1856.		
Legge, Hon. E.	ditto	ditto	9 — —		
Bowen, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	20 Nov. 1855.		
Rogers, L.	ditto	ditto	12 June —		
Moorsom, R.	Lieut.-colonel	Scots Fusilier Guards.	17 Jan. —		
Charteris, R.	ditto	ditto	17 Nov. —		
Blair, J. H.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1854	6 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Meyrick, A.	Captain	ditto	30 Dec. —		
Aitchison, W.	ditto	ditto	7 Oct. 1855.		
Mostyn, Hon. R.	ditto	ditto	27 Dec. —		
Wheatley, W.	ditto	ditto	27 — —		
Tottenham, C.	Lieutenant	ditto	17 Jan. —		
Hay, Hon. C.	ditto	ditto	2 May —		
Moncrieff, G.	ditto	ditto	2 — —		
Fotheringham, T.	ditto	ditto	8 Sept. —		
Beresford, D.	ditto	ditto	8 — —		
Stewart, R.	ditto	ditto	8 — —		
Brownlow, Hon. E.	ditto	ditto	8 — —		
Trefusis, Hon. W.	ditto	ditto	8 Mar. 1856.		
Beaumont, G.	ditto	ditto	8 — —		
Sharp, H.	ditto	ditto	7 Oct. 1855.		
Paynter, J.	ditto	ditto	7 — —		
Knox, G.	ditto	ditto	17 Nov. —		
Elkington, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	17 Nov. 1854.		
Baker, F.	ditto	ditto	8 Mar. 1856.		
Brock, G.	Lieutenant	1st Foot, 1st Battalion.	23 April 1855.		
Heywood, J.	ditto	ditto	3 June —		
Hassell, J.	ditto	ditto	20 Aug. —		
Seagram, A.	ditto	ditto	20 — —		
Fawcett, J.	ditto	ditto	19 Sept. —		
Hill, F.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. —		
Deane, G.	ditto	ditto	14 — —		
Steer, C.	ditto	ditto	14 — —		
Townshend, T.	ditto	ditto	31 Dec. —		
Manners, R.	ditto	ditto	6 Jan. —		
Willis, S.	ditto	ditto	9 Dec. 1854.		
Tulloch, A.	Ensign	ditto	13 Jan. 1856.		
Creagh, J.	ditto	ditto	27 Jan. 1855.		
Roberts, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. —		
Atkinson, R.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	19 May —		
Huey, W.	Colonel	1st Foot, 2d Battalion.	22 April —		
Going, R.	Lieut.-Colonel	ditto	22 — —		
Marindin, W.	Major	ditto	14 Oct. —		
Gore, J.	Captain	ditto	22 April —		
Sharp, J.	ditto	ditto	22 — —		
Taafe, G.	ditto	ditto	22 — —		
Rowland, G.	ditto	ditto	12 Dec. —		
M'Gwire, E.	ditto	ditto	22 Feb. 1856.		
Brady, R. G.	ditto	ditto	1 June 1855		
Rowland, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	29 Aug. —		
Curtois, W.	ditto	ditto	22 April —		
Freeborn, W.	ditto	ditto	22 — —		
Thompson, G.	ditto	ditto	18 Feb. 1856.		
Stuart, G.	ditto	ditto	18 — —		
Tymons, J.	ditto	ditto	18 — —		
Turner, G.	ditto	ditto	11 Mar. —		
Alban, F.	ditto	ditto	22 Feb. —		
Keogh, W.	Ensign	ditto	12 Dec. 1855.		
Lovekin, J.	ditto	ditto	22 Feb. 1856.		
Bamfield, W.	Paymaster	ditto	22 April 1855.		
Swayne, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	22 — —		
Mackay, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	28 Jan. —		
Smith, R.	ditto	ditto	15 Nov. 1854.		
Muller, B.	Captain	ditto	22 April 1855	7 June 1855	Killed.
Bellew, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	22 — —	16 — —	Wounds.
Dunbar, P.	Captain	3d Foot	1 May 1855.		
Kaines, T.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. —		
Arbuckle, E.	ditto	ditto	5 Jan. 1856.		
King, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Mar. —		
Dennis, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 May 1855	4 Oct. 1855	Wounds.
Stewart, W.	ditto	ditto	30 — —		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Rowe, G.	Lieutenant	3d Foot	30 May 1855.		
Anley, H.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Worthington, A.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Sleeman, R.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Leatham, R.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Dec. –		
Greg, E.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Jan. 1856.		
Heywood, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. –		
Parnell, H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Pears, H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Lewis, L. E.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Letts, A.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. 1855.		
Reade, J.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Aug –		
Tyler, C.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –		
Cox, T.	- ditto	- ditto	1 May –		
Hyndman, R.	- ditto	- ditto	1 – –	7 Oct. 1855	Disease.
Breedon, H.	- ditto	- ditto	30 – –		
Henry, W.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Aug. –		
Kerr, W.	Ensign	- ditto	28 Dec. –		
Cotter, J.	Adjutant	- ditto	1 Feb. 1856.		
Stillwell, W.	Quartermaster	- ditto	1 May 1855	12 June 1855	Disease.
Burke, J.	Surgeon	- ditto	1 – –		
Teevan, T.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	17 Nov. 1854.		
Dolan, J.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – 1855.		
Hudson, W.	Dispenser	- ditto	5 Feb. 1856.		
Williams, T.	Lieut.-colonel	4th Foot	– Mar. 1855.		
Ansell, A.	Captain	- ditto	– Mar. –		
Bower, H.	- ditto	- ditto	– Nov. 1854.		
Wilby, W.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Aug. 1855.		
Martin T.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Elliott, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	1 June 1855.		
Constable, J.	- ditto	- ditto	1 – –		
George, E.	- ditto	- ditto	11 July –		
Wilson, C.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Sept. –		
Blake, H.	- ditto	- ditto	11 – –		
Nash, W.	- ditto	- ditto	11 – –		
Dickinson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Lloyd, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar –		
Bromhead, E.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Tanner, T.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –		
Maule, H.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Jan. 1855.		
Laurie, J.	- ditto	- ditto	8 Nov. 1854.		
Howley, J.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – –		
Billington, J.	Ensign	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Law, R.	Adjutant	- ditto	22 Aug. 1855.		
Hawkins, H.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	9 Sept. –		
Ekin, J.	- ditto	- ditto	20 July –		
Wellesley, W.	Colonel	7th Foot	6 Nov. 1855.		
Twemlow, G.	Captain	- ditto	25 Mar. 1856.		
Browne, Hon. C.	- ditto	- ditto	– Jan. 1855.	22 Mar. 1855	Killed.
Fitzclarence, Hon. E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	20 May 1855.	23 July –	Wounds.
Wright, W.	- ditto	- ditto	20 – –	8 Sept. –	Killed.
Hope, W.	- ditto	- ditto	31 – –		
Martin, T.	- ditto	- ditto	17 June –		
Hope, C.	- ditto	- ditto	7 July –		
Colt, O.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –	8 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Beauchamp, F.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –	2 Oct. –	Wounds.
Plummer, H.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Elwes, J.	- ditto	- ditto	16 Sept. –		
Kerr, H.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Dec. –		
Barnard, H.	- ditto	- ditto	6 – –		
Traherne, L.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Rumbold, H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Jan. 1856.		
Watson, M.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Feb. –		
Moreton, Hon. H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar –		
Montgomery, A.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Cole, F.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –		
M'Adam, J.	- ditto	- ditto	19 – –		
Sparks, R.	- ditto	- ditto	29 – –		
Foster, F.	- ditto	- ditto	19 – –		
Gurney, C.	- ditto	- ditto	25 – –		
Vandeleur, T.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Tibeaudo, A.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Beauchamp, F.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Brown, W.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Butler, W.	Lieutenant	7th Foot	4 Jan. 1856.		
O'Brien, C.	- ditto -	- ditto	27 Dec. 1855.		
Browne, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	7 July –		
Hale, T.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	25 Jan. –		
Ricketts, C.	- ditto -	- ditto	31 Aug. –		
Elmhirst, C.	Lieut.-colonel	9th Foot	9 June 1855.		
Hawes, G. H.	Brevet Major	- ditto	27 Nov. 1854.		
Daunt, R.	Captain	- ditto	15 Feb. 1855.		
Lousada, S.	- ditto -	- ditto	5 Aug. –		
Terry, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	16 June –		
Dent, T. E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	27 Nov. 1854	5 Jan. 1855	Found dead on the road.
Smith, F.	- ditto -	- ditto	27 – –	20 June –	Wounds.
Nugent, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	27 – –		
Hussey, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	8 Jan. 1855.		
Sealy, J.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 Feb. –		
Elliott, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 – –		
Thompson, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 – –		
Grubbe, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	26 Sept. –		
Rainsford, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	16 June –		
Burland, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	16 – –		
Beresford, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	3 Oct. –		
Gipps, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	24 Dec. –		
Elmhirst, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Wright, A.	- ditto -	- ditto	19 – –		
Germon, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	9 Mar. –		
Rollo, A.	- ditto -	- ditto	9 – –		
Taylor, T.	- ditto -	- ditto	13 Feb. 1856.		
Renant, T.	- ditto -	- ditto	3 Apr. 1855.		
Vibart, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 Feb. –		
Aplin, J.	Ensign	- ditto	27 June –		
Sievwright, A.	Paymaster	- ditto	27 Nov. 1854.		
Le Blanc, E.	Surgeon	- ditto	8 Jan. 1855	17 Mar. 1855	Shot by a French sentry.
Thornton, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	16 May –		
Kerr, Lord M.	Lieut.-colonel	13th Foot	30 June 1855.		
King, G.	Major	- ditto	30 – –		
Tyler, G.	Captain	- ditto	30 – –		
Peel, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Montgomery, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Boyd, E.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Bainbrigge, A	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Fuller, J.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Long, C.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Willan, L.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Vardon, N.	- ditto -	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Rowley, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	30 June 1855.		
Chichester, C.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Cobham, G.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Seagrave, O.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Everett, J.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Clayton, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Hall, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Gilbert, E.	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Miller, J	- ditto -	- ditto	30 – –		
Gillett, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	2 Sept. –		
Fitzgerald, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	3 – –		
Hazlett, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	3 – –		
Bond, J.	- ditto -	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Adair, A.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 Mar. –		
Stewart, D.	- ditto -	- ditto	15 – –		
Gill, T.	Ensign	- ditto	12 Jan. –		
Hoban, T.	Quartermaster	- ditto	30 June 1855.		
Barry, D.	Surgeon	- ditto	30 – –		
Brown, W.	Assistant ditto	- ditto	30 – –		
Jackson, P.	- ditto -	- ditto	19 Sept. –		
Alexander, Sir J.	Lieut.-colonel	14th Foot	30 May 1855,		
Dwyer, J.	Brevet Major	- ditto	19 Jan. –		
Trevor, W.	Captain	- ditto	19 – –		
Hawley, W.	- ditto -	- ditto	19 – –		
O'Toole, J.	- ditto -	- ditto	20 Aug. –		
Townshend, H.	- ditto -	- ditto	20 – –	29 Nov. 1855	At Scutari.
Young, P.	- ditto -	- ditto	10 Sept. –		
Wilson, C.	Lieutenant	- ditto	19 Jan. –		
Vivian, R.	- ditto -	- ditto	19 – –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Warren, D.	Lieutenant	14th Foot	10 Feb. 1855.		
Dods, W.	- ditto	- ditto	10 — —		
Bradley, J.	- ditto	- ditto	10 — —		
Le Mesurier, A.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. —		
Vernede, H.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Sept. —		
Costin, C.	- ditto	- ditto	10 — —		
Saunders, E.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Feb. —		
Bright, G.	Ensign	- ditto	23 Sept. —		
Rance, F.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Oct. —		
Glancy, J.	- ditto	- ditto	Mar. —		
Hall, J.	Paymaster	- ditto	19 Jan. —		
Gordon, A.	Adjutant	- ditto	20 — —		
O'Connor, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	19 — —		
Price, W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	21 July 1855.		
Renwick, W.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. 1854	2 Mar. 1855	Disease.
Gordon, W.	Major	17th Foot	17 Dec. 1854.		
M'Pherson, P.	Captain	- ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Brice, G.	Brevet Major	- ditto	7 Feb. —		
Lindesay, F.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. —		
Dyer, S.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Feb. —		
Croker, J.	Captain	- ditto	17 Dec. 1854	18 June 1855	Killed.
Travers, J. O.	Lieutenant	- ditto	7 Feb. 1855.		
Versturme, A.	- ditto	- ditto	19 May —		
Macright, F.	- ditto	- ditto	30 — —		
Utterson, A.	- ditto	17th Foot	11 July —		
Parker, W.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. —		
Hartwell, F.	- ditto	- ditto	12 — —		
Travers, J. M.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Webber, G.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Sept. 1855.		
Houghton, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Seagram, L.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Dec. 1855	11 Mar. 1856	Disease.
Lees, E.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Feb. —		
Presgrave, W.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Dec. —		
Little, H.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Nov. —		
Howitt, H.	Paymaster	- ditto	6 Aug. —		
Ward, W.	Surgeon	- ditto	22 July —		
Simpson, W.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Dec. 1854	31 May 1855	Disease.
Whincup, W.	Dispenser	- ditto	30 Mar. 1856.		
Edwards, C., C.B.	Colonel	18th Foot	30 Dec. 1854.		
Campbell, A.	Major	- ditto	18 Oct. 1855.		
Borrow, J.	Captain	- ditto	15 Feb. 1856.		
Sargent, E.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Nov. 1855.		
Graves, W.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Jan. 1856.		
Elliot, G.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. 1855.		
Annesley, C.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Dec. —		
Pocklington, G.	Lieutenant	- ditto	1 June —		
Taylor, W.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Dec. 1854.		
Wilford, E.	- ditto	- ditto	1 June 1855.		
Bryant, J.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Dec. —		
Burke, W.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Mar. 1856.		
Baker, T.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Dec. 1854.		
Dillon, E.	- ditto	- ditto	30 — —		
Frederick, A.	- ditto	- ditto	30 — —		
Hotham, C.	- ditto	- ditto	30 — —		
Theobald, J.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. 1855.		
Cottee, E.	- ditto	- ditto	20 — —		
Adamson, R.	- ditto	- ditto	20 — —		
Darvill, S.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Mar. 1856.		
Dawson, R.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Oct. 1855.		
Macgill, J.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Sept. —		
Meurant, T.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Feb. —	18 June 1855	Killed.
Fry, C.	Ensign	- ditto	26 Sept. —		
Shaw, H.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Dec. —		
Ricard, E.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Mar. 1856.		
Ryall, E.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	19 Mar. 1855.		
Philip, J.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Nov. 1854.		
Sheaffe, W.	Captain	19th Foot	27 Oct. 1855.		
Westropp, W.	- ditto	- ditto	25 Mar. 1856.		
Browne, H.	Lieutenant	- ditto	10 Aug. 1855.		
Molesworth, R.	- ditto	- ditto	5 June —		
Dalton, J.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Mar. 1856.		
Griffiths, E.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Oct. 1855.		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Kindersley, E.	Lieutenant	19th Foot	6 Nov. 1855.		
Davies, F.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Forbes, G.	- ditto	- ditto	6 – –		
Moffatt, W.	Ensign	- ditto	11 – –		
Pedder, D.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Hales, E.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Dec. –		
Morgan, A.	- ditto	- ditto	28 – –		
Rogers, W.	- ditto	- ditto	28 – –		
Knox, J.	- ditto	- ditto	28 – –		
Thompson, H.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Mar. 1856.		
Bayfield, S.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	22 May 1855.		
Dore, F.	Captain	20th Foot	11 July 1855.		
Lutyens, C.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Dickens, W.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Jan. 1855.		
Warren, A.	- ditto	- ditto	26 – –		
Hewitt, P.	- ditto	- ditto	20 May –		
Lyons, T.	- ditto	- ditto	21 Feb. 1856.		
Meares, W.	- ditto	- ditto	15 July 1855.		
O'Neill, J.	- ditto	- ditto	30 May –		
Maskeleyne, W.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Aug. –		
Mitchell, W.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Cave, W.	- ditto	- ditto	15 July 1855.		
Francis, G.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Kirkby, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 June –		
Mason, H.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Aug. –		
Patrickson, E.	- ditto	- ditto	15 July –		
Rochfort, C.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Nov. –		
Macdonough, T.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Carden, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 Mar. –		
Nunn, W.	- ditto	- ditto	15 July 1855.		
Wimberly, D.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Nov. –		
St. John, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Holmes, F.	- ditto	- ditto	1 June –		
Vereker, Hon. A.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Barrow, J.	Ensign	- ditto	15 July –		
Fahie, C.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Nov. –		
Burne, O.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Knox, Hon. W.	Major	21st Foot	7 Feb. 1856.		
Peddie, C.	Captain	- ditto	16 – –		
Burnside, F.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. –		
Gray, H.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. 1855.		
Collingwood, W.	- ditto	- ditto	11 July –		
Tulloch, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	7 – –		
Delamere, P.	- ditto	- ditto	2 Oct. –		
Bruce, T.	- ditto	- ditto	19 May –		
Coakley, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. –		
Winsloe, R.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Holt, A.	- ditto	- ditto	24 July –		
Henderson, R.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. –		
Coffin, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Fox, S.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Mar. –		
Green, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Hutton, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 – –		
Chichester, E.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. –		
Shaw, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Reade, F.	Ensign	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Cooke, R.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Dec. 1855.		
Smith, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	22 Aug. –		
Raynes, C.	Captain	23d Foot	9 Mar. 1856.		
Jervoise, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Dec. 1855.		
Norton, C.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Oct. –		
Owen, F.	Lieutenant	- ditto	24 Feb. –	30 June 1855	Wounds.
Somerville, R.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Jan. –	8 Sept. –	Killed.
Holden, E.	- ditto	- ditto	12 July –	9 – –	Wounds.
Beck, C.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Aug. –	29 – –	ditto.
Jebb, F.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Nov. 1854.		
Radcliffe, H.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Feb. 1855.		
Monsell, C.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Sept. 1854.		
Fiennes, Hon. N.	- ditto	- ditto	17 June 1855.		
Lawrance, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 July –		
Lewis, J.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Aug. –		
Gregory, C.	- ditto	- ditto	16 Sept. –		
Tobin, L.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Oct. –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Knight, P.	Lieutenant	23d Regiment	14 Oct. 1855.		
Tilly, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Utterton, E.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Bloxsome, W.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Dec. –		
Russell, G.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Hill, A.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Dec. 1855.		
Dalmage, J.	Ensign	- ditto	3 Mar. 1856.		
Hutton, T.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –		
Morris, C.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	4 May 1855.		
Tessier, J.	Dispenser	- ditto	3 Mar. 1856.		
Turner, J.	Captain	28th Regiment	29 Aug. 1855.		
Ingham, C.	Lieutenant	- ditto	27 Jan. –		
Day, J.	- ditto	- ditto	1 June –		
Steward, W.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Jan. –		
Magenis, F.	- ditto	- ditto	26 – –		
Higman, C.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. –		
M'Kenzie, C.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. –		
Irwin, F.	- ditto	- ditto	2 July –		
Adams, F.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. –		
M'Cormick, J.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Emerson, A.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Dec. –		
Thackaray, H.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Sept. –		
Kingsley, J.	- ditto	- ditto	10 – –		
Hall, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Guard, M.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. –		
Collum, W.	- ditto	- ditto	4 Jan. –		
Page, A.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Dec. 1855.		
Duckett, C.	Ensign	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Worthington, H.	Adjutant	- ditto	29 Jan. 1855.		
Sillery, C.	Captain	30th Regiment	25 Sept. 1855.		
Meade, J.	- ditto	- ditto	31 Mar. 1856.		
Stevenson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 July 1855	10 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Singleton, H.	Lieutenant	- ditto	5 May –		
Fleming, J.	- ditto	- ditto	30 – –		
Tolcher, C.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Nov. –		
Herring, H.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Wood, H.	- ditto	- ditto	20 May 1855.		
Smyth, E.	- ditto	- ditto	26 Sept. –		
Smith, H.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Elwyn, T.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Campbell, R.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Allardyce, J.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Sept. 1855.		
Fitzgibbon, C.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Wray, C.	Ensign	- ditto	19 Mar. –		
Tyner, C.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Allison, H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Thompson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	Nov. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Kerr, W.	- ditto	- ditto	20 May 1855	23 Sept. 1855	ditto.
Fitzpatrick, T.	- ditto	- ditto	25 – –	26 June –	Disease.
Deane, R.	- ditto	- ditto	1 Sept. –	8 Sept. –	Killed.
Grant	Paymaster	- ditto	29 Mar. 1856.		
Grimes, C.	Dispenser	- ditto	15 Feb. –		
Spence, F.	Major	31st Regiment	22 May 1855.		
Swaffield, C.	Captain	- ditto	22 – –		
Baldwin, G.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Robertson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
M'Bean, W.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Schrieber, A.	- ditto	- ditto	22 May –		
Pearson, C.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Attree, F.	- ditto	- ditto	22 May –	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Anderson	- ditto	- ditto	20 July –	5 – –	ditto.
Swettingham, T.	Lieutenant	- ditto	22 May –		
Mitchell, A.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Cassidy, F.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Leeson, R.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –		
Fairfax, W.	- ditto	- ditto	22 May –		
Fyler, J.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Jeffcock, C.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Bayley, G.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Suckling, F.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Thwaytes, W.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –		
Dean, H.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –		
Matthews, S.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Jan. –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Pepper, G.	Lieutenant	31st Regiment	22 May 1855.		
Hill, K.	Ensign	ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
M'Intyre, C.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Tarte, W.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Travers, J.	Paymaster	ditto	22 May 1855.		
Litton, R.	Adjutant	ditto	22 – –		
Hoskin, W.	Surgeon	ditto	28 Dec. –		
Atkinson, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 July –		
Grant, W.	ditto	ditto	31 – –		
Meane, J.	ditto	ditto	23 May –		Now Staff Assistant Surgeon.
Hopkins, P.	Quartermaster	ditto	22 – –		With Land Transport corps.
Drage, W.	Acting ditto	ditto	24 Oct. –		Attached.
Lomas, J.	Dispenser	ditto	16 Feb. 1856.		
Prescott, E.	Captain	33d Regiment	13 July 1855.		
Trent, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	17 June –		
Ball, F.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –		
Worthington, G.	ditto	ditto	5 Jan. 1856.		
Twining, R.	ditto	ditto	26 Sept. 1855.		
Forbes, L.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Vaughan, G.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Benwell, F.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Bally, W.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Statham, A.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Bayliff, R.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. –		
Roberts, R.	ditto	ditto	5 Jan. 1856.		
Elliott, G.	ditto	ditto	29 Dec. 1855.		
Crosse, H.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		
Browne, A.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		
Thistlethwayte, A.	ditto	ditto	13 Feb. 1856.		
Heyland, L.	ditto	ditto	2 Dec. 1854	18 June 1855	Killed.
Donovan, H.	ditto	ditto	27 Sept. –	8 Sept. –	Killed.
Thompson, J.	Paymaster	ditto	5 Feb. 1855.		
Toseland, G.	Adjutant	ditto	19 Dec. 1854.		
Simpson, J.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel.	34th Regiment	9 – –		
Best, M.	Captain	ditto	10 Aug. 1855.		
Stewart, D.	ditto	ditto	7 Nov. –		
Shawe, A.	ditto	ditto	8 Oct. –		
Chapman, A.	ditto	ditto	9 Dec. 1854.		
Shiffner, J.	ditto	ditto	9 – –	18 June 1855	Killed.
Robinson, J.	ditto	ditto	9 – –	18 – –	Killed.
O'Loghlin, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	10 Aug. 1855.		
Moore, J.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Watson, A.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Peel, F.	ditto	ditto	Feb. –		
Dunbar, W.	ditto	ditto	12 July –		
Holroyd, T.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –		
Harris, N.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –		
Greaves, S.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –		
Stack, T.	ditto	ditto	11 Sept. –		
Stewart, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –		
Villiers, E.	ditto	ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Dashwood, R.	ditto	ditto	9 Mar. –		
St. Croix, C.	ditto	ditto	9 – –		
Hurt, F.	ditto	ditto	9 Dec. 1854	18 June 1855	Killed.
Jordan, W.	ditto	ditto	22 Jan. 1855	22 Mar. –	Killed.
Lawrence, H.	ditto	ditto	Feb. –	8 June –	Killed.
Clayton, R.	Ensign	ditto	9 Dec. 1854	12 July –	Wounds.
Alt, H.	ditto	ditto	22 Jan. 1855	18 June –	Wounds.
Ramsay, N.	ditto	ditto	24 Feb. –	22 July –	Disease.
Applegate, T.	ditto	ditto	9 Mar. 1856.		
Grier, L.	ditto	ditto	9 – –		
Lavery, E.	ditto	ditto	9 – –		
Rowan, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	9 Dec. 1854.		
Wrench, E.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	8 Jan. 1855.		
Johns, E.	Captain	38th Regiment	3 Sept. 1855.		
Wardlaw, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	8 Nov. 1854.		
Evans, H.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. 1855.		
Snell, G.	ditto	ditto	1 June –		
Rooper, F.	ditto	ditto	23 Aug. –		
Bayley, W.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		
Hume, W.	ditto	ditto	1 July –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Stansfield, R.	Lieutenant	38th Regiment	3 June 1855.		
Walker, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 Oct. –		
Caldecott, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	7 Sept. –		
Grieve, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	29 Aug. –		
Fitzgerald, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Mar. 1856.		
Mayow, J.	Ensign -	- ditto -	29 Aug. 1855.		
Chapman, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Mar. 1856.		
Smith, R.	Quartermas er	- ditto -	7 Dec. 1855.		
Wall, F.	Surgeon -	- ditto -	19 Dec. 1854.		
Hudson, J.	Major -	39th Regiment	31 – –		
Warner, W.	Captain -	- ditto -	24 Dec. 1855.		
Dalrymple, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Mar. 1856.		
De Robeck, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Maunsell, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 Feb. 1855	11 July 1855	Killed.
Raper, F.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	7 Aug. –		
Thackwell, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Smyth, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 Feb. 1855.		
Murray, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 – –		
Palmer, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	29 June –		
Tryon, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 Oct. –		
Gatty, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	21 Feb. 1856.		
Arbuckle, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Mar. –		
Pritchard, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 Jan. –		
Gosselin, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	20 Aug. 1855.		
Smith, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Mar. 1856.		
Vigors, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 Jan. –		
Powell, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Nicholls, L.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 Sept. 1855.		
Benson, S.	Paymaster -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Blurton, G.	Quartermaster -	- ditto -	30 Sept. 1855.		
Woodman, G.	Surgeon -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Street, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	29 Oct. 1855.		
Humphrey, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	22 Sept. –		
Ross, J. H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854.		
Pratt, R.	Lieut.-colonel -	41st Regiment	18 May 1855.		
Barnard, R.	Major -	- ditto -	13 Oct. –		
Page, G.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	6 Dec. –		
Harvey, J.	Captain -	- ditto -	13 Oct. –		
Hamilton, J. A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Nov. 1854.		
Pennefather, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	9 Mar. 1856.		
Richards, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Oct. 1854	6 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Every, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	6 Sept. 1855	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Taylor, A.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	Oct. 1854	5 Nov. 1854	Killed.
Lockhart, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30 May 1855	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Loughlin, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 Sept. –		
Kennedy, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	12 Jan. 1856.		
Fitzroy, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Nov. 1854.		
Hill, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 – –		
Lowry, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 – –		
Nowlan, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	6 Feb. 1855.		
Johnson, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30 May –		
Wavell, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July –		
Cornwall, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	23 Sept. –		
Smith, S.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 – –		
Pack, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 – –		
King, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	9 Mar. 1856.		
Fitzgerald, L.	Ensign -	- ditto -	16 Nov. 1855	24 Dec. 1855	Wounds. Promoted from ranks.
Grant, A.	Paymaster -	- ditto -	24 Sept. –		
Fraser, L.	Adjutant -	- ditto -	21 – –		
Gulland, A.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	15 Apr. –		
Hungerford, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	13 Oct. –		
Graham, C.	Captain -	42d Regiment	Dec. 1854.		
Whigham, R.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	2 – –		
Black, W.	- ditto	- ditto -	14 July 1855.		
Crompton, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 – –		
Douglas, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	13 Oct. –		
Green, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 July –		
Farquharson, F.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 – –		
Stewart, Hon. R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 – –		
Hesketh, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 – –		
Bramley, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 – –		
Bayley, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	13 Oct. –		
Furse, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	28 Dec. –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Lawson, W.	Lieutenant	42d Regiment	17 Jan. 1855.		
M'Leod, M.	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 Oct. –		
James, W.	Ensign	- ditto -	13 – –		
Hooper, A.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	30 Sept. –		
Bazalgette, J.	Paymaster	- ditto -	22 June –		
Daubeney, F.	Captain	44th Regiment	18 Oct. 1855.		
Greene, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July –		
Hercy, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	19 Sept. –		
Mansfield, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1 June –	28 June 1855	Wounds.
Cooper, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	26 Nov. –		
Walters, F.	Lieutenant	- ditto -	27 Jan. –		
Fleming, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	23 Sept. –		
Kendall, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1 June –		
Pigott, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1 July –		
Raymond, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 Sept. –		
Kay, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	19 – –		
Birch, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 Mar. 1856.		
Rogers, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	29 Aug. 1855.		
Bower, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	29 – –		
Ford, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	19 Sept. –		
Mellish, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 – –		
Hodgson, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	19 – –		
Pitt, B.	- ditto -	- ditto -	13 Jan. 1856.		
M'Carroll, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Oct. 1855.		
Leake, H.	Ensign	- ditto -	11 Mar. 1856.		
Thomsett, R.	Paymaster	- ditto -	27 July 1855.		
O'Neill, F.	Adjutant	- ditto -	7 Dec. –	- - -	Promoted from ranks.
Johnson, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	25 July –		
Maxwell, A.	Lieut.-colonel	46th Regiment	8 Nov. 1854.		
Lyons, J.	Captain	- ditto -	13 Feb. 1856.		
Clarke, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July 1855.		
Sandwith, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 Sept. –		
Dunscombe, N.	- ditto -	- ditto -	8 Nov. 1854.		
Connell, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto -	26 Jan. 1855.		
Brooks, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	7 July –		
Churchill, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	7 – –		
Grieve, F.	- ditto -	- ditto -	3 Sept. –		
Hitchcock, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 Mar. 1856.		
Foster, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Aug. 1855.		
Morland, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	27 Dec. –		
Kelsall, T.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Aug. –		
Curtis, F.	- ditto -	- ditto -	8 Nov. 1854	2 May 1855	Killed.
Messenger, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	15 Jan. 1855	15 Jan. 1856	Killed by the explosion of a mine on the roads.
Phillips, G.	Ensign	- ditto -	14 Oct. 1855.		
Marsack, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Aug. –		
Cobbe, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	27 Dec. –		
Daly, V.	- ditto -	- ditto -	14 Mar. 1856.		
Abbott, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	19 – –		
Coucher, F.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 – –		
Ducrow, P.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 – –		
Dempster, C.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	8 Nov. 1854.		
Scott, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	8 – –		
Webb, V.	Surgeon	- ditto -	8 – –		
Rankley, F.	Dispenser	- ditto -	7 Feb. 1856.		
Pilkington, S.	Captain	47th Regiment	25 Mar. 1856.		
Gaynor, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Jan. 1855	26 Aug. 1855	Disease, on board ship.
Roper, T.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July –		
Croker, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto -	4 May –		
Bloomfield, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	21 – –		
Hawkes, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July –		
Balinhard, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10 Jan. 1856.		
Straton, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	6 Sept. 1855.		
Mylins, W.	- ditto -	- ditto -	23 – –		
Gordon, C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 Jan. 1856.		
Gem, H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 Sept. 1855.		
Newman, A.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 – –		
Mallett, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	9 Mar. 1856.		
King, G.	- ditto -	- ditto -	18 Feb. –		
O'Connor, R.	- ditto -	- ditto -	9 Mar. –		
Weld, W. W.	Surgeon	- ditto -	9 – –		
Grange, H.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	13 Nov. 1854.		
Hamill, E.	Dispenser	- ditto -	17 Feb. 1856.		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Riky, B.	Lieut.-colonel	48th Regiment	21 Apr. 1855.		
Chapman, A.	Major	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Latham, O.	Captain	ditto	3 Sept. 1855.		
Blakeney, R.	ditto	ditto	2 June –		
Spencer, W.	ditto	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Hall, R.	ditto	ditto	21 Apr. 1855.		
Lovett, J.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Knight, W.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Heathcote, B.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Trent, F.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Kippen, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	30 Dec. –		
Baker, W.	ditto	ditto	8 Oct. –		
Bedingfield, J.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –		
Feneran, E.	ditto	ditto	21 Apr. –		
Eyre, R.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Brooke, H.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Farquhar, J.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Benbow, E.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –		
Rawlins, J.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –		
Pigott, G.	ditto	ditto	3 – –		
Wilkinson, H.	ditto	ditto	3 – –		
Prior, L.	ditto	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Campbell, C.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. –		
Kerr, J.	Ensign	ditto	13 Mar. –		
Maitland, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	3 Aug. 1855.		
Shelton, G. A. F.	Surgeon	ditto	21 Apr. –		
M'Dermott, P.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	29 – –		
Walker, W	ditto	ditto	5 Feb. 1856.		
Lamb, G.	Captain	49th Regiment	9 Oct. 1854.		
Hopkins, F.	ditto	ditto	4 – –		
FitzGerald, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Nov. –		
Young, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –		
Maule, J.	ditto	ditto	4 May 1855.		
Scoones, W.	ditto	ditto	18 – –		
Coen, W.	ditto	ditto	9 Mar. 1856.		
Roberts, C.	ditto	ditto	1 Apr. 1855.		
Davies, J.	ditto	ditto	16 June –		
Rogers, H.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –		
Madden, W.	ditto	ditto	1 – –		
Powell, F.	ditto	ditto	1 – –		
Cook, J.	ditto	ditto	15 June –		
Cresswell, E.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. –		
Burroughs, R.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Spratt, R.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Astley, E.	ditto	ditto	25 Sept. 1855.		
Crossman, E.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Field, S.	ditto	ditto	25 Sept. 1855.		
Scott, P.	Ensign	ditto	14 Oct. –		
Mitchell, C.	ditto	ditto	15 June –	14 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Platt, A.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	11 Aug. –	Disease. "
Gibson, C.	Adjutant	ditto	19 – –		
Bewes, P.	Surgeon	ditto	28 Jan. 1856.		
Adrian, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 Nov. 1855.		
Calder, W.	ditto	ditto	27 July –		
Tillbrook, P.	Captain	50th Regiment	22 Aug. –		
Barnes, R.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. –		
Hebden, T.	ditto	ditto	15 Feb. 1856.		
Blackall, R.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. 1855.		
Dimond, J.	ditto	ditto	9 – –		
Hickman, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	2 Sept. –		
Lee, T.	ditto	ditto	2 Dec. 1854.		
Chetwynd, Hon. C.	ditto	ditto	2 July 1855.		
Creagh, C.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. –		
Leach, E.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Falkner, F.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Young, C.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Eden, T.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Goff, R.	ditto	ditto	22 Aug. –		
Chichester, H.	ditto	ditto	5 Oct. –		
Lewis, W.	ditto	ditto	4 Mar. 1856.		
Bond, W.	Ensign	ditto	22 Nov. 1854	8 Dec. 1854	Disease.
Allusen, F. B.	ditto	ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Wilson, W.	ditto	ditto	19 – –		
King, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –		
Busfield, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –		

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Isdell, C.	Ensign	50th Regiment	12 Jan. 1856.		
Gordon, H.	Adjutant	ditto	19 Apr. 1855.		
Warren, D.	Surgeon	ditto	23 Sept. –		
Davies, D.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	5 Jan. –		
Wilson, S.	Captain	55th Regiment	9 Nov. 1855.		
Johnson, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	22 Nov. 1854.		
Stone, R.	ditto	ditto	5 May 1855	7 June 1855	Killed.
Evans, C.	ditto	ditto	16 June –	6 Aug. –	Wounds.
Kekewich, S.	ditto	ditto	24 Oct. –		
Pritchard, S.	ditto	ditto	21 Aug. –		
Hobbs, F.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –		
Parke, E.	ditto	ditto	12 Sept. –		
Young, A.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Theobald, C.	ditto	ditto	26 Mar. 1856.		
French, W.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1855.		
Dalton, R.	ditto	ditto	23 – –		
Morgan, P.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Cope, G.	Ensign	ditto	28 Dec. –		
Lys, G.	Paymaster	ditto	28 – –		
Rendall, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	21 July –		
Lacy, R.	Major	56th Regiment	25 Aug. 1855.		
Anderson, R.	Captain	ditto	25 – –		
Bull, J.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Margesson, W.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Ramsay, F.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Pye, J.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Eden, M.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
Conran, M.	ditto	ditto	25 Mar. 1856.		
Coghlan, W.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
Martley, J.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Godley, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	25 – –		
Harford, S.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Robertson, P.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Baxter, J.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Hill, F.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Curwan, H.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Simms, G.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Massey, A.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Turner, A.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
Chapman, W.	ditto	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Thompson, R.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
Kelsall, J.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Poulden, R.	Ensign	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
Taylor, H.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Bolton, A.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Wright, F.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Surplice, R.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Finlay, H.	Paymaster	ditto	29 – –		
Williams, H.	Adjutant	ditto	25 Aug. 1855.		
M'Grath, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	25 – –		
Deeble, W.	Surgeon	ditto	25 – –		
Knox, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	25 – –		
Taylor, D.	ditto	ditto	7 Sept. –		
Skipton, S.	ditto	ditto	20 July –		Now Staff Assistant Surgeon.
Warre, H., C. B.	Lieut.-colonel	57th Regiment	Mar. 1855.		
Shadforth, J.	Brevet ditto	ditto	8 Nov. 1854	18 June. 1855	Killed.
Logan, R.	Major	ditto	18 Nov. 1855.		
Stanley, E.	Captain	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	5 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Auchmuty, J.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	13 – –	Disease.
Bland, J.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	8 – –	Wounds.
Stewart, J.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Hassard, J.	Brevet Major	ditto	15 Nov. 1854.		
Arbuckle, G.	Captain	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Butler, H.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1854.		
Brown, W.	ditto	ditto	5 Feb. 1855.		
Lloyd, T.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Ingham, T.	ditto	ditto	5 Feb. 1855.		
Short, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 Nov. 1854.		
Bird, H.	ditto	ditto	1 June 1855.		
Macartney, J.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Wilmot, J.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Douglas, Sir R., bart.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. –		
Shute, H.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Clarke, C.	Lieutenant	57th Regiment	3 Sept. 1855.		
Russell, H.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Bayntun, B.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –		
Powell, S.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –		
Mills, E.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Dec. –		
Hasted, E.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Sept. –		
Brutton, E.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Grace, T.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Jan. 1855.		
Norman, G.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Sept. 1854	30 June 1855	Wounds.
Hague, G.	- ditto	- ditto	23 – –	11 Nov. 1854	- ditto.
Ashwin, J.	- ditto	- ditto	5 Feb. 1855	18 June 1855	Killed.
Curwen, D.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. –	7 Oct. –	Disease.
Mitchell, G.	Ensign	- ditto	15 Nov. 1854	28 Mar. –	Wounds.
Phelps, J.	- ditto	- ditto	15 – –		
Waugh, G.	Adjutant	- ditto	19 May 1855.		
M'Andrew, W.	Surgeon	- ditto	2 – –		
Griffin, M.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	17 Oct. –		
Ferguson, W.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Shearman, R.	Lieut.-colonel	62d Regiment	13 Nov. 1854	8 June 1855	Wounds.
Rynd, M.	Major	- ditto	20 May 1855.		
Sanderson, J.	Captain	- ditto	27 Dec. –		
Hunter, E.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Nov. 1854.		
Clerke, W.	- ditto	- ditto	4 May 1855.		
Cubitt, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Nov. 1854.		
Carter, S.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Mar. 1856.		
Forster, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Nov. 1854	8 June 1855	Killed.
Dickson, W.	- ditto	- ditto	Dec. –	8 – –	Killed.
Cox, R.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Aug. 1855	8 Sept. –	Killed.
Auchmuty, J.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Sept. 1854	13 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Bland, J.	- ditto	- ditto	23 – –	8 – –	Wounds.
Blakiston, L.	Lieutenant	- ditto	13 Nov. –	8 Sept. 1855	Killed
White, G.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Jan. 1855	2 May –	Wounds.
Palmer, H.	- ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –		
Machell, R.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Jan. 1856.		
Sawyer, C.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Toppin, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Duff, J.	- ditto	- ditto	12 Sept. 1855.		
Scott, W.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Walsh, A.	- ditto	- ditto	12 – –		
Rowan, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Feb. 1856.		
Thorpe, W.	- ditto	- ditto	19 – –		
Kerr, J.	- ditto	- ditto	23 – –		
Dundas, L.	- ditto	- ditto	16 Aug. 1855.		
Hume, H.	- ditto	- ditto	2 Oct. –		
Chippendall, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Grant, G.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Staines, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –		
Harrison, M.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Elliott, N.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. –		
Dring, W.	Paymaster	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854.		
Milsom, T.	Adjutant	- ditto	27 Mar. 1855.		
Gamble, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	2 Feb. –		
Young, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	17 Nov. 1854.		
Rendall, H.	- ditto	- ditto	4 July 1855.		
Rutherford, C.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. 1854.		
Hill, E.	Brevet Colonel	63d Regiment	11 Nov. 1855.		
Gray, F.	Captain	- ditto	6 Sept. –		
Stuart, K.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Aug. –		
Beamish, G.	Lieutenant	- ditto	16 Nov. 1854.		
Dumaresq, A.	- ditto	- ditto	31 May 1855.		
Bruce, S.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. –		
Moore, S.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Aug. –		
Archer, R.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Ramsbottom, J.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Griffiths, A.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Clutterbuck, G.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Vieth, F.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Byron, G.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Crowther, R.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Brown, C.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Sept. 1855.		
Grey, A.	- ditto	- ditto	6 – –		
Lacy, G.	- ditto	- ditto	3 – –		
Powys, A.	Ensign	- ditto	27 Mar. 1856.		
Bunbury, C.	- ditto	- ditto	29 – –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Stokes, A.	Ensign	63d Regiment	27 Mar. 1856.		
Carnegy, J.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Kinahan, C.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – –		
Fraser, A. W.	- ditto	- ditto	8 Nov. 1854	8 Dec. 1855	Disease.
Crisp, A.	Surgeon	- ditto	15 Apr. 1855.		
Hoey, P.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	25 June –		
FitzGerald, W.	Captain	68th Regiment	13 Mar. 1856.		
Deshon, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	15 Nov. 1854.		
Seymour, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 June 1855.		
Grace, S.	- ditto	- ditto	1 – –		
Blood, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. –		
Cox, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Clarkson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Nicholetts, G.	- ditto	- ditto	6 – –		
Thornton, G.	- ditto	- ditto	8 – –		
Stuart, H.	- ditto	- ditto	24 – –		
Duesbery, W.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Brocas, R.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Dec. 1855.		
Turner, G.	- ditto	- ditto	2 Oct. –		
Wilkinson, G.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Annesley, J.	Ensign	- ditto	13 – –		
Corbett, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	18 Mar. 1855.		
Pready, C.	Lieut.-colonel	71st Regiment	13 Feb. 1855.		
Hunter, R.	Major	- ditto	7 – –	30 Oct. 1855	Disease.
Prince, W.	Captain	- ditto	8 Feb. 1856.		
Wemyss, O.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Feb. 1855.		
Bonham, F.	Lieutenant	- ditto	13 – –		
Smith, Sir L., bart.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –		
Lambton, F.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Sept. –		
Scott, C.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Feb. –		
Mounsey, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
O'Malley, W.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Aldridge, R.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Sept. –		
Howard, C.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. –		
Blair, A.	- ditto	- ditto	23 Sept. –		
Lewis, R.	- ditto	- ditto	23 – –		
Hamilton, F.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. –		
Northey, B.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Feb. –	29 May 1855	Disease.
Fortescue, W.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Nov. –		
Roberts, E.	Ensign	- ditto	29 Dec. –		
Cartmail, J.	Paymaster	- ditto	18 Feb. –		
Dalgleish, J.	Adjutant	- ditto	18 Apr. –		
Todd, R.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	13 Feb. –		
M'Neice, J.	- ditto	- ditto	21 Nov. 1854.		
Gilborne, R.	- ditto	- ditto	2 Nov. 1855	25 Jan. 1856	Disease.
Parke, W.	Lieut.-colonel	72d Regiment	13 June 1855.		
M'Kenzie, J.	Major	- ditto	13 – –		
Thellusson, A.	ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Rocke, R.	Captain	- ditto	13 – –		
Robinson, D.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Buchanan, R.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Hunter, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Coathupe, H.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Fielden, O.	- ditto	- ditto	16 July –		
Rice, C.	- ditto	- ditto	16 – –		
Stewart, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	13 June –		
Campbell, J.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Cameron, A.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Bassett, G.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Beresford, M.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Brownlow, F.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
St. John, R.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –		
Richardson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	16 July –		
Henry, E.	- ditto	- ditto	4 Feb. 1856.		
Murray, C.	- ditto	- ditto	4 – –		
Penefather, J.	Ensign	- ditto	4 – –		
Kildahl, J.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. –		
Vesey, C.	Adjutant	- ditto	13 June 1855.		
Macdonald, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	13 – –	16 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Munro, D.	- ditto	- ditto	1 Dec. –		
Seaman, W.	Surgeon	- ditto	13 June –		
Roberts, E.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	13 – –		
Rutter, T.	- ditto	- ditto	8 Nov. 1854.		
Doherty, D.	- ditto	- ditto	15 July 1855.		
M'Turk, J.	Dispenser	- itto	15 Feb. 1856.		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Chichester, Hon. A.	Major	77th Regiment	28 Dec. 1855.		
Macdonald, H.	Captain	ditto	18 Oct. –		
Orpen, W.	ditto	ditto	11 June –		
Carden, G.	ditto	ditto	18 Jan. –		
Pechell, W.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. 1854	3 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Parker, W.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. 1855	8 – –	Killed.
Colquhoun, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	11 Nov. –		
Leggett, G.	ditto	ditto	18 Jan. –		
Dodd, J.	ditto	ditto	17 June –		
Harvey, T.	ditto	ditto	5 – –		
Daley, J.	ditto	ditto	2 Sept. –		
Browne, H.	ditto	ditto	17 Nov. –		
Skeene, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. –		
Alderson, W.	ditto	ditto	18 – –		
Knowles, C.	ditto	ditto	11 July –		
Butts, A.	ditto	ditto	26 Sept. –		
Saunders, C.	ditto	ditto	15 – –		
Adam, F.	ditto	ditto	26 Dec. –		
Le Feuvre, M.	ditto	ditto	10 Nov. –		
Brown, B.	Ensign	ditto	18 Oct. –	15 Dec. 1855	Disease.
Knight, C.	ditto	ditto	29 Nov. 1854	2 Oct. –	Disease.
Waters, M.	Adjutant	ditto	11 June 1855.		
Franklyn, E.	Surgeon	ditto	6 Oct. 1854.		
Paliologus, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 Nov. 1855.		
Butt, T.	Captain	79th Regiment	12 Jan. 1856.		
M'Barnet, D.	ditto	ditto	3 June 1855.		
Durant, C.	Lieutenant	ditto	3 Oct. –		
Bell, J.	ditto	ditto	10 Oct. 1854.		
Leith, J.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
M'Donald, D.	ditto	ditto	16 Aug. 1855.		
Allen, J.	ditto	ditto	16 – –		
M'Nair, J.	ditto	ditto	16 – –		
Crawfurd, W. J. M.	ditto	ditto	16 – –		
Campbell, N.	ditto	ditto	16 – –		
Howkins, T.	ditto	ditto	16 – –		
Cleather, W.	ditto	ditto	8 July –		
Campbell, F.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
M'Murdo, C.	ditto	ditto	16 Aug. –		
Bedford, R.	ditto	ditto	13 Oct. –		
Everitt, E.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Adcock, H.	Ensign	ditto	14 Mar. 1856.		
Walker, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –		
Louth, Lord	ditto	ditto	13 Oct. 1855.		
Robertson, J.	Lieut.-colonel	82d Regiment	2 Sept. 1855.		
Hale, C.	ditto	ditto	8 Oct. –		
Watson, D.	Major	ditto	2 Sept. –		
Marriott, H.	Captain	ditto	2 – –		
Halliday, G.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Farmer, W.	ditto	ditto	15 Mar. 1856.		
Bailie, W. A.	ditto	ditto	2 Sept. 1855.		
Warren, A.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Glyn, R.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Bruce, R.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. 1856.		
Sullivan, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	2 Sept. 1855.		
White, J.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Pilkington, J.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Wilkinson, J.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Skinner, R.	ditto	ditto	8 Oct. –		
Hensley, A.	ditto	ditto	2 Sept. –		
Thompson, C.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Dickson, P.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Marsh, H.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Douglas, S.	ditto	ditto	8 Oct. –		
Brock, J.	ditto	ditto	8 – –		
Seaton, W.	ditto	ditto	8 – –		
Mylne, G.	ditto	ditto	26 Dec. –		
Linton, J.	ditto	ditto	7 Mar. 1856.		
Couper, H.	Ensign	ditto	30 Jan. –		
Bernard, L.	Paymaster	ditto	2 Sept. 1855.		
Clinton, M.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Fowler, H.	Surgeon	ditto	11 Oct. –		
Jacob, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	2 Sept. –		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Corbett, E.	Captain	88th Regiment	Nov. 1854	7 June 1855	Killed.
Priestley, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	17 June 1855.		
Hall, F.	ditto	ditto	3 July –		
Preston, J.	ditto	ditto	22 Jan. –	14 Apr. 1855	Killed.
Vernor, R.	ditto	ditto	24 Feb. –		
Perceval, E.	ditto	ditto	24 – –		
Michell, J.	ditto	ditto	12 July –		
Robertson, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Nov. –		
Blythe, J.	ditto	ditto	11 Aug. –		
Waring, H.	ditto	ditto	11 – –		
Austin, E.	ditto	ditto	16 Sept. –		
Burke, J.	ditto	ditto	11 Aug. –		
Dodgin, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –		
Mallett, E.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Woodward, M.	ditto	ditto	13 Feb. –		
Irwin, J.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Gilby, H.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. –		
Grogan, H.	ditto	ditto	17 Oct. 1854	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Meade, R. W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 Dec. –		
Aylmer, F.	Brevet Lieutenant colonel.	89th Regiment	19 Dec. 1854.		
Macdonald, J.	Brevet Major	ditto	19 – –	15 Jan. 1855	Disease.
White, H.	ditto	ditto	3 Jan. 1855.		
Thorpe, E.	ditto	ditto	18 Feb. 1856.		
Daly, Hon. C.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1854	29 Dec. 1854	Disease.
Tom, D.	Captain	ditto	29 June 1855.		
Pery, W.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1854.		
Hill, A.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	31 Mar. 1855	Wounds. Prisoner of war.
Robinson, B.	Lieutenant	ditto	3 Jan. 1855.		
Hall, S.	ditto	ditto	3 – –		
Lloyd, M.	ditto	ditto	29 Aug. –		
Lamont, H.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		
Drage, W.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept –		
Dunn, J.	ditto	ditto	10 Jan. 1856.		
Helme, B.	ditto	ditto	10 Mar. –		
Manners, W.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Barron, N.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Scott, R.	Paymaster	ditto	19 Dec. 1854.		
Holmes, R.	Adjutant	ditto	3 Jan. 1855.		
Sibbald, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	10 Oct. –		
Wiles, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	29 Nov. 1854.		
Wall, F. J.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. –		
Grove, R.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	90th Regiment	22 Aug. 1855.		
Smith, T.	Major	ditto	5 Dec. 1854.		
Perrin, J.	Captain	ditto	5 – –		
Close, V.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. 1855.		
Denison, H.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. –		
Daubeny, A.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1854.		
Crawford, R.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	24 Feb. 1855	Disease.
Vaughan, H.	ditto	ditto	19 May 1855	12 Sept. –	Wounds.
Preston, H.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1854	8 – –	Killed.
Swift, A.	Lieutenant	ditto	10 Aug. 1855	8 – –	Killed.
Wilmer, F.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –	8 – –	Killed.
Graham, N.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1854.		
Wynne, C.	ditto	ditto	12 July 1855.		
Harford, J.	ditto	ditto	7 Sept. –		
Moultrie, A.	ditto	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Carleton, W.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. 1855.		
Synge, R.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Bingham, H.	ditto	ditto	13 Mar. 1856.		
Jackson, D.	Paymaster	ditto	5 Dec. 1854.		
Rennie, W.	Adjutant	ditto	30 Mar. 1856.		
Williams, S.	Quartermaster	ditto	5 Dec. 1854.		
Thorold, G.	Lieut.-colonel	92d Regiment	15 Sept. 1855.		
Lockhart, A.	Brevet ditto	ditto	15 – –		
Haines, E.	Captain	ditto	15 – –		
Gleig, C.	ditto	ditto	13 Dec. –		
Cameron, A.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. –		
Campbell, D.	ditto	ditto	15 Oct. –		
Stott, G.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. –		
Parsons, C.	ditto	ditto	15 Feb. –		
Macfarlane	ditto	ditto	30 Nov. –		
Bethune, R.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Inverarity, W.	Lieutenant	92d Regiment	15 Sept. 1855.		
Leith, J.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Parker, G.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Farquharson, W.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Wallis, H.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Newall, W.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Gooch, P.	ditto	ditto	24 — —		
Moorhead, J.	ditto	ditto	13 Dec. —		
Lockhart, L.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. —		
Kilvert, W.	ditto	ditto	24 — —		
Hay, J.	ditto	ditto	29 Mar. 1856.		
Stott, G.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1855.		
Campbell, R.	Ensign	ditto	16 Oct. —		
Meeham, M.	Adjutant	ditto	15 Sept. —		
George, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	15 — —		
Roe, S.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	27 — —		
Moss, W.	Dispenser	ditto	5 Feb. 1856.		
Brown, J.	Captain	93d Regiment	11 Mar. 1856.		
Welch, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 July 1855.		
M'Pherson, T.	ditto	ditto	14 — —		
Hislop, M.	ditto	ditto	14 — —		
Alexander, W.	ditto	ditto	14 — —		
Butler, A.	ditto	ditto	3 June —		
Sterling, H.	ditto	ditto	15 — —		
Tabuteau, A.	ditto	ditto	9 Sept. —		
Wood, E.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. —		
Losack, C.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. —		
Goldsmith, O.	ditto	ditto	13 Oct. —		
Gooch, G.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. —		
Greig, G.	ditto	ditto	24 — —		
Wood, S.	ditto	ditto	11 Mar. 1856.		
Ball, E.	ditto	ditto	2 Dec. 1854	9 June 1855	Disease.
Kirby, F.	ditto	ditto	2 — —	16 Feb. —	ditto.
Sergison, C.	Ensign	ditto	11 Mar. 1856.		
M'Bean, W.	Adjutant	ditto	10 Dec. 1854.		
Joiner, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	6 July 1855.		
Fraser, L.	Captain	95th Regiment	22 Aug. 1855	31 Aug. 1855	Disease.
Benison, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	23 Jan. —		
Fisher, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. —		
Budgen, J.	ditto	ditto	16 Aug. —		
Morris, R.	ditto	ditto	16 — —		
Vallance, T.	ditto	ditto	22 — —		
Waterfall, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Jan. —		
Rawlins, A.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. —		
Johnson, J.	ditto	ditto	16 — —		
Paske, H.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. —		
Gabbett, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. —		
Fleming, W.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. —		
Williams, W.	ditto	ditto	12 — —		
Nicholas, J.	Ensign	ditto	5 Jan. 1856.		
Fawcett, A.	ditto	ditto	4 — —		
Holbrook, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Mar. —		
Handcock, J.	Lieut.-colonel	97th Regiment	20 Nov. 1854	9 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Moore, J.	ditto	ditto	13 Dec. 1855.		
Welsford, A.	Major	ditto	20 Nov. 1854	8 — —	Killed.
Venables, T.	Captain	ditto	26 Sept. 1855.		
Jones, E.	ditto	ditto	4 — —		
Ware, G.	ditto	ditto	28 Nov. 1854.		
Hutton, J.	ditto	ditto	20 — —	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Vicars, H.	ditto	ditto	20 — —	22 Mar. —	Killed.
Ingram, R.	ditto	ditto	25 Dec. 1855.		
Browne, C.	Lieutenant	ditto	4 May —		
Little, R.	ditto	ditto	4 Sept. —		
Hudson, J.	ditto	ditto	10 — —		
Morgan, J.	ditto	ditto	31 July —		
Onslow, A.	ditto	ditto	25 Dec. —		
Alderson, E.	ditto	ditto	31 July —		
Hill, J.	ditto	ditto	31 — —		
Gould, A.	ditto	ditto	25 Dec. —		
Smith, P.	ditto	ditto	25 — —		
Dawes, W.	ditto	ditto	19 Feb. 1856.		
Proctor, H.	ditto	ditto	19 — —		
Sheppard, T.	ditto	ditto	19 — —		
Smyth, P.	ditto	ditto	25 Sept. 1855.		

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Shaw, J.	Lieutenant	97th Regiment	16 Feb. 1856		
Safford, D.	- ditto	- ditto	25 Dec. 1855		
M'Kay, E.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. 1856		
M'Gregor, D.	- ditto	- ditto	20 Nov. 1854	8 Sept. 1855	Killed.
Ramsbottom, H.	- ditto	- ditto	20 - -	5 Jan. -	Suffocated in his tent, by charcoal.
Goodenough, R.	- ditto	- ditto	28 - -	20 Sept. -	Wounds.
Preston, G.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Aug. 1855	31 Aug. -	Killed.
Annesley, R.	Ensign	- ditto	16 Feb. 1856		
Hardy, H.	- ditto	- ditto	16 - -		
Parker, F.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Mar. -		
Smith, T.	Paymaster	- ditto	20 Nov. 1854		
Derman, W.	Adjutant	- ditto	20 - -	18 Aug. -	Killed.
Smith, R.	- ditto	- ditto	1 Jan. 1856		
Woodroofe, W.	Quartermaster	- ditto	10 Nov. 1855		
Cross, P.	Surgeon	- ditto	5 Feb. 1856		
Porter, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	20 Nov. 1854		
Russell, Lord A. G.	Major	Rifle Brigade 1st Battalion.	13 July 1855		
Walker, H.	Captain	- ditto	26 Jan. -		
Oxenden, C.	- ditto	- ditto	12 June -		
Clinton, Lord E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	28 Dec. -		
Ashton, J.	- ditto	- ditto	21 Apr. -		
Saunders, G.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Jan. -		
Dashwood, C.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Dec. -		
Glyn, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 June -		
Tottenham, H.	- ditto	- ditto	13 - -		
Rooper, W.	- ditto	- ditto	13 July -		
Ruthven, W.	- ditto	- ditto	15 May -		
Harrington, W.	- ditto	- ditto	8 Sept. -		
Bunbury, G.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Oct. -		
Stott, W.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Dec. -		
Slade, C.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Gordon, D.	- ditto	- ditto	17 Oct. 1855.		
Blundell, H.	- ditto	- ditto	17 - -		
Palliser, W.	- ditto	- ditto	28 Dec. -		
Murdock, C.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Johnson, W.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Oct. 1855.		
Wickham, H.	Ensign	- ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Purdon, W.	- ditto	- ditto	19 - -		
De Chaumont, F.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	21 May 1855.		
Longheed, J.	- ditto	- ditto	25 Sept. -		
Hill, P.	Lieut-colonel	Rifle Brigade 2d Battalion.	14 Oct. -		
Wilmot, H.	Captain	- ditto	6 Feb. 1856.		
Glynne, R.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Dillon, M.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Moore, J.	Lieutenant	- ditto	10 June 1855.		
Baillie, H.	- ditto	- ditto	17 - -		
Scriven, H.	- ditto	- ditto	17 - -		
Sotheby, F.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Aug. -		
Luttrell, H.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Eccles, W.	- ditto	- ditto	12 July 1855.		
Thomas, F.	- ditto	- ditto	29 Dec. -		
Glynne, S.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Sept. -		
Woodford, E.	- ditto	- ditto	20 May -	30 June 1855	Wounds.
Borough	- ditto	- ditto	5 Sept. -	30 Nov. -	Disease.
Deedes, W.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Mar. 1856.		
Dyke, P.	Ensign	- ditto	20 Jan. 1855	19 April -	Disease.
Mildmay, H.	- ditto	- ditto	7 Sept. -		
Ryder, H.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Apr. -	8 Sept. -	Killed.
Coast, M.	Paymaster	- ditto	23 Feb. -		
Rogers, G.	Quartermaster	- ditto	14 Sept. -		
Reade, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	23 Apr. -		
Brown, J. L.	- ditto	- ditto	23 - -		
Turnell, H.	Dispenser	- ditto	25 Mar. 1856.		
Spence, T.	Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals.	Staff	11 Nov. 1854	14 Nov. 1854	Lost in the "Prince."
Taylor, J. R.	- ditto	ditto	20 Mar. 1855.		
Williams, J. E.	- ditto	ditto	17 Oct. -		
Marshall, J.	Surgeon 1st Class	ditto	11 Nov. 1854.		
Burton, E. J.	- ditto	ditto	18 Apr. 1855.		
Logan, T. G.	- ditto	ditto	1 June -	- - -	Now Deputy Inspector-general.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Taylor, G.	Surgeon 1st Class	Staff	27 July 1855.		
Hadaway, S. M.	ditto	ditto	7 Oct. –	- - -	Now Deputy Inspector-general.
Smith, R.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. –		
Beatson, G. S.	ditto	ditto	15 Oct. –		
Templeton, R.	ditto	ditto	6 Mar. –		
Baxter, F. H.	Surgeon	ditto	27 Apr. –		
Huish, H.	ditto	ditto	8 Dec. –		
Jackson, J.	ditto	ditto	24 Mar. 1856.		
Bews, J. H.	ditto	ditto	28 May 1855.		
Bassano, C. B.	ditto	ditto	12 Oct. –	1 Feb. 1856.	
Black, W.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. –		
Sunter, T. M.	ditto	ditto	29 July –		
O'Connor, N.	ditto	ditto	13 Oct. –	7 June 1856.	
Menzies, E.	ditto	ditto	13 May –		
Ewing, J.	ditto	ditto	29 Nov. –		
Simpson, W.	ditto	ditto	31 Jan. –	- - -	Now Surgeon 71st Foot.
Fraser, J. A.	ditto	ditto	19 June –		
Smith, A.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Home, W.	ditto	ditto	27 July –	- - -	Now 1st Class Staff Surgeon.
Parr, T.	ditto	ditto	26 Dec. –		
Matthew, T. P.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854.		
Rhys, T.	ditto	ditto	1 Oct. 1855.		
Reynolds, F.	ditto	ditto	29 Aug. –		
Haverty, J. C.	ditto	ditto	31 July –		
Clarke, P. J.	ditto	ditto	12 Oct –		
Wodsworth, D. C.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	17 May –		
Holton, F.	ditto	2d Foot	18 Jan. 1856.		
Dowding, W.	ditto	36th Foot	30 Aug. 1855	- - -	Now 2d Class Staff Surgeon.
Tydd, B.	ditto	58th Foot	9 Jan. 1856.		
Young, G.	ditto	60th Foot	17 Nov. 1854.		
Lofthouse, R. C.	ditto	86th Foot	18 Apr. 1855.		
Carte, W.	ditto	Staff	17 Oct. 1854.		
Hooper, A.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –		
Macartney, F.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	12 Feb. 1855.	
Macnamara, W.	ditto	ditto	8 – –		
Salter, A.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Grant, W.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Hawkins, A.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Paliologus, W. T.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		
Hamilton, F. G.	ditto	ditto	5 Jan. 1855.		
Seddall, J. D.	ditto	ditto	11 – –		
Hungerford, R.	ditto	ditto	11 Mar. –		
Jasper, W.	ditto	ditto	11 – –		
Peacock, G.	ditto	ditto	15 – –		
Reid, A.	ditto	ditto	15 April –		
Mines, T.	ditto	ditto	28 – –		
Street, A. P.	ditto	ditto	10 May –		
Cockburn, J. P.	ditto	ditto	19 – –		
Smith, J. C.	ditto	ditto	20 – –		
Price, W. H.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Bayfield, S. J.	ditto	ditto	21 – –		
Johnson, J.	ditto	ditto	31 – –		
Wood, J.	ditto	ditto	19 June –		
Atkinson, H. J. G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –		
Dolan, T.	ditto	ditto	12 Oct. –		
Kellett, E. Y.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Boyle, E. P.	ditto	ditto	13 Nov. –	8 Dec. 1855.	
Dew, H. R.	ditto	ditto	23 Dec. –		
Marsden, J. A.	ditto	ditto	17 Mar. 1856.		
Wrench, E. M.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	ditto	21 Nov. 1854.		
White, J. H.	ditto	ditto	7 Jan. 1855	3 July 1855.	
Webb, R.	ditto	ditto	18 – –	- - -	Now Assistant Surgeon Royal Artillery.
Hale, T. E.	ditto	ditto	25 – –	- - -	Now Assistant Surgeon 7th Foot.
Mackey, H. J.	ditto	ditto	28 – –	- - -	Now Assistant Surgeon 1st Foot.
Reynolds, F.	ditto	ditto	8 Feb. –		
Hine, D. B.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. 1856	- - -	Now Staff Assistant Surgeon.
Ball, T.	ditto	ditto	18 Feb. 1855		

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Roch, S.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	Staff	28 Feb. 1855		Now Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Stockwell, W.	ditto	ditto	8 May –		
Barry, T.	ditto	ditto	8 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Lucas, R.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, 73d Foot.
Morris, W.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Barker, J.	ditto	ditto	15 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Shipton, J. N.	ditto	ditto	22 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Ringland, J.	ditto	ditto	22 – –		
Bayly, G.	ditto	ditto	22 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Harris, W. H.	ditto	ditto	23 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Brock, W. K.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		
Beale, T. C.	ditto	ditto	28 – –		
Ramsay, W.	ditto	ditto	28 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Beatty, J. M'N.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Bennett, T. W.	ditto	ditto	1 June –		
Mackley, W. R.	ditto	ditto	1 – –		
Sharp, G.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Jessop, C. M.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Rose, J. H.	ditto	ditto	11 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Pinkerton, A. W. P.	ditto	ditto	13 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Hamilton, W.	ditto	ditto	18 – –		
Stiles, B.	ditto	ditto	18 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Daniell, C. O.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Turner, R.	ditto	ditto	29 – –		
Gilborne, J. H.	ditto	ditto	5 July –	25 Jan. 1856.	
Swayne, A. O.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Longmore, J.	ditto	ditto	11 – –	21 Aug. 1855.	
Mitchell, T. O.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	29 Dec. –	
Folliott, J.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Leslie, W. H.	ditto	ditto	28 – –		
Henderson, W.	ditto	ditto	16 Aug. –		
De Fabec, W. F.	ditto	ditto	20 – –		
Eaton, F. J.	ditto	ditto	20 – –		
Orton, T. J.	ditto	ditto	20 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Fletcher, W.	ditto	ditto	25 – –		
Muschamp, W. H.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Hollingworth, T.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Farley, N.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		
Wyly, T.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		
Read, J.	ditto	ditto	30 – –		
De Boissiere, W.	ditto	ditto	2 Sept. –		
Hayward, G.	ditto	ditto	8 – –		
Robertson, A. C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –		
Sharp, W.	ditto	ditto	15 – –		
Greig, D.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. –		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Edwards, H.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Herbert, L.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Leash, J. J.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Veale, H. R. L.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Knox, D.	ditto	ditto	12 – –		
Moffatt, C. J.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Cruice, J.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. –		
Stephens, C. B.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Hoystead, T. N.	ditto	ditto	26 – –		

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Beresford, H.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	Staff	17 Dec. 1855.		
Newsom, T. H.	ditto	ditto	17 —		
Knipe, J. C.	ditto	ditto	23 —		Now Assistant Surgeon, Staff.
Phillips, H.	ditto	ditto	26 —		
Perkins, T.	ditto	ditto	27 —		
Jenkins, W. H.	ditto	ditto	3 Jan. 1856.		
Lizars, L.	ditto	ditto	10 —		
Mayhew, H. J.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. —		
Kilgour, P.	ditto	ditto	3 Mar. —		
Robotham, J. H.	ditto	ditto	12 —		Now Assistant Surgeon, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Hatchell, E. J.	ditto	ditto	13 —		
Turner, J. A.	ditto	ditto	17 —		
Smith, A.	ditto	ditto	8 May 1855.		
Morse, H. B.	Deputy Commissary-general.	ditto	22 July —		
Archer, F. B.	ditto	ditto	9 Sept. —		
Osborn, K.	Acting ditto	ditto	Apr. —		
Midwood, T. W.	Assistant Commissary-general.	ditto	14 July —		
Bayley, H. L.	ditto	ditto	2 June —	24 July 1855.	
Hawkins, V. C.	ditto	ditto	8 Apr. —		
Uniacke, R.	ditto	ditto	5 June —		
Moore, H.	ditto	ditto	Apr. —		
Blanc, C. G.	ditto	ditto	6 Jan. —		
Booth, R.	Acting ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1854.		
Sale, J. H.	ditto	ditto	17 Jan. 1855.		
Woolrabe, F. G.	Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.	ditto	Nov. —		
M'Clintock, T. E.	ditto	ditto	4 Mar. 1856.		
Foster, C.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. 1855.		
Irvine, M. B.	ditto	ditto	Mar. 1856.		
Primrose, G. R.	ditto	ditto	27 Dec. 1854.		
Lawrence, E. D.	ditto	ditto	Nov. 1855.		
Colquhoun, A. C.	ditto	ditto	Mar. 1856.		
Monk, F. S.	ditto	ditto	3 July 1855.		
Hayter, O. E.	ditto	ditto	30 Mar. —		
Lewis, H. C.	ditto	ditto	10 Oct. 1854.		
Petrie, A. E.	ditto	ditto	29 Jan. 1855.		
Faussett, R.	Acting ditto	ditto	Aug. —		
Wingfield, F.	ditto	ditto	25 June —		
Hackman, H. W.	ditto	ditto	Mar. —		
Coppinger, W. P.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	11 Aug. 1855.	
Tronton, —	ditto	ditto	Oct. —	2 Nov. 1854.	
Robinson, W.	Commissariat Clerk.	ditto	1 May 1855.		
Des Barres, J. F.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. 1856.		
Courtney, E.	ditto	ditto	12 Nov. 1854.		
Wilkinson, J. P.	ditto	ditto	12 Feb. 1855.		At Constantinople, from 31 July to 31 Aug. 1855.
Ryland, A. C.	ditto	ditto	12 Nov. 1854.		
Macken, F. F.	ditto	ditto	30 June 1855.		
Ussher, H. T.	ditto	ditto	30 —		
Tharp, H.	ditto	ditto	19 Mar. —		
Robertson, J. L.	ditto	ditto	31 Oct. —		
Rivaz, H.	ditto	ditto	28 —		
Middleton, H. B.	ditto	ditto	1 Nov. —		
Le Mesurier, A.	ditto	ditto	25 Mar. 1856.		
Mercer, H.	ditto	ditto	1 Oct. 1855.		
Randall, J. H.	ditto	ditto	20 Jan. 1856.		
Hall, J.	ditto	ditto	30 June 1855.		
Hunter, R. E.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1654.		
Harrison, H. C.	Acting ditto	ditto	17 —		On duty in the Bosphorus from 30 March 1855 to 11 January 1856.
Fullarton, H.	ditto	ditto	8 Mar. 1855.		

No. 5.—RETURN of the Names, Rank, and Regiment (or Corps), of all OFFICERS who Left the *Crimea* before the End of the War, with the Date of their Arrival and Departure, and the Causes of such Departure.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Calthorpe, Hon. S., Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan.	Major - -	Unattached -	14 Sept. 1854	3 July 1855	To join depôt at home.
Macdonald, Hon. J. B., Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	Nov. 1854	To England, with His Royal Highness.
Cardigan, Earl of, K.C.B., commanded Light Cavalry Brigade.	Major-general -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 Dec. –	To England, on Medical Board.
Mayow, W., Major of Brigade, and Assistant Quartermaster-general, Cavalry Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	15 Dec. 1855	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Wood, J. S., C.B., Assistant Adjutant-general, 3d Division, and at Head Quarters.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 – –	21 Sept. –	To England, on medical certificate.
Buller, Sir G., K.C.B., commanded 2d Division, and 2d Brigade, Light Division.	Major-general -	- ditto -	14 – –	26 May –	- - ditto.
De Morel, C. - - -	Major - -	- ditto -	14 – –	1 July –	Ordered home.
Airey, Sir R, K.C.B., Quartermaster-general.	Major-general -	- ditto -	14 – –	17 Nov. –	- ditto.
Sullivan, W., Assistant Adjutant-general Light Division.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 Mar. –	To England, on medical certificate.
Cunynghame, A. A. T., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-general 1st Division.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	14 – –	13 May –	To join Turkish contingent.
Wetherall, E. R., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 – –	25 – –	- - ditto.
			7 Nov. 1855	13 Mar. 1856	To England, on duty.
Hackett, J., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster general, Head Quarters, and at Scutari.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	16 Sept. 1854	14 Feb. 1855	To Scutari, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general.
Torrens, Sir A. W., K.C.B., commanded 2d Brigade, 4th Division.	Major-general -	- ditto -	14 – –	8 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Nasmyth, C., Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Burgoyne, and Assistant Quartermaster-general.	Major - -	- ditto -	14 – –	5 – –	- - ditto.
Kirkland, J. A. V., Deputy Assistant Adjut.-general, Head Quarters.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 Aug. 1855	To England; on promotion.
Rollo, Hon. R., Major of Brigade, Highland Div.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	24 – –	To England; no reason assigned.
Haines, F. P., commanded at Balaklava.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	14 – –	8 Feb. –	To join depôt, 21st Foot.
Claremont, S., Assistant Commissioner, French Head Quarters.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	6 Aug. –	To England, reason not assigned.
Powell, T. S., Commandant at Smyrna.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	23 – –	Jan. –	Promoted, unattached, from 57th Regiment.
Bell, G., commanded 1st Brigade, 3d Division.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Napier, W. E., Assistant Quartermaster-general, and Assistant Director-general Land Transport Corps.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	- ditto -	9 Mar. 1855	18 Aug. –	- - ditto.
Shirley, H., C.B., commanded 1st and 2d Brigade, Light Division.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	29 – –	On board ship.
			8 Sept. 1855	25 Oct. –	On private affairs.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
M'Pherson, P., C.B., commanded 1st Brigade, 4th Division.	Colonel - -	Unattached -	17 Dec. 1854	15 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Scarlett, Hon. Sir J. Y., K.C.B., commanded Cavalry Division.	Major-general -	- ditto -	Oct. –	1 April –	Private affairs.
			30 June 1855	27 Dec. –	- ditto.
Conolly, J., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Cavalry Division.	Major - -	- ditto -	Oct. 1854	12 Aug. –	- ditto.
			25 Aug. 1855	27 Dec. –	- ditto.
Markham, F., C. B., commanded 2d Division.	Major-general -	- ditto -	18 July –	29 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Dowbiggin, M. H., Aide-de-camp to General Simpson, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Head Quarters and 3d Division.	Major - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	1 Dec. 1854	- ditto.
			3 May 1855	27 Feb. 1856	To England, on promotion.
Lewes, J., Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-general Windham.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	30 May –	10 July 1855	Medical certificate.
			10 Aug. –	30 Nov. –	To staff at Scutari.
Cassidy, T., Paymaster -	Quartermaster -	Late 21st Foot	14 Sept. 1854	3 April –	- ditto.
Jameson, R. O., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Jones, R.E. - - -	Lieutenant	2d Life Guards	8 Feb. 1855	6 Aug. –	Resigned staff appointment.
Marshall, F., extra Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Y. Scarlett.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	1 Sept. 1855	26 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Baillie, J. W., extra Aide-de-camp to Lord Rokeby.	- ditto - -	Royal Horse Guards.	30 Jan. –	2 – –	To England.
Stuart Wortley, A. H. P., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster general, 3d Division.	Brevet-major -	Unattached -	14 Sept. 1854	7 Feb. –	Private affairs.
			20 Feb. 1855	20 Oct. –	- ditto.
Slade, H. D, Aide-de-camp to Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett.	Captain - -	1st Dragoon Guards.	10 Aug. –	25 Sept –	Medical certificate.
			20 Nov. –	Dec. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Hodge, C. E., C.B., commanded Heavy Cavalry Brigade.	Colonel - -	4th ditto -	Oct. 1854	Dec. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Forster, F. R., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Hodge.	Brevet-major -	- ditto. -	Oct. –	10 July –	Medical certificate.
M'Mahon, T. W., Assistant Quartermaster-general.	Lieut.-colonel -	5th ditto -	16 Sept. –	4 Nov. 1854	- ditto.
			29 April 1855	18 Nov. 1855	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Elliott, A. J. H., Aide-de-camp to Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett.	Brevet-major -	- ditto -	Oct. 1854	1 April –	To England with Sir J. Y. Scarlett.
			July 1855	27 July -	Medical certificate.
Clifton, T. H., Aide-de-camp to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel.	Unattached -	14 Sept. 1854	End Nov. 1854	Slightly wounded.
Walker, C. P. B., Aide-de-camp to Earl of Lucan.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 – –	- ditto.	
Keith, Hon. C. J., Aide-de-camp to Sir R. England.	Captain - -	4th Light Dragoons.	14 – –	17 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
			24 Oct –	15 May 1855	Private affairs.
			1 June 1855	27 Nov. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Paget, Lord, G. A. F., C.B., commanded Light Cavalry Brigade.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	15 Sept. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	Resigned commission.
			25 Feb. 1855	5 July 1855	Private affairs.
			31 July –	- - -	To winter quarters at Scutari from Eupatoria.
Portal, R., Aide-de-camp to Lord G. Paget.	Brevet-major -	- ditto -	16 Sept. 1854	5 July 1855	Private affairs.
			31 July 1855	Nov. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Martin, F. W., Aide-de-camp to Lord G. Paget.	Captain - -	- ditto -	16 Sept. 1854	April –	To Scutari, on duty.
			April 1855	Nov. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Chute, C. C., Assistant Adjutant-general, Cavalry Division.	Brevet Lieut.-colonel.	6th Dragoons	Oct. 1854	Dec. –	- ditto.
Hunt, E. D., Major of Brigade, Heavy Brigade, Cavalry Division.	Captain - -	- ditto -	Oct. –	Dec. –	- ditto.
Lucan, Earl of, K.C.B. Commander Cavalry Division.	Major-general -	8th Hussars -	14 Sept. –	17 Feb. –	To England.
Killeen, Lord, Aide-de-camp to Colonel Shewell.	Captain - -	- ditto -	16 Nov. –	30 July –	Medical certificate.
			20 Aug. 1855	Nov. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.

(continued)

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Shewell, F. G., C.B., commanded Light Cavalry and Hussar Brigade.	Colonel	8th Hussars	15 Sept. 1854 2 Dec. –	20 Nov. 1854 Nov. 1855	Private affairs. To winter quarters at Scutari.
Heaneage, C. W., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Shewell.	Lieutenant	ditto	16 Sept. –	Nov. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Tomkinson, E.	Brevet-major	ditto	14 – –	Nov. –	ditto.
Thompson, J. W., Aide-de-camp to Sir De Lacy Evans, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen., 2d Division.	ditto	10th Hussars	14 – – Latter end of July 1855.	23 Nov. 1854 9 Jan. 1856	Wounds. To join regiment at Scutari.
Parlby, W., commanded 1st Brigade, Hussar Brigade, and Cavalry Div.	Colonel	ditto	17 April –	2 Sept. 1855	On board ship, and medical certificate.
Townley, T. M., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Parlby.	Lieutenant	ditto	17 – –	14 – –	To England with Colonel Parlby.
Rosser, C. P., Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Y. Scarlett	Captain	ditto	17 – –	27 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Fellowes, E., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen., Cavalry Division.	Brevet-major	11th Hussars	16 Sept. 1854 1 May 1855	20 Jan. – 15 Sept. –	To Constantinople, on duty. Medical certificate.
Hurford, T., Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Cavalry Division, Scutari.	Veterinary surgeon.	12th Lancers	9 May –	7 – –	Medical certificate. Rejoined regiment at Scutari, 10 March 1856.
Pole, E., commanded 1st Brigade, Cavalry Div.	Colonel	ditto	9 – –	8 Dec. –	To winter quarters at Scutari.
Swindley, J. E., Aide-de-camp to Colonel Pole.	Lieutenant	ditto	9 – –	8 – –	ditto.
Jenyns, S. J., C.B., Major of Brigade, Light Brigade, Cavalry Division.	Brevet-major	13th Dragoons	16 Sept. 1854 Oct. –	Sept. 1854 Nov. 1855	Medical certificate. To winter quarters at Scutari.
Lawrenson, J., commanded Heavy Brigade and Cavalry Division.	Colonel	17th Lancers	15 Sept. – July 1855	21 Sept. 1854 Nov. – 1855	Medical certificate. To winter quarters at Scutari.
Bradford, R., Aide-de-camp to Sir R. England.	Lieut.-colonel	Grenadier Gds.	14 Sept. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	On medical certificate.
Gordon, Hon. A., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters.	Colonel	ditto	14 – –	1 July 1855	Private affairs.
Pearson, R. L. O., Aide de-camp to Sir G. Brown.	Brevet-major	ditto	15 – –	30 June –	To England with Sir G. Brown. Acted as Aide-de-camp to Admiral Lord Lyons, from 2 December 1854 to Feb. 1855.
Fox, A. L., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general.	Brevet-major	ditto	14 – –	15 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Maitland, C. L. B., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general 4th Division.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	14 – –	11 Nov. –	Wounds.
Brownrigg, S., Assistant Adjutant-general Light Division.	Colonel	ditto	14 – –	23 Oct. 1855	Private affairs.
Ellison, C. G., Major of Brigade, Brigade of Gds.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	17 Oct. –	26 – –	ditto.
Balgonie, Viscount, Aide-de-camp to Sir H. Bentinck.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. –	9 – –	To England with Sir H. Bentinck, and to join his battalion.
Saxe Weimar, H. S. H., Prince Edward of, Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Simpson.	Colonel	ditto	– – –	June –	Private affairs.
Mitchell, A., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-gen. Ridley.	Captain	ditto	29 Dec. – 5 Aug. 1855 29 Feb. 1856	24 July – 17 Nov. – 7 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate. Private affairs. To England.
Poulett, Hon. A., Extra Aide-de-camp to Lord W. Paulet.	ditto	ditto	27 April 1855	5 Jan. –	To Malta, on medical certificate.
Cameron, W. G., Assistant Engineer.	Brevet-major	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	13 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
Burnaby, E. S., Special Service.	ditto	ditto	Nov. –	28 July –	To Genoa, on special service.
Steele, T. M., C.B., Military Secretary.	Colonel	Coldstream Guards.	14 Sept. –	27 Nov. –	To England, to join 2d Battalion.
Burghersh, Lord C.B., Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	14 – –	3 July –	ditto.
Somerset, P. Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	3 – –	ditto.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Boyle, Hon. W. G., Extra Aide-de-camp to Sir De Lacy Evans.	Brevet-major -	Coldstream Guards.	14 Sept. 1854	About 7 Nov. 1854	Accompanied Sir De Lacy Evans to England.
Maxse, H. F. B., Aide-de-camp to Earl of Cardigan.	- - ditto - -	- ditto -	14 - -	28 Nov. -	Wounds.
Markham, W. T. - -	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 - -	1 July 1855	To England, to join 2d Battalion.
Cambridge, H.R.H., the Duke of, commanded 1st Division.	General - -	Scots Fusilier Guards.	14 - -	Nov. 1854	To England.
Kingscote, N., Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 - -	3 July 1855	- - ditto, to join 2d Battalion.
Tyrwhitt, C., Extra Aide-de-camp to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.	Lieut.-colonel -	- ditto -	14 - -	3 Nov. 1854	To England.
Greville, A. C., Aide-de-camp to Sir H. Bentinck.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 - -	10 - -	- ditto, to join 2d Battalion.
			3 June 1855	9 Oct. 1855	- - ditto - ditto.
Gordon, G. G., Aide-de-camp to General Sir J. Simpson.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	5 Sept. -	- - ditto - ditto.
Ennismore, Viscount, Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Wyndham.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- -	End Sept. 1854	Wounds.
			Oct. 1 855	9 Feb. 1856	Private affairs.
Deacon, J., Town Quartermaster Balaklava.	Paymaster -	1st Foot -	14 Sept. 1854	18 Sept. 1854	On board ship.
			24 - -	24 Jan. 1856	To England.
Mein, F. R., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Head Quarters.	Brevet-major -	- ditto -	14 - -	3 May 1855	Medical certificate.
Neville, H. D. - - -	- - ditto - -	- ditto -	- - -	7 Mar. -	Private affairs.
			31 Mar. 1855	15 June -	To Constantinople. Charge of establishment for Russian prisoners.
Maude, F. F., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Van Straubenzee.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	3d ditto -	3 May -	8 Oct. -	Wounds.
Gore, F. W., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Michel.	Captain - -	1st ditto -	1 - -	16 May -	To Turkish Contingent, as Aide-de-camp to Major-general Michel.
Bennett, A., Adjutant at Smyrna.	Lieutenant -	7th ditto -	5 Nov. 1854	15 Feb. -	To Staff, at Smyrna.
Burden, W., Assistant Commandant at Smyrna.	Captain - -	9th ditto -	27 - -	20 Jan. -	- ditto - ditto.
Talbot, Hon. W. L., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Airey.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	6 Sept. 1855	2 Nov. -	Medical certificate.
Thursby, J. L., Extra Aide-de-camp to Major-general Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	27 Nov. 1854	15 Jan. -	- - ditto.
King, G. F., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Scutari.	- ditto - -	13th ditto -	30 June 1855	8 Nov. -	To Staff, at Scutari.
Barlow, J., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-gen. Barlow.	- ditto - -	14th ditto -	28 Aug. -	2 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Swire, R., Aide-de-camp to Colonel M'Pherson and Lieut.-general Wyndham.	- ditto - -	17th ditto -	17 Dec. 1854	24 Nov. 1855	Wounds.
Radcliff, W. P., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Horn.	Brevet-major -	20th ditto -	14 Sept. -	14 July -	To England, to join depôt.
Evans, Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., commanded 2d Division.	Lieut.-general -	21st ditto -	- - -	About 7 Nov. 1854	Ill health.
Bentinck, Sir H., K.C.B., commanded 4th Division.	Major-general -	28th ditto -	14 - -	2 Dec. -	Wounded.
			3 June 1855	9 Oct. 1855	Private affairs.
Williams, J., Aide-de-camp to General Smith, Osmanli Irregular Horse.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	Sept. -	On board ship in charge of sick.
			- 1855	11 Mar. 1856	To Turkey, on duty.
Morris, T., Quartermaster at Scutari.	Quartermaster -	30th ditto -	14 - 1854	15 Feb. 1855	To staff at Scutari.
Mansfield, C. E., Aide-de-camp to Sir C. Campbell and Major-gen. Mansfield.	Captain - -	33d ditto -	14 - -	10 Nov. -	- ditto, Turkey.

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NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Ellis, A. E. A., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Cunynghame, Turkish Contingent.	Lieutenant -	33d Foot -	5 Feb. 1855	17 May 1855	To staff at Turkey.
Wyse, J. F. Assistant Engineer, the Railroad.	- ditto - -	34th ditto -	9 Dec. 1854	1 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Graham, L., Aide-de-camp to Sir W. Eyre.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	41st ditto -	14 Sept. –	23 Sept. –	Wounds.
Mure, C., Ex. Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Markham.	Lieutenant -	43d ditto -	29 July 1855	29 – –	To join his regiment in India.
Baillie, R., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Honourble A. Spencer.	Captain - -	44th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854 20 June 1855	11 May – 22 Feb. 1856	Medical certificate. - ditto.
Pennefather, Sir J. L., K.C.B., commanded 2d Division.	Major-general -	46th ditto -	17 Oct. 1854 27 Feb. 1855	3 Dec. 1854 24 June 1855	Medical certificate. - ditto.
Lowrey, R. W., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters, and at Scutari.	Major - -	47th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854 Aug. 1855	10 Mar. – 22 Nov. –	To staff at Scutari. Private affairs.
Ellison, R. G., Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Pennefather.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	24 June –	To England, with Sir J. Pennefather.
Herbert, M. F. M., Assistant-engineer.	- ditto - -	48th ditto -	21 April 1855	5 July –	To England, with invalids.
Maitland, W. W., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Storks.	- ditto - -	49th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854 28 Nov. – 14 July 1855	23 Oct. 1854 22 May 1855 10 Sept. –	Medical certificate. Private affairs. To staff at Scutari.
England, Sir R., G.C.B., commanded 3d Division.	Lieut.-general -	50th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	1 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Morgan, G. A., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Warren.	Captain - -	55th ditto -	14 – – 25 July 1855	23 June – 22 Sept. –	- ditto. Wounded.
St. Clair, C. W., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Scutari.	Brevet-major -	57th ditto -	23 Sept. 1854	14 July –	To staff at Scutari.
Sheehy, W., Assistant Engineer.	Captain - -	81st ditto -	12 Feb. 1855	13 Feb. 1856	Medical certificate, to Malta.
Hamilton T. de C., Aide-de-camp to Col. Wetherall.	- ditto -	68th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	15 Mar. –	To join depôt at home.
Patten, W. D. P., Ex. Aide-de-camp to Gen. Strangways.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	74th ditto -	14 – –	- - -	Ceased to be borne on staff, on death of Gen. Strangways, R.A., 5 Nov. 1854.
Gubbins, J., Aide-de-camp to Sir D. Evans.	Captain - -	85th ditto -	14 – –	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Simpson, Sir J., G.C.B., commanded the Forces.	General - -	87th ditto -	15 Mar. 1855	11 Nov. 1855	To England.
Maxwell, G. V., Major of Brigade.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	88th ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	17 Sept. –	Wounds.
Burke, J. H., Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Burgoyne.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 – –	12 Mar. –	Ordered home, as a supernumerary.
Greer, J. F., Barrack-master, Scutari.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 July –	To staff, Scutari.
Nixon, A., charge of Transport Depôt, Balaklava.	Captain - -	89th ditto -	17 Dec. –	16 Feb. –	To join depôt at home.
Crealock, H. H., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Head Quarters, and Scutari.	- ditto - -	90th ditto -	5 – – 28 Mar. 1855	10 – – 6 Dec. –	- ditto. To staff at Scutari.
M'Donald, J. A. M., Extra Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Pennefather.	- ditto - -	92d ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	5 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Macbean, F., Provost Marshal, Balaklava, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Scutari.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	15 Sept. 1855	14 Jan. 1856	To staff at Scutari.
Macdonald, W. D., Provost Marshal, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Scutari.	- ditto - -	93d ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	8 Jan. 1855	- ditto.
Wing, G., Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Pennefather.	Major - -	95th ditto -	14 – –	24 July –	To join depôt at home.
Raines, J. A. R., Assistant Engineer.	Brevet-major -	- ditto -	14 – –	4 Nov. –	Private affairs.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Lockyer, H. F., C.B., K.H., commanded portion of 1st Division, 2d Brigade 2d Division, and 2d Division, until arrival of Lieut.-general Markham.	Major-general -	97th Foot -	20 Nov. 1854	5 Aug. 1855	To staff at Ceylon.
Brown, Sir Geo., G.C.B., commanded Light Division.	General - -	Rifle Brigade	14 Sept. –	5 Nov. 1854	Wounded, to Malta.
			8 May 1855	30 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Elvington, F. R., Major of Brigade, 1st Brigade, Light Division.	Major - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	9 Feb. –	To join 3d Battalion at home.
Bourchier, C. F., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Torrens.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	14 – –	14 – –	To join depôt at home.
Morgan, F. C., Extra Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir H. Barnard.	Captain - -	- ditto -	14 – –	14 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Norcott, W. S. R., C.B., commanded 2d Brigade, 4th Division.	Colonel - -	- ditto -	14 – –	Nov. 1854	- ditto.
			1 Feb. 1855	1 Oct. 1855	Private affairs.
Ross, J., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Lawrence.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	9 Feb. –	To join 3d Battalion at home.
			25 April 1856	10 June 1856	Force broken up.
Dickson, C., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general and principal Interpreter.	Brevet Colonel -	Royal Artillery	14 Sept. 1854	22 July 1855	Medical certificate.
Gage, Hon. E. T., Major of Brigade.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel	- ditto -	14 – –	28 July –	To Therapia.
			7 Aug. 1855	6 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Hamley, E. B., Aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir R. Dacres.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	14 Jan. –	On duty, to Constantinople.
			15 Feb. 1855	28 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Oldershaw, C. E., Electric Telegraph Department.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	17 Jan. –	8 May –	To Varna, in charge of Electric Telegraph.
Spurway, J., Electric Telegraph Department.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	29 Oct. –	To Constantinople, on duty.
Strange, H. F., C.B., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, Siege Train.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	- ditto -	17 – –	31 Dec. –	To England, with Siege Train.
Dickson, P., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen. Head Quarters, Royal Artillery.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	14 – –	29 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Penn, L. W., Assistant Engineer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	28 – –	15 May –	Medical certificate.
			6 June 1855	15 Oct. –	
Soady, F. J., Depôt Adjutant, Scutari.	- ditto -	- ditto -	24 Dec. 1854	3 Aug. –	To Scutari, on staff.
Curtis, R., employed on special duty.	- ditto -	- ditto -	11 July 1855	17 Feb. 1856	Ordered to England.
Stanton, E., Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Tylden.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	Royal Engineers	14 Sept. 1854	Oct. 1855	On leave.
			29 Feb. 1856	April 1856	To the Danube, as one of a Commission.
Burgoyne, Sir J. F., G.C.B., Lieutenant-general on Staff.	General - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	21 Mar. 1855	To England; ordered home.
Lovell, J. W., C.B., Major of Brigade.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	14 – –	6 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
			10 Dec. –	9 Jan. 1855	- ditto.
Jones, Sir H., K.C.B, Commanding Royal Engineer.	Major-general -	- ditto -	8 Feb. 1855	26 Sept. –	- ditto.
Cowell, J. C., Aide-de-camp to Sir H. Jones.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	- – –	18 July –	- ditto.
			20 Aug. –	26 Sept. –	To England, with Sir H. Jones.
Ducane, F., Field Electric Telegraph Department.	Brevet Major -	- ditto -	13 April –	2 – –	To Corfu. Subsequently, to April, and up to 1st June 1855, on duty at Varna, &c.
Keane, Hon. F., Commanding Engineer, Balaklava.	- ditto -	- ditto -	31 Dec. 1854	5 Jan. 1856	Private affairs, and detained on duty in England.
Vokes, T. W., Aide-de-camp to Colonel M'Murdo.	Quartermaster of Brigade.	Land Transport Corps.	- - -	9 July 1855	Special duty, to England.
Lushington, Sir T., K.C.B, commanded Naval Brigade.	Rear Admiral -	Royal Navy -	Landed from Fleet in October 1854.	21 – –	Promotion; succeeded by Captain Hon. H. Keppel, R.N.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Keppel, Hon. H, C.B., commanded Naval Brigade.	Captain	Royal Navy	Landed from Fleet, 21 July 1855.	17 Sept. 1855	Rejoined Fleet.
Hohenlohe, H. S. H. Prince V., Aide-de-camp to Capt. Keppel.	Lieutenant	ditto	ditto 23 July 1855.	17 – –	ditto.
Fairholme, Naval Aide-de-camp to Sir J. Simpson.	ditto	ditto	ditto 13 Aug. 1855.	10 Nov. –	ditto.
Herbert, F. C., Naval Assistant Land Transport Corps.	ditto	ditto	1 Mar. 1855	14 Dec. –	To Sinope, to command Her Majesty's establishment there.
Roberts, H. B., Assistant Engineer.	ditto	Royal Marine Artillery.	21 Dec. 1854	25 Mar. –	Appointment ceased.
Hall, Assistant Engineer	Major	Madras Artillery	2 – –	21 May –	To join Turkish Contingent.
Spottiswoode, A.	Lieut.-colonel	1st Dragoon Guards.	17 Aug. 1855		
Briggs, G.	Major	ditto	10 – –		
Sayer, J.	Captain	ditto	17 – –		
Paynter, G.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	Nov. –	To winter on the Bosphorus.
Nesbitt, T.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Mitchell, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	10 – –		
Anderson, J.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Donovan, T.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Pearson, S.	ditto	ditto	28 – –		
Wadman, A.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	17 Sept. –	
			20 Oct. –	Nov. –	ditto.
Gunter, J.	Cornet	ditto	17 Aug. –	Nov. –	ditto.
Cunningham, J.	ditto	ditto	17 – –		
Grevies, R.	ditto	ditto	10 – –		
Smith, W.	Paymaster	1st Dragoon Gds.	17 – –	Nov. –	To winter on the Bosphorus.
Wall, D.	Adjutant	ditto	17 – –		
Bradbury, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	17 – –		
Jephson, A.	Surgeon	ditto	26 Mar. –		
Andrews, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	10 Aug. –		
Murray, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	10 – –	Oct. –	Left the regiment.
Forrest, W.	Lieut.-colonel	4th Dragoon Gds.	Oct. 1854	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Jones, T.	Captain	ditto	26 May 1855		
M'Creagh, M.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854		
Morgan, G.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
					Rejoined on the Bosphorus.
Gunter, R.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	Oct. –	Ditto - - ditto.
Webb, J.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	25 Sept. 1855	Retired.
Robertson, A.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Henry, R.	ditto	ditto	5 Aug. 1855	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
M'Donnell, C.	Lieutenant	ditto	Oct. 1854	Dec. –	ditto.
Shawe, C.	ditto	ditto	5 Aug. 1855	21 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Webb, D.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	Dec. 1854	
			July 1855	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Wilkinson, B.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	Dec. 1854	
			Dec. –	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphrous.
Bragge, J.	ditto	ditto	16 May 1855	Dec. –	ditto.
Brigstocke, G.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	8 Aug. –	To retire.
Fisher, E.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
Muttlebury, G.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	15 – 1855	Private affairs.
Ponsford, H.	Cornet	ditto	27 Sept. 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Richardson, H.	ditto	ditto	6 Aug. –		
Armstrong, W.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854		
Deane, Honourable M.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	12 Oct. –	Left the regiment.
Price, G.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	April –	Medical certificate.
Briggs, J.	Paymaster	ditto	Oct. –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Harran, E.	Adjutant	ditto	Oct. –		
Cooper, R.	Surgeon	ditto	Oct. –		
Macnamara, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	17 Nov. –		
Drake, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	Oct. –		
Armstrong, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Oct. –	11 May –	Resigned.
Byrne, L.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	Oct. –	Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Burnand, G.	Captain	5th Dragoon Gds.	Oct. –	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Godman, R.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –		
Burton, A.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	10 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Thompson, R.	Captain	ditto	18 Nov. 1854	16 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Sidebottom, G.	ditto	ditto	15 June 1855	8 July –	Medical certificate.
					Died on passage.
Inglis, W.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	15 Sept. –	Medical certificate.

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE
Halford, C.	Captain	5th Dragoon Gds.	15 Oct. 1854	7 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Hay, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	6 July 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Fitz Gerald, H.	ditto	ditto	20 Jan. –		
Richards, W.	ditto	ditto	10 July –		
Hutchinson, Sir E. S., bart.	ditto	ditto	27 Aug. –		
Swinfen, F.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Bolton, R.	ditto	ditto	6 July 1855	3 Aug. 1855	ditto.
Travers, A.	Cornet	ditto	27 Sept. –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Hibbert, F.	ditto	ditto	27 Aug. –		
Montgomery, R.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	26 Nov. 1854	To depôt, at home.
Hampton, T.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	6 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Ferguson, J.	ditto	ditto	Oct. –	7 – –	ditto.
Hayes, J.	Adjutant	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Ricketts, G.	Paymaster	ditto	11 June –		
Bewley, G.	Quartermaster	ditto	Oct. 1854		
Trousdell, W.	Surgeon	ditto	Sept. 1855		
M'Culloch, J.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	29 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Cattell, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	Oct. –	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Constant, S.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	19 Feb. 1855		
Gudgen, T.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. 1854	19 Feb. –	Left the regiment.
Jones, H.	Colonel	6th Dragoon Gds.	14 Aug. 1855	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Custance, W.	Major	ditto	14 – –	11 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Forster, J.	Captain	ditto	26 July –	November and December 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Swinton, E.	ditto	ditto	11 Oct. –		
Pinckney, P.	ditto	ditto	14 Aug. –		
Wardlaw, G.	ditto	ditto	26 May –		
Sawyer, C.	ditto	ditto	26 – –	Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Norbury, T. C. N.	ditto	ditto	2 July –	4 Sept. –	To England, and joined depôt.
Cunliffe, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Aug. –	November and December 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Bott, T.	ditto	ditto	2 – –		
Betty, W.	ditto	ditto	26 May –		
Curtis, F.	ditto	ditto	2 Aug. –		
Sewell, C.	Paymaster	ditto	14 – –	6 Oct. 1855	To England.
Stillman, J.	Adjutant	6th Dragoon Gds.	14 – –	November or December 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Fraser, G.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 – –	6 Oct. –	To England.
Moline, J.	Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	November and December 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Moore, S.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 Sept. 1854		
Owles, A.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	21 July 1855		
Yorke, J., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	1st Dragoons	6 Oct. 1854	Oct. 1854	Wounds.
Wardlaw, R.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	5 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Stocks, M.	Captain	ditto	6 – –	5 – –	ditto.
Davenport, J. C.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1855	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Ainslie, Jas.	ditto	ditto	16 July –		
Coney, W. J.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	5 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Charlton, St., J. W. C.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Elmsall, W. de C.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	Oct. 1854	Wounds.
Campbell, G.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	Oct. –	Wounds.
Sykes, H.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Fitzgerald, T. K.	Lieutenant	ditto	29 June 1855	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Glyn, R. G.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	5 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Hartopp, W. W.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	Oct. 1854	Wounds.
			14 Aug. 1855	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Robertson, G. M.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Sandeman, J. G.	ditto	ditto	6 – –		
Coleman, H. F. G.	ditto	ditto	11 Sept. 1855		
Basset, A.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	25 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Pepys, E.	ditto	ditto	6 – –	14 July –	ditto.
Cutler, W. H.	Cornet	ditto	11 Sept. 1855	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Shearman, W.	Paymaster	ditto	30 Nov. 1854	Aug. –	To retire.
Lee, J.	Adjutant	ditto	17 Jan. 1855	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Scott, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	29 Oct. 1854		
Forteath, A., M.D.	Surgeon	ditto	17 Sept. –		
Sherlock, H.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 Jan. 1855		
Gorringe, J., M.D.	ditto	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	1 July –	Medical certificate.
Cherry, A. H.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	15 – 1855	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Poett, M.	ditto	ditto	6 – 1854	8 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Cruse, G.	Riding-master	ditto	30 Mar. 1855	3 April –	Left the regiment.
Griffith, D., C.B.	Colonel	2d Dragoons	23 Sept. 1854	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Sullivan, G.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	ditto	23 – –	1 – –	Medical Certificate.
Clarke, G.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Hunter, R.	Captain	ditto	23 – –	Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
			Nov. –	16 July 1855	ditto.
			10 Aug. 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.

(continued)

NAMES.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Edwardes, H.	Captain	2d Dragoons	23 Sept. 1854	Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Prentis, W.	ditto	ditto	19 Aug. 1855	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Sutherland, F.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	Feb. 1856	Left the regiment.
Hampson, Sir G., bart.	ditto	ditto	15 July 1855	22 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
			10 Oct. –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Buchanan, G.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	Aug. –	Medical certificate.
M'Neil, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 July 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Nugent, A.	ditto	ditto	Oct. 1854	24 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Woddrop, W.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. –	19 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Wale, H.	ditto	ditto	17 Aug. 1855	22 Sept. –	ditto.
Brown, A.	ditto	ditto	30 July –	1 – –	On leave.
			Oct. –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Dunbar, J.	ditto	ditto	19 Aug. –	1 Sept. –	On leave and to depôt at Scutari.
Gibson, D.	Cornet	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	- - -	To Land Transport Corps, 3 February 1856.
Parr, T.	ditto	ditto	27 Sept. 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Armstrong, J.	ditto	ditto	July –		
Prendergast, L.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	Oct. 1854	Wounded.
Handley, H.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	April 1855	Medical certificate.
Lukin, J.	Paymaster	ditto	21 Dec. 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Miller, W.	Adjutant	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	Feb. –	Left the regiment.
Moodie, D.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
M'Bean, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	23 – –	Oct. 1854	To Scutari, on duty.
			Nov. –	Feb. 1855	Medical certificate.
			June 1855	25 Oct. –	
Brush, J.	Surgeon	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Rutherford, C.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	17 Nov. –		
Armstrong, J.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. –	16 Mar. –	Left the regiment.
Gudgin, T.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	23 – –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Gavin, W.	ditto	ditto	7 Dec. –	Feb. –	Sick leave.
Low, A.	Brevet Lieut.-col.	4th Light Drags.	15 Sept. –	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
Brown, G.	Captain	ditto	15 – –		
Adlington, H. S.	ditto	ditto	15 – –		
Molyneux, C.	ditto	ditto	13 June 1855	3 July –	Resigned.
Hunt, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	Nov. –	Left for the Bosphorus.
Puxley, E.	ditto	ditto	14 July 1855		
Winstanley, W.	ditto	ditto	27 Sept. –		
Weatherley, F.	ditto	ditto	13 Aug. –		
De Bourbel, H.	ditto	ditto	27 Sept. –		
Jolliffe, H. H.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	Left the regiment.
King, W.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Browne, C.	ditto	ditto	28 April 1855	20 July –	ditto.
Ellis, Hon. G.	Cornet	ditto	1 Dec. –	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Booth, R.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	12 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
George, G.	Paymaster	ditto	15 – –	15 Dec. 1855	On leave.
Jennings, H.	Adjutant	ditto	5 Nov. –	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus. (From Serjeant-major.)
Ellis, G.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. –	26 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Hill, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	15 – –	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Kendall, H.	Surgeon	ditto	15 – –	Nov. –	ditto.
Hunter, T.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	- - -	Promoted to Staff in October 1854.
Cullen, D.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	21 Dec. –	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Crichton, R.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. –	13 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Byrne, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	15 – –	Nov. –	For the Bosphorus.
White, H., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	6th Dragoons	30 – –	Dec. –	ditto.
FitzWygram, F.	Captain	ditto	11 May 1855	Dec. –	ditto.
Wheatcroft, G.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1854		
Slade, W.	ditto	ditto	14 July 1855		
Tower, C.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1854	July –	Left the regiment, and joined depôt 30 August.
Manley, R.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	5 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Dettmar, M.	Lieutenant	7th Dragoon Gds. attached.	- - -	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.
Timson, H.	ditto	6th Dragoons	Jan. 1855		
Sleigh, W.	ditto	ditto	10 May –		
Dawson, E.	ditto	ditto	14 July –		
White, A.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –		
Dawson, A.	ditto	ditto	21 July –		
Stewart, Sir J. M.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1854	14 Dec. 1854	Left the regiment.
North, J.	ditto	ditto	14 July 1855	16 Dec. 1855	ditto.
Rawlinson, J.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1854	14 – –	Private affairs.
Weir, A.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	June –	
			July 1855	Dec. –	For the Bosphorus.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Wetherall, J.	Cornet	6th Dragoons	3 Sept. 1855	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Moule, W.	ditto	- ditto	22 June –		
Hall, W.	ditto	- ditto	18 Jan. –	18 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
De Lovell, N.	ditto	- ditto	9 Nov. 1854	19 July –	- - ditto.
			Sept. 1855	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Marshall, J.	Paymaster	- ditto	30 Sept. 1854		
Mountain, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	30 – –	December –	- - ditto.
Baxter, F.	Surgeon	- ditto	9 Mar. 1855		
Grylls, W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	1 May –	14 July –	Medical certificate.
			5 Aug. –	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Boate, H.	- - ditto	- ditto	30 Sept. 1854	20 April –	Medical certificate.
Collins, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	- ditto	30 – –	December –	For the Bosphorus.
De Salis, R.	Lieut.-colonel	8th Hussars	15 – –	November –	- - ditto.
Killeen, Lord	Captain	- ditto	19 Nov. –	30 July –	Medical certificate.
			20 Aug. 1855	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Naylor, J. S.	ditto	- ditto	29 April –	November –	- - ditto.
Chetwode, G.	ditto	- ditto	15 Sept. 1854	2 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
			10 Sept. 1855	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Seager, E.	ditto	- ditto	15 Sept. 1854	February –	For Scutari.
Macnaghten, F.	Lieutenant	- ditto	15 – –	23 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Phillips, E.	- ditto	- ditto	15 – –		
Paget, J.	- ditto	- ditto	29 April 1855	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Mussenden, W.	- ditto	- ditto	15 Sept. 1854		
Clutterbuck, D.	- ditto	- ditto	15 – –	25 Oct. 1854	Wounded.
Clowes, G. G.	- ditto	- ditto	15 – –	25 – –	Prisoner of war.
			24 – 1855	15 – 1855	Private affairs.
Harrison, H.	Cornet	- ditto	5 Nov. 1854	—	
Webster, P. C. G.	ditto	- ditto	28 Sept. 1855	—	
Reilly, J.	ditto	- ditto	20 Oct. 1854	Dec. 1854	Left the regiment.
Baker, J.	ditto	- ditto	15 July 1855	20 Sept. 1855	To retire.
Duberly, H.	Paymaster	- ditto	15 Sept. 1854		
Harding, R.	Adjutant	- ditto	26 Oct. –		
Lane, H. F.	Quartermaster	- ditto	15 Sept. –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Lockwood, A. P.	Surgeon	- ditto	14 – –		
Hulseberg, J. W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	29 Jan. 1855		
Grey, E. S.	Veterinary Surgeon	- ditto	15 Sept. 1854		
Wilkie, J.	Lieut.-colonel	10th Hussars	17 April 1855	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Harrison, B.	Major	- ditto	17 – –	5 Aug. –	On leave.
			11 Sept. –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Beauclerk, Lord G.	ditto	- ditto	7 July –	31 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Murray, W.	Captain	- ditto	30 June –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Fitz-Clarence, F.	ditto	- ditto	14 July –		
Cowell, J.	ditto	- ditto	17 April –	16 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Loftus, A.	ditto	- ditto	17 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Clarke, J.	ditto	- ditto	17 – –		
Smith, P.	ditto	- ditto	17 – –	3 July –	Medical certificate.
Wirgman, T.	Lieutenant	10th Hussars	17 April –		
Bramfill, B.	- ditto	- ditto	15 Oct. –		
Hatfield, R.	- ditto	- ditto	14 July –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Alexander, H.	- ditto	- ditto	7 – –		
Cass, A.	- ditto	- ditto	17 April –		"
Bird, W.	- ditto	- ditto	30 June –	24 July –	Medical certificate.
			15 Sept. –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Davies, G.	- ditto	- ditto	30 June –	November –	- - ditto.
Buchanan, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 April –		
Levett, E.	- ditto	- ditto	24 Sept. –	16 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Hudson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 April –		
Uniacke, C.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
De Bourbel, A.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –		
Benson, A.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	25 July –	Medical certificate.
Hopson, F.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	15 – –	Private affairs; and to 19th Foot 7 September 1855.
Murdoch, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	28 – –	Left the regiment.
Clark, J.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	27 October –	Removed to 15th Hussars.
Richmond, H.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	27 – –	Removed to 3d Dragoon Guards.
Williams, T.	- ditto	- ditto	6 July –	1 – –	Medical certificate.
Mayne, W.	Cornet	- ditto	17 April –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Elrington, R.	Paymaster	- ditto	17 – –	November –	- ditto.
Smith, J.	Adjutant	- ditto	17 – –	14 Sept. –	To 2d Dragoon Guards.
Fenn, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	17 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Fraser, T.	Surgeon	- ditto	17 – –	30 August –	Medical certificate.
			15 Sept. –	November –	To the Bosphorus.
Hooper, L.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	30 August –	November –	- - ditto.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Barker, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	10th Hussars	17 Aug. 1855	14 Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Crisp, H.	Assistant Surgeon	64th Ft., attached	17 April –	July –	
Lofthouse, R.	- ditto - -	86th Ft., attached	17 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Douglas, J.	Lieut. colonel -	11th Hussars	14 Sept. 1854	November –	Private affairs.
Foster, W.	Captain - -	- ditto -	25 May 1855	9 July –	Medical certificate.
Dallas, H.	ditto - -	- ditto -	27 Dec. 1854	Dec. 1854	- - ditto.
Ennis, W.	ditto - -	- ditto -	November –	8 Aug. 1855	On leave.
Miller, J.	ditto - -	- ditto -	29 July –	19 – –	- ditto.
Dunne, A.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	14 Sept. –	January –	To retire.
Vansittart, C.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 – –	November –	To Scutari, on duty.
Annesley, A.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	29 July 1855	August –	Sick leave.
			August –	November –	To Scutari, on duty.
King, C.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 Nov. –	21 Dec. –	On leave.
Palmer, R.	Cornet - -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	30 Dec. 1854	Private affairs.
			8 Jan. 1855	26 Aug. 1855	To retire.
Ball, G.	ditto - -	- ditto -	8 – –	9 July –	Medical certificate.
Dimsdale, H.	ditto - -	- ditto -	25 May –	July –	- - ditto.
Hely, J.	Paymaster -	- ditto -	14 Sept. 1854	2 May –	On leave.
Crosse, J. St. C.	Surgeon - -	- ditto -	14 – –	22 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Gloag, J.	Veterinary Surgeon	- ditto -	14 – –	January –	Left the regiment, and appointed to staff.
Yates, J.	Adjutant - -	- ditto -	15 – –	8 August –	Medical certificate.
Tottenham, W.	Lieut.-colonel -	12th Lancers	17 May 1855	October –	For the Bosphorus.
Fyler, F.	Brevet Colonel -	- ditto -	17 May –		
Monro, D.	Major - -	- ditto -	9 – –	7 Sept. –	Left the regiment.
Oakes, T.	Captain -	- ditto -	9 – –	October –	For the Bosphorus.
Cureton, E.	ditto - -	- ditto -	31 July –		
Prior, J.	ditto - -	- ditto -	17 May –		
Horne, G.	ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –		
Durant, G.	ditto - -	- ditto -	31 July –		
Clifton, C.	ditto - -	- ditto -	17 May –		
Jary, R.	ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –	31 July –	On leave.
			24 August –	October –	For the Bosphorus.
Wombwell, N.	ditto - -	- ditto -	20 – –	October –	- - ditto.
Williams, A.	ditto - -	- ditto -	9 May –	3 August –	To 62d Foot.
Gough, T.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	9 – –	October –	For the Bosphorus.
Gammell, N.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –		
Baker, V.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –		
Stisted, T.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –		
White, A.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	16 August –		
Penton, T.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 May –		
Fletcher, A.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –		
Roe, R.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –		
Blunt, F.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –		
Harford, C.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –	14 July –	On leave.
Goldfrap, F.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –	23 Sept. –	- ditto.
Coope, A.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –	27 June –	- ditto.
Gifford, J.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –	17 Sept. –	- ditto.
Hodgson, R.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	17 – –	31 August –	- ditto.
Murray, A.	Cornet - -	- ditto -	17 – –	October –	To the Bosphorus.
Holmes, J.	Paymaster -	- ditto -	9 – –	October –	- - ditto.
Brown, J.	Adjutant - -	- ditto -	9 – –	October –	- - ditto.
Blake, M.	Quartermaster -	- ditto -	9 – –	25 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Tuson, C.	Surgeon - -	- ditto -	9 – –	22 June –	- - ditto.
Wodsworth, D.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto -	17 – –	October –	For the Bosphorus.
Turnbull, G.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	9 – –		
Doherty, C.	Colonel - -	13th Lt. Drags.	15 Sept. 1854	December –	- - ditto.
Holden, H.	Major - -	- ditto -	4 Dec. 1855		
Smith, P.	Captain - -	- ditto -	15 Sept. 1854	17 Sept. –	On leave.
			5 Oct. 1855	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Jervis, E.	ditto - -	- ditto -	15 Sept. 1854	December –	- - ditto.
Tremayne, A.	ditto - -	- ditto -	15 – –		
Clayton, J.	ditto - -	- ditto -	31 July 1855	19 Oct. –	On leave.
Macneill, R.	Lieutenant -	- ditto -	27 Sept. –	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Maclean, F.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	4 Dec. –		
Vivian, J. E.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	14 Aug. –		
Munn, H.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	4 Dec. –		
Dearden, J.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	21 May –	20 July –	Medical certificate.
			11 Aug. –	1 Nov. –	On leave.
Good, G.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	15 Sept. 1854	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Chamberlayne, D.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	15 – –	2 July –	To England.
Purcell, P.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	15 – –	Sept. 1854	Medical certificate.
King, E.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	18 – –	September –	- - ditto.
Frith, E.	Paymaster -	- ditto -	15 – –	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Gardner, G.	Adjutant	13th Lt. Drags.	Nov. 1854	4 Sept. 1855	On leave.
Cresdee, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	8 Oct. 1855	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Anderson, T.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	To 6th Dragoons.
Home, A.	Surgeon	ditto	29 – –	Dec. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Armstrong, L.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	15 – –	January –	On leave.
			February 1855	December –	For the Bosphorus.
Towers, T.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	December –	- - ditto.
Benson, H.	Major	17th Lancers.	14 Jan. 1855	November –	- - ditto.
Macartney, J.	Captain	ditto	20 June –	14 July –	Medical certificate.
			September –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Watson, W. J. P.	ditto	ditto	17 July –	November –	- - ditto.
Knight, L. E.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	17 Sept. 1854	Medical certificate.
			27 Nov. 1855	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
White, R.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	25 Oct. 1854	Wounds.
Webb, A. F. C.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	25 Oct. –	- ditto.
Morgan, G. C.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	25 Dec. –	Retired.
Learmonth, A.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Gordon, Sir W., bart.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	26 Oct. 1854	Wounds.
			November –	Nov. 1855	For the Bosphorus.
Lowe, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	20 June 1855		
Barber, H. H.	ditto	ditto	29 April –	November –	- - ditto.
Baring, H.	ditto	ditto	19 Aug. –		
Seymour, W. D.	ditto	ditto	17 July –		
Hartopp, J. W. C.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	30 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Wombwell, Sir G., bart.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	1 Feb. 1855	Private affairs.
Boynton, G.	ditto	ditto	17 July 1855	25 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Burnand, A.	ditto	ditto	14 Aug. –	6 Sept. –	Left the regiment.
Duncan, J.	Cornet	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Gibson, L.	ditto	ditto	16 July 1855	31 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Curzon, Hon. —	ditto	ditto	13 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Marshall, H.	ditto	ditto	27 Sept. –		
Stephenson, J.	Paymaster	ditto	15 – 1854	November –	- - ditto.
Chadwick, J.	Adjutant	ditto	15 – –	25 Oct. 1854	Prisoner of war.
			18 – 1855	22 Sept. 1855	Private affairs.
Yates, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	15 – 1854	- - -	To 11th Hussars, Oct. 1854 (which see).
O'Hara, D.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	November –	For the Bosphorus.
Massey, H.	Surgeon	ditto	15 – –	November –	- - ditto
Stanley, St. J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	13 Jan. 1855	November –	- - ditto.
Partridge, W.	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	17 Feb. –	November –	- - ditto.
Lake, N. J.	Colonel	Royal Artillery	Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	Invalided.
Dupuis, J. E., C.B.	Major-General	ditto	September –	Dec. 1855	Promoted.
Morris, H. J.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	December –	May –	Invalided. Rejoined September 1855.
Nedham, W. R.	ditto	ditto	April 1855	May –	Leave; rejoined.
FitzMayer, J. W., C.B.	Colonel	ditto	Sept. 1854	December –	Leave.
Franklin, J. H.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	May 1855	August –	Invalided.
Gambier, G., C.B.	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1854	Nov. 1854	- ditto.
Irving, A.	ditto	ditto	September –	March 1855	Promoted.
Rowan, H. S.	ditto	ditto	September –	January –	- ditto.
Freese, J. N. A.	ditto	ditto	September –	February –	- ditto.
Paynter, D. W., C.B.	ditto	ditto	September –	Nov. 1854	Invalided.
Barker, G. R., C.B.	Colonel	ditto	September –	October 1855	Promoted.
Philpotts, A. T.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	June 1855	September –	- ditto.
Burrows, A. G.	ditto	ditto	September –	November –	- ditto.
Young, C. C.	Major	ditto	Sept. 1854	February –	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Wodehouse, E., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	September –	January 1856	Promoted.
Maude, G. A., C.B.	ditto	ditto	September –	Dec. 1854	Wounds.
Graydon, G.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	December –	Sept. 1855	Invalided.
Broughton, S. D.	Major	ditto	December –	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Younghusband, C. W.	Captain	ditto	October –	Nov. 1854	To join his company at Gibraltar.
D'Aguilar, C. L. D.	Major	ditto	September –	March 1855	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Campbell, H. A. B.	ditto	ditto	December –	October –	Invalided.
Brandling, J. J., C.B.	ditto	ditto	September –	November –	- ditto.
Wragge, A. R.	Captain	ditto	December –	May –	To Corfu, on exchange.
Travers, J.	ditto	ditto	August 1855	January 1856	Invalided; rejoined.
Dixon, M. C.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	March –	February –	Company withdrawn.
Rogers, H.	Major	ditto	March –	August 1855	Invalided.
Turner, J., C.B.	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1854	April –	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Fisher, E. H.	Captain	ditto	Sept. 1855	November –	Invalided.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Anderson, J. R.	Major	Royal Artillery	September 1854	July - 1855	Invalided.
Willett, J. S.	Captain	- ditto -	September -	January -	Promoted.
Adye, M.	Major	- ditto -	May - 1855	September -	Invalided; rejoined.
Franklin, C. E	ditto	- ditto -	September 1854	September 1854	- ditto - ditto.
Grant, W. J. E.	ditto	- ditto -	January 1855	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Shaw, G.	ditto	- ditto -	January -	January -	Invalided.
Lennox, A. T.	ditto	- ditto -	July - -	October 1855	- ditto.
Henry, C. S.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto -	January -	October -	- ditto; rejoined.
Pipon, P. G.	Major	- ditto -	September 1854	October -	Leave.
Shakespeare, J. D.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	January -	Promoted.
Fraser, Hon. D. M.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	December 1854	- ditto.
Gleig, A. C.	Captain	- ditto -	December -	December 1855	On appointment.
Baddeley, T. J.	Major	- ditto -	September -	December 1854	Wounds.
Arbuthnot, G. J.	ditto	- ditto -	May - 1855	October 1855	- ditto.
Mercer, H.	Captain	- ditto -	June - -	August -	Invalided; rejoined.
Milward, T.	ditto	- ditto -	July - -	September -	Invalided.
Chermside, H. L.	Major	- ditto -	September 1854	August -	Promoted.
Blosse, W. C. L.	Captain	- ditto -	April - 1855	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Anson, A. E. H.	ditto	- ditto -	May - -	September 1855	Invalided.
Barstow, G.	Major	- ditto -	September 1854	January -	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Hoste, D. E., C.B.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	February -	Invalided; rejoined.
Taswell, E.	Captain	- ditto -	September -	November 1854	- ditto - ditto.
Singleton, J.	Major	- ditto -	September -	November -	Invalided.
Strange, C. J.	ditto	- ditto -	March 1855	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Bolton, J. L.	Captain	- ditto -	September 1854	September 1855	Invalided.
Carthew, E. J.	Major	- ditto -	December -	December -	Leave.
Mitchell, J. E.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	May - -	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Ingilby, C. H.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	March - -	Wounded.
Yates, H. P.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	December 1854	Invalided.
Turner, N. O. S.	ditto	- ditto -	March 1855	September 1855	- ditto.
Earle, A. Y.	ditto	- ditto -	September 1854	February -	Promoted.
Vandeleur, A.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	May - -	- ditto.
Campbell, P. A.	Captain	- ditto -	June - 1855	December -	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Twiss, A.	ditto	- ditto -	May - -	July - -	Invalided.
Curtis, R.	ditto	- ditto -	July - -	March - 1856	Company withdrawn.
Boulton, J.	ditto	- ditto -	March - -	July - 1855	Exchange.
Richards, W. P.	Major	- ditto -	September 1854	March -	Promoted.
Hope, J. E.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	September -	Leave.
Dashwood, H. W.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	March - -	Appointed Adjutant.
Brendon, A.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	March - -	Promoted.
Barry, W. W.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	November -	Leave.
Lukin, W. W.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	November -	To England, with trophies.
Walcott, C. E.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	September -	Invalided.
Bredin, E. G.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	March - -	Promoted.
Sinclair, J.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	June - -	Invalided; wounds.
Simpson, W. H. R.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	April - -	Promoted.
Morris, W.	Captain	- ditto -	September -	November 1854	Invalided.
Taddy, E.	Major	- ditto -	September -	April - 1855	Promoted.
Millar, T.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	May - -	- ditto.
Owen, C. H.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	October -	Leave.
Milman, G. A.	ditto	- ditto -	December -	July - -	Promoted.
Burt, C. E.	ditto	- ditto -	March - 1855	September -	- ditto.
Irvine, H.	ditto	- ditto -	March - -	August -	Invalided.
Champion, R. H.	ditto	- ditto -	December 1854	October -	Wounds.
Andrews, W. G.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Mackenzie, R.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	November 1855	Invalided.
Le Mesurier, W. G.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	November -	Promoted.
Heberden, H.	Captain	- ditto -	July - 1855	November -	Promotion.
Conolly, H. H.	ditto	- ditto -	March - -	February 1856	- ditto.
Nangle, W. C.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	October 1855	Invalided.
Strover, H.	ditto	- ditto -	June - -	March 1856	- ditto.
Hagan, W. W.	ditto	- ditto -	May - -	March -	Promoted.
Griffin, F. C.	ditto	- ditto -	September -	December 1855	- ditto.
King, A. H.	Lieutenant	- ditto -	September 1854	September -	Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Markham
Brown, J. H.	- ditto -	- ditto -	December -	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Harward, G. S.	- ditto -	- ditto -	September -	May - 1855	Invalided.
Markham, E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	September -	January -	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Lyons, J.	- ditto -	- ditto -	September -	June - -	- ditto.
Torriano, C. E.	- ditto -	- ditto -	September -	August - -	
Longley, R. C.	- ditto -	- ditto -	September -	June - -	

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Keate, E.	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	March - 1855	August 1855	Invalided; rejoined.
Clarke, J. L.	ditto	ditto	December 1854	June - –	Invalided.
Lyon, F. L. H.	ditto	ditto	December –	September –	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Downes, M. F.	ditto	ditto	May - 1855	August –	Invalided; rejoined.
Maxwell, S. J. M.	ditto	ditto	September 1854	October –	Appointed to Royal Horse Artillery.
Watson, W. H.	ditto	ditto	September –	February –	Invalided.
Tillard, H. P.	ditto	ditto	September –	October –	- ditto.
Nicholls, O. H. A.	ditto	ditto	September –	October 1854	- ditto; rejoined.
Humphrey, B.	ditto	ditto	March 1855	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
De Winton, F. W.	ditto	ditto	December 1854	October 1855	Invalided.
Lloyd, E. A. M.	ditto	ditto	May - 1855	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Briscoe, H. W.	ditto	ditto	December 1854	August 1855	Invalided.
Martin, W. G.	ditto	ditto	December –	January –	- ditto.
Ward, E. J.	ditto	ditto	May - 1855	September –	Ordered home.
De Vismes, H. A.	ditto	ditto	February –	October –	Invalided; rejoined.
Campbell, Sir J., bart.	ditto	ditto	March - –	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Ramsden, J. C. F.	ditto	ditto	February –	August 1855	Invalided.
Walsh, L. P.	ditto	ditto	March - –	July - –	- ditto.
Rice, W. B.	ditto	ditto	May - –	August –	- ditto.
Roberts, C. F.	ditto	ditto	March - –	January 1856	- ditto.
Newman, W.	ditto	ditto	November –	February –	Company withdrawn.
Cavendish, F. C.	ditto	ditto	November –	February –	Company withdrawn.
Savage, T. W. E.	ditto	ditto	10 June –	December 1855	To retire.
Parsons, L. H.	ditto	ditto	November –	February 1856	Company withdrawn.
Phipps, R. W.	ditto	ditto	November –	February –	Company withdrawn.
Miller, W. G.	ditto	ditto	November –	February –	Company withdrawn.
Gordon, J. W., C. B.	Colonel	Ryl. Engineers	September 1854	July - 1855	Invalided.
Chapman, F. E., C. B.	ditto	ditto	September –	October –	Leave.
Owen, H. C. C., C. B.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	February 1855	May - –	Invalided.
Keane, Hon. H. F.	Major	ditto	December 1854	January –	Leave.
Gibb, C. J.	ditto	ditto	November –	February –	Invalided.
Hassard, F. C.	ditto	ditto	November –	May - –	- ditto.
Browne, J. F. M., C. B.	ditto	ditto	February 1855	November –	- ditto.
Armit, L. J. A.	ditto	ditto	February –	July - –	- ditto.
Porter, W.	ditto	ditto	February –	May - –	- ditto.
Grain, E. M.	Captain	ditto	December 1854	February –	- ditto.
Ravenhill, P.	Major	ditto	September –	December 1854	- ditto.
Sedley, C. H.	ditto	ditto	June - 1855	September 1855	- ditto.
Elphinstone, H. C.	Captain	ditto	September 1854	October –	- ditto.
Creyke, A. S.	Lieutenant	ditto	September –	November 1854	Ordered to Corfu.
Lempriere, G. R.	ditto	ditto	October –	November –	Invalided.
Philips, G.	ditto	ditto	September –	February 1855	- ditto.
Martin, C. N.	ditto	ditto	September –	February –	- ditto.
Pratt, F. E.	ditto	ditto	September –	May - –	- ditto.
Drake, J. M. C.	ditto	ditto	November –	May - –	- ditto.
Stokes, O. H.	ditto	ditto	September –	March - –	- ditto.
Scott, A. de C.	ditto	ditto	June - 1855	June - –	- ditto.
Kelsall, G. N.	ditto	ditto	August –	November –	- ditto.
Darrah, C. J.	ditto	ditto	June - –	August –	- ditto.
Reynardson, E.	Colonel	Grenadier Gds. 3d Battalion.	14 Sept. 1854	22 May –	Private affairs.
Hamilton, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Nov –	- ditto.
Goulburn, E.	Colonel	ditto	17 Nov. 1855	19 Jan. 1856	- ditto.
Lindsay, Hon. C.	Lieut.-colonel	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	March 1855	To Scutari.
Bruce, M.	ditto	ditto	29 Mar. 1855	30 May –	Medical certificate.
Stuart, F.	ditto	ditto	17 Nov. –	27 Mar. 1856	Private affairs.
Montresor, A.	ditto	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	28 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Reeve, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	6 Jan. –	- ditto.
Tipping, A.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	13 – –	- ditto.
De Horsey, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 – –	- ditto.
Kinlock, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	5 – –	Retired.
Christie, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	March –	At Scutari.
			May - 1855	4 June –	Private affairs.
Verschoyle, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	26 Sept. –	- ditto.
Ferguson, Sir J. Bart.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	4 May –	- ditto.
Bathurst, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	16 – –	- ditto.
Turner, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	22 Sept. –	- ditto.
Hamilton, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Nov. –	- ditto.
Murray, J.	ditto	ditto	29 Dec. –	16 Mar. 1856	- ditto.
Phillimore, W.	ditto	ditto	29 – –	5 – 1855	- ditto.
Clayton, F.	ditto	ditto	29 – –	30 July –	Medical certificate.
Quin, Hon. H.	ditto	ditto	3 May 1855	20 Aug. –	- ditto.

(*continued*)

NAMS.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Ponsonby, Hon. A.	Captain	Grenadier Gds. 3d Battalion.	27 Oct. 1854	1 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
Cooper, E.	ditto	- ditto	24 Sept. 1855	16 Mar. 1856	Private affairs.
Sturt, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	1 Dec. 1854	To join 2d Battalion.
Stanley, Hon. J.	- ditto	- ditto	3 June 1855	6 July 1855	Medical certificate.
Lilley, J.	Quartermaster	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 Feb. –	To join 1st Battalion.
Atkinson T.	- ditto	- ditto	19 Feb. 1855	18 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Wardrop, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	23 Nov. 1855	Private affairs.
Nicholl, C.	- ditto	- ditto	27 Oct. –	March –	Medical certificate.
Upton, Hon. F.	Colonel	Coldstream Gds. 1st Battalion.	14 Sept. –	October 1854	Wounds.
Paulet, Lord F.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	26 May 1855	To join 2d Battalion.
Daniel, H.	- ditto	- ditto	2 May 1855	9 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Newton, W.	Lieut.-colonel	- ditto	18 Oct. 1854	8 April –	To join 2d Battalion.
Carleton, D.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –	3 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Wood, W.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –	5 May –	To join 2d Battalion.
Halkett, J.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –	7 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
FitzRoy, Lord A. C. L.	- ditto	- ditto	18 – –	7 – –	ditto.
			14 June 1855	16 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Cocks, C.	- ditto	- ditto	2 May –	28 June –	On leave.
			July –	March 1856	ditto.
Jolliffe, Hylton	Captain	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Left the regiment, and died.
Strong, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	15 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
			April 1855	5 May –	To join 2d Battalion.
Wilson, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	22 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Eliot, Hon. G.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	October –	Left the regiment.
Dunlop, Sir J.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	26 Nov. 1855	Private affairs.
Tower, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	26 – –	- ditto.
Blackett, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	15 Mar. 1856	To join 2d Battalion.
Heneage, M.	ditto	- ditto	18 Oct. –	15 – –	- ditto.
Whitshed, B.	ditto	- ditto	23 Nov. –	15 – –	- ditto.
Burton, P.	ditto	- ditto	11 Dec. –	8 May 1855	Private affairs.
Gordon, R. H.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. –	8 April –	- ditto.
Baring, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	22 Sept. 1854	Wounds.
			14 June 1855	10 Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Disbrowe, E.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Left the regiment.
Amherst, Hon. W.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Oct. –	7 Nov. –	Wounded.
Wigram, J.	- ditto	- ditto	11 Dec. –	15 Mar. 1856	To join 2d Battalion.
Lambton, A.	- ditto	- ditto	11 – –	15 – –	- ditto.
Ives, G.	- ditto	- ditto	11 – –	6 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Fox, P.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Mar. 1855	30 – –	- ditto.
Trotter, W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	15 Mar. 1856	To join 2d Battalion.
Cay, C.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Nov. –	20 Nov. 1855	- ditto.
Ridley, W. J.	Lieut.-colonel	Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion.	14 Sept. –	11 Jan. –	On leave.
Stracey, E.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	11 – –	- ditto.
Onslow, A.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	October 1854	To join 2d Battalion.
Scott, Hon. C.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	October –	- ditto.
Dalrymple, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	September –	Wounds.
Haygarth, F.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	September –	- ditto.
Seymour, F.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	November –	- ditto.
			December –	Sept. 1855	- ditto.
Murray, Lord T.	- ditto	- ditto	18 Oct. –	28 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Fordyce, J.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Nov. –	26 Aug. –	- ditto.
Holder, C.	- ditto	- ditto	30 Dec. 1854	22 Sept 1855	Private affairs.
			February 1856	8 Mar. 1856	To join 2d Battalion.
Jocelyn, Hon. S.	Captain	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	February 1855	To Scutari.
			April 1855	1 July –	Private affairs.
Shuckburgh, G.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Bulwer, W.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	September –	ditto.
Gregory, A.	ditto	- ditto	17 Jan. 1855	24 April 1855	To join 2d Battalion.
Damer, S.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	February –	Medical certificate.
Thistlethwayte, A.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 – –	Nov. 1854	To join 2d Battalion. Died in November 1854.
Gordon, G.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	Sept. 1855	To join 2d Battalion.
Annesley, Hon. H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	October 1854	- - ditto. Wounded.
Farquharson, J.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Nov. –	15 Feb. 1856	To join 2d Battalion.
Campbell, A.	- ditto	- ditto	2 May 1855	15 – –	- - ditto.
Bostock, J.	Surgeon	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	16 April 1855	- - ditto.
Robinson, F.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	14 – –	October 1854	Medical certificate.
			November –	25 Mar. 1856	Private affairs.
Turner, H.	- - ditto	- ditto	23 Nov. –	23 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
			31 Jan. 1855	6 July –	- - ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Montgomery, A.	Lieut.-colonel	1st Foot, 1st Battalion.	14 Sept. 1854	23 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Hawkins, T.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	3 July –	To unattached.
Stewart, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Jan. –	Leave.
			5 Feb. 1855	15 July –	To depôt.
Plunkett, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	25 Feb. 1856	Private affairs.
Breedon, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	5 – 1855	Left the regiment.
Chrystie, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	15 Aug. –	Leave.
			October 1855	21 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Smith, F.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	2 July –	Leave.
Newland, A.	ditto	ditto	6 Mar. 1855	Mar. –	ditto.
Carlyon. J.	ditto	ditto	16 June –	19 July –	ditto.
Coles, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	5 Feb. –	Left the regiment.
Brady, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 June 1855	19 July –	Leave.
Lowe, A.	ditto	ditto	16 – –	5 – –	To 2d Battalion.
Watson, J.	ditto	ditto	20 Aug. –	19 Nov. –	Leave.
Espinasse, J.	Paymaster	ditto	October 1854	4 Sept. –	ditto.
M'Gee, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 Sept. –	21 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Reid, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	15 July 1855	27 Sept. –	- - ditto.
			15 Oct. –	17 Mar. 1856	To the Staff.
Graham, T.	Lieut.-colonel	1st Foot, 2d Battalion.	3 Aug. –	5 Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Urquhart, F.	Major	ditto	22 April –	16 Dec. –	To Malta.
Byrne, T.	Captain	ditto	22 – –	29 May –	Medical certificate.
Vansittart, J.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	10 Aug. –	To retire.
Gillum, W.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	23 Sept. –	Wounds.
Mackenna, T.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	22 July –	ditto.
Legge, M.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	15 June –	ditto.
Campbell, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	22 – –	21 – –	Resigned.
Stuart, E.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	30 – –	Wounds.
Proby, C.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	22 July –	Medical certificate.
Caton, R.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	23 Sept. –	Wounds.
Williams, R.	ditto	ditto	29 Aug. –	23 – –	ditto.
Plunkett, Hon. T.	ditto	ditto	29 – –	1 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Townshend, J.	Ensign	ditto	26 Sept. –	1 Jan. 1856	To 1st Battalion.
Crocker, A.	Surgeon	ditto	22 April –	1 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
			1 Sept. –	5 Jan. 1856	
Birnie, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	7 May –	27 Oct. 1855	
Green, C.	Major	3d Foot	3 Oct. –	9 Nov. –	Left the Service Companies; medical certificate.
Parnall, W.	Captain	ditto	1 May –	7 June –	To Malta.
Hood, C.	Brevet-major	ditto	1 – –	8 Jan. 1856	Promoted. Unattached.
Ross, C.	Captain	ditto	1 – –	31 Aug. 1855	Missing.
Warburton, R.	ditto	ditto	1 – –	5 June –	On leave.
			7 July –	10 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Aplin, P.	ditto	ditto	1 May –	14 July –	- - ditto.
Walker, M.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	5 – –	Wounds.
Floyd, J.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. –	29 Feb. 1856	Private affairs.
Wainman, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	1 May –	4 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Turner, W.	ditto	ditto	1 – –	18 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Suttie, G.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –	23 Feb. 1856	- - ditto.
Cox, E.	ditto	ditto	3 – –	15 Nov. 1855	- - ditto.
Caldecott, T.	Ensign	ditto	30 May –	18 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Day, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	1 – –	21 June 1855	- - ditto.
Blissett, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	19 June –	15 Mar. 1856	- - ditto.
Sadlier, W.	Lieut.-colonel	4th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	13 Feb. 1855	To join depôt.
Balguy, H.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	18 Dec. 1854	To retire.
Bartley, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	11 Oct. 1855	Private affairs.
Rutherford, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	25 Sept. 1855	To Malta.
Cocks, O.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 June –	To England, with invalids.
Sheppard, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	25 Oct. –	Private affairs.
Gamble, D.	ditto	ditto	May 1855	4 Jan. 1856	- ditto.
Robinson, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	24 May 1855	- ditto.
Trevor, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	16 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Winniett, W.	ditto	ditto	April 1855	September –	To England, with invalids.
Stokes, C.	ditto	ditto	9 Dec. 1854	28 Mar. 1856	- - ditto.
Williamson, F.	ditto	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	7 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Smith, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	March –	29 June –	On leave.
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V., bt.	Lieut.-colonel	7th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Reynell-Pack, A. J.	ditto	ditto	26 Feb. 1855	July 1855	ditto.
Heyland, J.	ditto	ditto	7 July –	18 Aug. –	ditto.
Mills, F.	Major	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	July –	Medical certificate.
Shipley, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Rose, E.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	Dec. –	ditto.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Aldworth, R.	Captain	7th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	Wounds.
Hibbert, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	November –	Medical cert., on board ship.
			December –	October 1855	Wounds.
Butler, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	Nov. 1854	ditto.
FitzGerald, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	September –	ditto.
Persse, D.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	September –	ditto.
Thomas, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	September –	Medical certificate.
			17 June 1855	25 July 1855	- - ditto.
Carpenter, G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Sept. 1854	- - ditto.
Coney, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	September –	Wounds
Crofton, Hon. A.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	September –	Medical certificate.
			June 1855	July 1855	Retired.
Jones, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Sept. 1854	Wounds.
Waller, G.	ditto	ditto	21 Nov. –	July 1855	Medical certificate.
			Nov. 1855	17 Jan. 1856	- - ditto.
Disney, E.	ditto	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	Feb. 1855	On leave.
M'Henry, J.	ditto	ditto	25 Jan. 1855	29 March –	Wounds.
Robinson, N.	ditto	ditto	26 Feb. –	17 May –	Medical certificate.
			5 June –	9 July –	
Jervois, E.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –	October –	- - ditto.
Jones, L.	ditto	ditto	20 – 1854	June –	- - ditto.
Dixon, H.	Paymaster	ditto	20 – –	15 Feb. 1856	Appointed to 1st Dragoons.
M'Arthur, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 Sept. –	Feb. 1855	To Scutari.
Lister, F.	Major	9th Foot	27 Nov. –	29 Feb. 1856	Promoted; unattached.
Bethune, D.	Captain	ditto	27 – –	7 – 1855	Supernumerary, and to join depôt.
Leslie, C.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	15 Mar. –	- - ditto.
Browne, H.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	20 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
			March 1855	1 Feb. 1856	Promoted; unattached.
Wilkinson, H.	ditto	ditto	27 Nov. 1854	3 Nov. 1855	Supernumerary, and to join
Scott, H.	ditto	ditto	7 Dec. –	9 Oct. –	depôt.
Gaynor, C.	ditto	ditto	15 Feb. 1855	16 July –	Cashiered.
Daunt, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	27 Nov. 1854	15 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
			6 Oct. 1855	January 1856	To England, with invalids.
Bastard, B. J. P.	ditto	ditto	27 Nov. 1854	1 May 1855	To Malta.
Bloxsome, B.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	31 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Harvey, W.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	6 Feb. –	- - ditto.
			April 1855	22 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Douglas, A.	ditto	ditto	27 Nov. 1854	5 July –	Medical certificate.
Richards, A.	ditto	ditto	21 Jan. 1855	2 May –	- - ditto.
Taylor, J. B.	ditto	ditto	15 Feb. –	26 Oct. –	To Malta.
Bedford, C.	Ensign	ditto	21 May –	15 July –	Private affairs
Banbury, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	27 Nov. 1854	13 April –	To Malta.
Ovens, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	10 Dec. –	January 1856	To England, with invalids.
Gosling, R.	Captain	13th Foot	30 June 1855	15 Sept. 1855	Private affairs.
Van Straubenzee, F.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	9 Nov. –	To Malta.
Watson, John	Major	14th Foot	19 Jan. –	25 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Watson, James	ditto	ditto	10 Feb. –	1 April –	To retire on full pay.
Segrave, T.	Captain	ditto	19 Jan. –	5 July –	Medical certificate.
Maycock, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 Feb. –	As a supernumerary to depôt
Matthews, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	24 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Graham, R.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	8 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Bridges, G.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	2 Oct. –	- - ditto.
Dwyer, G.	ditto	ditto	10 Feb. –	25 Aug. –	- - ditto.
Harman, A.	ditto	ditto	30 June –	25 – –	- - ditto.
Armstrong, F.	Ensign	ditto	10 Feb. –	March 1856	To Scutari, on duty.
Fairtlough, E.	Adjutant	ditto	19 Jan. –	24 May 1855	Medical certificate.
Bleckley, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	19 – –	January 1856	To England, with invalids.
Seagram, C.	Brev. Lieut.-col.	17th Foot	27 Dec. –	4 Jan. –	To retire.
Bourke, O.	Major	ditto	17 Dec. 1854	7 Feb. 1855	To join depôt.
Ruttledge, T. O.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	31 July –	Medical certificate.
M'Kinstry, A.	Captain	ditto	17 – –	11 – –	To depôt.
O'Conor, R.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	19 – –	Leave; to England with invalids, September 1855.
Colthurst, D.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. 1855	24 – –	Medical certificate.
Armstrong, W.	ditto	ditto	19 May –	14 Dec. –	To join depôt.
Croker, E.	ditto	ditto	17 Dec. 1854	30 July –	Private affairs.
Brinkman, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	17 – –	7 Feb. –	To join depôt
Williams, R.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	15 June –	Medical certificate.
Lukin, F.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	29 – –	Private affairs.
M'Bayne, E.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	14 Jan. –	To retire.
Tompson, W.	ditto	ditto	7 Feb. 1855	10 Oct. –	Wounds.
Butler, G.	ditto	ditto	7 – –	19 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Dyer, F.	ditto	ditto	29 June –	3 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
			December –	8 Jan. 1856	- - ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Robinson, W.	Lieutenant	17th Foot	6 Sept. 1855	23 Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Lee, J.	Ensign	ditto	January –	4 May –	To Malta.
Walker, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	11 Sept. –	26 Jan. 1856	To retire.
Hooper, L.	ditto	ditto	26 July –	- - -	Not noticed in subsequent returns.
Reignolds, T., C.B.	Colonel	18th Foot	30 Dec. 1854	28 Mar. 1855	On leave.
Armstrong, A.	Captain	ditto	30 – –	11 Aug. –	- ditto.
Laurie, J.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	12 Jan. 1856	To Malta.
Inglis, R.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	17 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Hayman, M.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	25 July 1855	Wounds.
Stephenson, H.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	23 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Wilkinson, J.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	24 June –	Resigned.
Ward, H.	ditto	ditto	1 Aug. 1855	14 Sept. –	- ditto.
Stacpoole, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	30 Dec. 1854	11 April –	To Malta.
Hales, W.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	25 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Esmonde, J.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	27 July –	- - ditto.
Blake, R.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	9 May –	Medical certificate.
			17 June 1855	1 Oct. –	
Blacker, R.	ditto	ditto	30 Dec. 1854	14 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Cunningham, M.	ditto	ditto	20 June 1855	September –	Appointed paymaster Turkish Contingent.
Ring, J.	ditto	ditto	11 Mar. 1856	15 Mar. 1856	To Malta.
Fearnley, F.	Ensign	ditto	30 Dec. 1854	4 July 1855	Wounds.
Hutchins, N.	ditto	ditto	26 Sept. 1855	30 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Preston, C.	Paymaster	ditto	20 Feb. –	22 Aug. –	Private affairs.
			20 Sept. –	27 Oct. –	- - ditto.
Sanders, R.	Lieut.-colonel	19th Foot	14 – 1854	October 1854	Wound.
M'Gee, H.	Major	ditto	14 – –	10 Jan. 1855	On leave, and subsequently promoted; unattached.
Massy, G.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	22 June –	Medical certificate.
Grimston, O.	ditto	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	21 July –	To England, in charge of invalids.
Lidwell, G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	30 May –	Medical certificate.
Currie, L.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Oct. 1854	- - ditto.
Morrison, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 – –	- - ditto; to Scutari.
Kirke, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	26 July 1855	Medical certificate.
Evans, E.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	5 Oct. –	- - ditto.
Massy, H. F.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	13 Aug. –	- - ditto.
Warburton, G.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	29 Mar. 1856	To depôt.
Massy, W.	ditto	ditto	12 July –	22 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Kirby, A.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. 1854	21 July 1855	Cashiered.
Nutting, G.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. 1855	23 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Clarke, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Nov. - 1854	- - ditto.
Levett, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 July 1855	- - ditto.
Goren, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 Nov. 1854	- - ditto.
Mitford, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Dec. –	- - ditto.
Unett, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Oct. –	- - ditto.
Martin, R.	Ensign	ditto	31 Aug. 1855	6 – 1855	Wounds.
Young, W.	ditto	ditto	7 Sept. –	12 – –	- ditto.
Clendenning, A.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	8 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Grylls, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	May –	To Scutari.
Heffernan, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	3 July –	Medical certificate.
Crofton, H.	Major	20th Foot	14 – –	8 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Crawley, H.	Brevet Major	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	6 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Radcliffe, W.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	14 July –	To depôt, supernumerary.
Wood, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	10 Feb. –	To retire.
Anstey, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	23 Jan. –	ditto.
James, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	13 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Hay, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	14 July –	- - ditto.
			5 Aug. 1855	12 Feb. 1856	To depôt.
Bennett, G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	9 Nov. 1854	Wounded.
M'Neill, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	December –	Medical certificate.
Peard, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	November –	- - ditto.
Rotheram, M.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	10 Oct. –	Wounds.
Parkinson, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	6 Jan. 1856	Private affairs.
Leet, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	22 Sept. 1854	Medical certificate.
Young, W.	ditto	ditto	17 June 1855	October 1855	To retire.
Lewis, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Medical certificate.
Moseley, G.	Paymaster	ditto	14 – –	20 Jan. 1855	- - ditto.
			5 Feb. 1855	8 Aug. –	- - ditto.
Padfield, T.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	3 July –	Wounds.
Bilham, D.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 – –	10 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Wright, T.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	1 May 1855	- - ditto.
West, Lord, C.B.	Colonel	21st Foot	14 – –	13 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Hobbs, T.	Major	ditto	8 June 1855	25 July –	Medical certificate.

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Browne, Hon. J.	Captain	21st Foot	14 Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			31 Dec. –	June 1855	To Malta.
Legh, W. H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	3 July –	Private affairs.
Tinley, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	24 July –	To depôt.
Boldero, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	Sept. 1854	Medical certificate.
			October –	27 April 1855	To depôt.
Clark, L.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. –	15 Dec. 1854	To retire.
King, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	November –	Wounds.
Dunne, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	23 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Image, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	July –	ditto.
Stephens, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Beaumont, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Holloway, J.	ditto	ditto	30 May 1855	6 Aug. 1855	ditto.
Best, Hon. R.	ditto	ditto	17 June –	19 June –	To join Grenadier Guards.
Furlong, G.	Ensign	ditto	27 April –	19 May –	To depôt.
Fowler, H.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	25 June –	To resign.
Cassidy, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 – –	6 July –	Appointed Paymaster on staff.
M'Kinnon, D. R.	Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	January 1856	Medical certificate.
Herbert, A.	Major	23d Foot	22 Nov. –	27 Aug. 1855	ditto.
Hopton, E.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. –	Dec. 1854	Wounds.
Bulwer, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Drewe, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 Oct. 1855	ditto.
Bathurst, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 – 1854	Wounds.
Sayer, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 – –	ditto.
John, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	18 Feb. 1855	Medical certificate.
Crofts, E.	ditto	ditto	25 Jan. 1855	14 Aug. –	ditto.
Vane, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	September –	Wounds.
Millett, S.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	25 July –	ditto.
Clarke, W.	ditto	ditto	22 Nov. –	January –	Medical certificate.
Blane, C.	ditto	ditto	20 May 1855	18 July –	ditto.
Hackett, J.	ditto	ditto	5 June –	6 Sept. –	ditto.
Tupper, J.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –	25 – –	Wounds.
Williamson, E.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	18 – –	ditto.
Griffith, B.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	12 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Hall, Dare F.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	27 Sept. –	Wounds.
Law, A.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. –	16 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate.
O'Conor, L.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	18 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Dare, H.	Paymaster	ditto	14 – –	9 – –	Private affairs.
Raymond, H.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	15 Oct. –	15 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Andrews, M.	Major	28th Foot	February 1855	19 Oct. –	Retired on full pay.
Wakefield, H.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Butler, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	14 Jan. 1856	To Malta.
Godley, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	5 July 1855	Wounds.
Huey, F.	ditto	ditto	16 June 1855	October –	Medical certificate.
Garstin, C.	ditto	ditto	20 Aug. –	September –	ditto.
Shute, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	25 Jan. –	ditto.
Bell, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 Sept. –	ditto.
Morgan, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	17 June –	Wounds.
Malcolm, J.	ditto	ditto	January 1855	5 July –	ditto.
Kirkpatrick, J.	ditto	ditto	Dec. 1854	24 March –	To depôt.
Dennie, H.	ditto	ditto	Dec. –	17 June –	Medical certificate.
Vaughan, E.	ditto	ditto	20 Aug. 1855	2 Sept. –	ditto.
Leonard, C.	Ensign	ditto	27 Feb. –	5 July –	Wounds.
Benson, G.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	On command at Scutari.
			December –	January 1855	To retire.
Stewart, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	December –	15 Jan. 1856	Private affairs.
Mauleverer, J.	Major	30th Foot	14 Sept. –	Nov. 1854	Wounds.
			27 Feb. 1855	2 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate.
Campbell, A.	Brevet Major	ditto	6 Sept. –	11 Dec. 1855	ditto.
Rose, J.	Captain	ditto	14 – 1854	October 1854	Wounds.
Williamson, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	2 Nov. 1855	Private affairs.
Macpherson, L.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 July –	Medical certificate.
Hobbs, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	Nov. 1854	ditto.
Dickson, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	September –	Wounds.
Bayly, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	November –	ditto.
Robertson, W. J.	ditto	ditto	8 Feb. 1855	17 Mar. 1855	Medical certificate.
Pennefather, M.	ditto	ditto	30 May –	23 June –	Wounds.
Pocock, G.	ditto	ditto	20 June –	October –	ditto.
Falkner, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	22 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Austin, A. J.	ditto	ditto	2 Dec. –	Nov. –	To Scutari.
Hill, E. N.	ditto	ditto	8 Feb. 1855	6 Aug. –	ditto.
Moorsom, C.	ditto	ditto	1 Sept. –	28 Sept. –	Wounds.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Field, M.	Lieutenant	30th Foot	30 May 1855	28 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Clarkson, C.	- ditto	- ditto	16 Oct. –	29 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Harcourt, J.	Ensign	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Sept. 1854	- - ditto.
Gubbins, S.	ditto	- ditto	15 Nov. –	17 Aug. 1855	- - ditto.
Sanders, H.	ditto	- ditto	20 May 1855	23 Sept. –	Wounds.
Neville, R.	ditto	- ditto	20 – –	27 June –	Medical certificate.
Fitzgerald, W.	Paymaster	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Nov. 1854	To Scutari on duty.
			January 1855	30 July 1855	On leave.
Dowse, R.	Surgeon	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	7 Sept. –	- ditto.
Mackesy, W.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	14 – –	29 June –	To join depôt.
Fyffe, W.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Milroy, D.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	26 Oct. 1855	- - ditto.
Tovey, C.	- ditto	- ditto	13 – –	8 Jan. 1856	- - ditto.
Kelly, T.	Major	31st Foot	22 May 1855	July 1855	- - ditto.
Lumley, F.	ditto	- ditto	22 – –	31 July –	- - ditto.
Ball, A.	Captain	- ditto	22 – –	28 June –	- - ditto.
Temple, E.	ditto	- ditto	3 Sept. –	19 Dec. –	- - ditto.
Spaight, G.	Lieutenant	- ditto	22 May –	20 July –	To England with invalids.
Cary, A.	- ditto	- ditto	22 – –	23 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Rycroft, T.	- ditto	- ditto	6 Aug. –	30 Nov. –	- - ditto.
Hamilton, G.	Ensign	- ditto	22 May –	July –	- - ditto.
FitzMaurice, G.	ditto	- ditto	22 – –	June –	- - ditto.
Ivey, W.	Surgeon	- ditto	22 – –	3 July –	- - ditto.
Meane, J.	Assistant Surgeon	- ditto	22 – –	30 Nov. –	Appointed to staff.
Johnstone, J., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	33d Foot	14 Sept. 1854	20 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			March 1855	25 June 1855	Wounds.
Erskine, G.	Captain	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			22 April 1855	18 June 1855	- - ditto.
Donovan, E.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 April –	Wounds.
Quayle, J.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	January –	} ditto.
			14 April 1855	3 July –	
Corbett, F.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	1 Aug. –	Private affairs.
Lacy, R.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	October 1854	Left the Service Companies.
Nugent, W.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	} 5 Feb. 1855	{Sent home as supernume-
Barrett, C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	}	{ raries.
Ellis, H.	ditto	- ditto	5 Feb. 1855	February 1856	Retired.
Wickham, T.	ditto	- ditto	5 June –	26 June 1855	Wounded.
Parry, H.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Wallis, A.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	21 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Kenrick, B.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	24 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Siree, C.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	21 Nov. –	Wounds.
Owens, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	21 – –	ditto.
Greenwood, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	21 – –	ditto.
Rogers, J.	- ditto	- ditto	14 Nov. –	9 Jan. 1856	Private affairs.
Jordan, J.	Captain	34th Foot	February 1855	9 July 1855	Wounds.
Gwilt, J.	ditto	- ditto	9 Dec. 1854	18 – –	ditto.
Warry, W.	ditto	- ditto	February 1855	30 – –	Medical certificate.
Ball, H.	ditto	- ditto	9 Dec. 1854	28 May –	To join depôt.
Westhead, G.	Lieutenant	- ditto	9 – –	24 July –	Wounds.
Harman, G.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –	11 – –	ditto.
Marsh, C.	- ditto	- ditto	9 – –	20 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Boyce, A.	- ditto	- ditto	22 Jan. 1855	24 Oct. –	To Malta.
Reay, R.	- ditto	- ditto	9 Dec. 1854	February –	To Scutari.
Saunders, T.	- ditto	- ditto	February 1855	9 July –	Wounds.
Lawrie, J.	- ditto	- ditto	10 Aug. –	3 Nov. –	ditto.
Leeson, R.	- ditto	- ditto	29 July –	30 – –	To Scutari on duty.
			January 1856	(Rejoined.)	
Wyse, J.	Ensign	- ditto	9 Dec. 1854	1 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Roche, C.	Paymaster	- ditto	9 – –	24 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Dwyer, J.	Surgeon	- ditto	22 Jan. 1855	27 Feb. 1856	- - ditto.
Lowth, J.	Lieut.-colonel	38th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	July 1855	Wounds.
Adamson, J.	Major	- ditto	14 – –	25 Jan. –	On leave; retired full pay, June 1855.
Smith, W.	Captain	- ditto	14 – –	5 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Farrer, J.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	24 Dec. 1854	Wounds.
			February 1855	7 June 1855	On leave.
Craster, J.	ditto	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	26 Nov. 1854	ditto.
Addington, Hon. C.	ditto	- ditto	14 – –	26 June 1855	Wounds.
Vance, H.	ditto	- ditto	January 1855	15 April –	To depôt; supernumerary.
Hackett, T.	ditto	- ditto	27 – –	20 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Dickens, C.	Lieutenant	- ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 July –	Wounds.
Brooksbank, A.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	22 Sept. –	To join depôt.
Feilden, H.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	July –	Wounds.
Gaynor, C.	- ditto	- ditto	14 – –	25 Feb. –	ditto.
Breton, P.	- ditto	- ditto	13 Jan. 1855	January 1856	To retire.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Wilkie, A.	Lieutenant	38th Foot	23 July 1855	8 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Eyre, P.	Ensign	ditto	Nov. 1854	9 May 1855	To Malta.
French, B.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	21 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
			March 1855	July –	Wounds.
Ewen, A.	ditto	ditto	13 Jan. –	19 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Beswick, J.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	8 Nov. 1854	On leave.
Evans, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Jan. 1855	30 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Doherty, D.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	24 Dec. 1854	- ditto.
Foaker, F.	Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	21 – –	- ditto.
			10 Feb. 1855	26 Feb. 1856	- ditto.
Munro, W.	Lieut.-colonel	39th Foot	31 Dec. 1854	9 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Wolfe, W.	Major	ditto	31 – –	31 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
			10 April 1855	24 July –	On leave.
Strachan, H.	ditto	ditto	31 Dec. 1854	5 Oct. –	To depôt.
Pedder, C.	Captain	ditto	31 – –	29 July –	Medical certificate.
Tinley, W.	ditto	ditto	10 Feb. 1855	16 Mar. 1856	To depôt.
Northcote, L.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	21 Aug. 1855	To retire.
Wilson, W.	ditto	ditto	31 Dec. 1854	16 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Baker, R.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1855	23 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate.
Macdonald, N.	ditto	ditto	31 Dec. 1854	16 Mar. –	To join depôt.
Phillips, C.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	23 – –	Private affairs.
Agnew, J.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	16 Feb. 1855	To depôt.
Dixon, G.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	8 – –	- ditto.
Foster, F.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	25 June –	Medical certificate.
Carr, R.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	14 Dec. –	- ditto.
Gammell, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	31 – –	29 Aug. –	- ditto.
Baird, T.	ditto	ditto	10 Feb. 1855	April –	To depôt.
Stokes, E.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	5 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Newport, H.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	5 July –	- ditto.
Young, G.	ditto	ditto	29 June –	2 Sept. –	To retire.
Sharples, J.	ditto	ditto	3 Aug. –	29 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate.
M'Bride, A.	Quartermaster	ditto	31 Dec. 1854	14 Feb. –	To Land Transport Corps.
Madden, C.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	27 Mar. 1855	19 April 1855	Medical certificate.
Furlong, —	ditto	ditto	13 Jan. –	9 Feb. –	To 42d Foot.
Sparkes, —	ditto	ditto	31 Dec. 1854	19 Sept. –	To Royal Artillery.
Graham, L.	Brevet Major	41st Foot	24 April 1855	23 – –	Wounds.
Steward, R.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Meredith, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	27 – –	Wounds.
Bourne, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	10 Feb. 1855	Medical certificate.
Skipwith, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Bush, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 Jan. –	Wounds.
FitzRoy, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	6 Nov. 1854	- ditto.
Dixon, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	18 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
			October –	15 Mar. 1856	To Malta.
Bertram, C.	ditto	ditto	6 Feb. 1855	7 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Kingscote, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 Nov. 1854	23 – –	Wounds.
Lambert, W.	ditto	ditto	6 Feb. 1855	25 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Byam, H.	ditto	ditto	16 June –	6 Nov. –	- ditto.
Maude, R.	ditto	ditto	3 Sept. –	23 Sept. –	- ditto.
Hall, A.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. 1856	20 Mar. 1856	- ditto.
Creagh, T.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 Oct. 1854	- ditto.
Cumberland, G.	Major	42d Foot	14 – –	25 Jan. 1855	Retired.
Tulloch, T.	Brevet Lieutenant-colonel.	ditto	14 – –	11 Feb. –	To depôt.
Macpherson, J.	Brevet Major	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
Campbell, A.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	21 Nov. –	- ditto.
Wilkinson, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	March 1855	To depôt.
Grant, Honourable G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	6 April –	Retired.
Campbell, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	24 Aug. –	To retire.
Grove, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	14 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Halkett, Sir P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	14 – –	On leave.
Moseley, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	March –	To depôt.
Dunbar, R.	ditto	ditto	2 Dec. –	Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Ferguson, A.	ditto	ditto	14 July 1855	January 1856	- ditto.
Forth, Viscount	Ensign	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	17 Oct. 1854	Retired.
Wheatley, J.	Paymaster	ditto	14 – –	December –	Medical certificate.
Davidson, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	November –	- ditto.
Staveley, C., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	44th Foot	14 – –	20 Oct. –	- ditto.
			29 May 1855	14 Sept. 1855	- ditto.
			15 Oct. –	9 Dec. –	- ditto.
Feilden, R.	Major	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	25 June –	To Malta.
Streatfield, E.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	20 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Fletcher, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 – 1855	- ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Thoroton, L.	Captain	44th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	25 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
			5 Feb. 1855	5 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Handcock, Hon. H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	11 Sept. –	ditto.
Baillie, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	11 May –	Medical certificate.
			20 June 1855	22 Feb. 1856	ditto.
Preston, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	3 Dec. 1855	To Malta.
Howard, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 April –	Private affairs.
Bradford, M.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
Acklom, G.	ditto	ditto	27 Jan. 1855	15 Feb. 1855	ditto.
			15 April –	11 July –	ditto.
Logan, J.	ditto	ditto	7 Jan. –	1 – –	Wounds.
Staveley, A.	ditto	ditto	7 – –	3 April –	Medical certificate.
Howorth, T.	ditto	ditto	16 June –	1 July –	Wounds.
Bennett, F.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	15 Mar. –	Private affairs.
			15 April 1855	30 July –	ditto.
Walsh, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	1 – –	Retired 27 July.
Fyffe, D.	Major	46th Foot	8 Nov. –	23 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Vesey, A.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	6 Feb. –	To depôt.
Hardy, W.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. –	17 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Piper, R.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	October 1855	Medical certificate.
Hesketh, W.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	15 Dec. 1854	ditto.
			28 Mar. 1855	30 May 1855	Left the regiment.
Fane, J.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. 1854	6 Feb. –	To depôt.
Waldy, A.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	6 – –	ditto.
Lluellyn, R.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	16 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			14 Jan. 1855	6 Mar. 1855	Left the regiment.
Helyar, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 Oct. 1854	12 – –	Medical certificate.
Coote, R.	ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	28 Mar. 1856	To depôt.
Hamond, H.	ditto	ditto	8 – –	22 – –	
Burgess, C.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1855	26 July 1855	Medical certificate.
Townshend, E.	Ensign	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	19 Jan. –	ditto.
			10 Mar. 1855	March 1856	To depôt.
Whitten, A.	ditto	ditto	January –	6 Feb. 1855	ditto.
Duffin, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	8 Nov. 1854	23 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
			October 1855	28 Nov. –	Left the regiment.
Fordyce, C.	Major	47th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	14 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Lardner, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	8 Feb. –	To depôt.
Lodder, H.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	1 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Philips, N.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	3 Jan. 1855	To depôt.
Stevenson, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	5 May –	Medical certificate.
Armit, G.	ditto	ditto	21 May 1855	25 Feb. 1856	To retire.
Elgee, G.	ditto	ditto	6 Feb. –	21 July 1855	Medical certificate.
Ward, Hon. B.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	3 May –	To Malta.
Irby, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 June –	Wounds.
Waddilove, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 – –	Medical certificate.
Young, T.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. –	February –	ditto; to Malta.
Garnier, B.	ditto	ditto	7 July 1855	11 Aug. –	ditto.
White, A.	Ensign	ditto	15 Nov. 1854	16 Nov. 1854	Removed to 6th Dragoon Guards.
Cattley, A.	ditto	ditto	3 June 1855	12 Aug. 1855	Resigned.
Cusack, S.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	29 Sept. –	To England, with invalids.
Lys, G.	Lieut.-colonel	48th Foot	11 June 1855	8 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Green, A.	Major	ditto	21 April –	19 May 1855	Private affairs.
Sykes, C.	Captain	ditto	21 – –	14 Sept. –	To Malta.
Deshon, F.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	29 Mar. 1856	ditto.
Herbert, M.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	5 July 1855	To England, with invalids.
Cairnes, W.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	25 Oct. –	To Malta.
Williamson, W.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	28 July –	Medical certificate.
			20 Aug. –	25 Feb. 1856	To depôt.
Colthurst, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	21 April –	22 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Castle, F.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	25 Oct. –	To Malta.
Gale, H.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	26 June –	Medical certificate.
			31 July –	26 Nov. –	ditto.
Handcock, Hon. R.	ditto	ditto	21 April –	25 July –	Private affairs.
Cumming, W.	ditto	ditto	21 – –	7 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Wyse, A.	ditto	ditto	May –	7 Sept. –	ditto.
			November –	6 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Browne, C.	Ensign	ditto	12 Jan. 1856	28 Mar. –	Private affairs.
Horne, E.	Adjutant	ditto	21 April 1855	10 Jan. –	ditto.
Armstrong, J.	Lieut.-colonel	49th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	1 July 1855	Wounds.
King, J.	Major	ditto	14 – –	12 Oct. –	ditto.
Corban, W.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	25 Feb. –	To depôt.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Corbet, W.	Captain	49th Foot	19 Oct. 1854	25 Feb. 1855	To depôt.
Beresford, M.	ditto	ditto	25 Dec. –	26 July –	To Malta.
Le Marchant, C.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	6 – –	To depôt.
Nason, J.	ditto	ditto	18 May 1855	February 1856	Promoted, unattached.
Gostling, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Connolly, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	2 – –	Wounds.
Cahill, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	January 1855	ditto.
Astley, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Sept. 1854	Medical certificate.
			5 Oct. –	8 Feb. 1855	Promoted.
Eustace, T.	ditto	ditto	6 Feb. 1855	6 July –	Wounds.
Coulson, G.	ditto	ditto	15 June –	26 – –	Medical certificate.
Chaplin, C.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	8 Aug. –	– – ditto.
Mackay, E.	Ensign	ditto	17 Jan. –	3 May –	To Malta.
Davies, J.	Surgeon	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Acton, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	9 June 1855	June –	Left the regiment.
Brock, W.	– – ditto	ditto	9 – –	June –	Left the regiment.
Maxwell, Hon. J.	Major	50th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	3 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Hibbert, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Feb. 1855	Medical certificate.
			10 Mar. 1855	21 Sept. –	– – ditto.
			20 Oct. –	26 Oct. –	To join depôt.
Frampton, H.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	21 Dec. 1854	Prisoner of war.
Galton, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	27 May 1855	Private affairs.
Gray, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 April –	Retired.
Tupper, D.	Brevet Major	ditto	14 – –	16 Oct. –	To depôt.
Faucett, A.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	28 Sept. –	Private affairs.
Antrobus, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	19 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Lane, A.	ditto	ditto	24 – 1855	23 – 1856	Private affairs.
Macfarlane, R.	ditto	ditto	October 1854	14 Sept. 1855	– – ditto.
			7 Oct. 1855	30 Nov. –	To 92d regiment.
Drought, G.	ditto	ditto	7 Nov. – (from 92d Foot.)	4 Jan. 1856	To Malta.
Purcell, J.	ditto	ditto	February 1855	16 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Mangles, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	27 Nov. 1854	– – ditto.
Murchison, R.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	8 Dec. –	– – ditto.
Fyler, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	12 Aug. 1855	– – ditto.
Barwell, F.	ditto	ditto	22 Nov. –	11 Feb. –	– – ditto.
Murphy, T.	ditto	ditto	12 Jan. 1856	3 – 1856	– – ditto.
Bradshaw, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	5 Sept. 1855	5 Dec. 1855	– – ditto.
Whimper, F.	Major	55th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Wounds.
Cure, A.	ditto	ditto	5 June 1855	22 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Coats, J.	Brevet Major	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Wounded.
King, G.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	October –	ditto.
Marsh, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 Nov. –	Medical certificate.
Brown, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 Feb. 1855	– – ditto.
Hume, R.	Brevet Major	ditto	14 – –	13 Jan. –	Wounds.
			29 May 1855	30 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Hume, J.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	29 Dec. 1854	Wounds.
			24 Jan. 1855	22 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Armstrong, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	Wounds.
Williams, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	4 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Trevor, J.	ditto	ditto	22 Nov. –	11 June –	– – ditto.
Scott, J.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	5 July –	– – ditto.
Bellamy P.	ditto	ditto	12 Sept. 1855	1 Dec. –	– – ditto.
Heberden, F.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	6 – –	– – ditto.
Sharp, J.	ditto	ditto	4 – –	11 Nov. –	– – ditto.
Dunn, T.	Ensign	ditto	31 Aug. –	18 – –	– – ditto.
Green, O.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	10 Sept. –	Appointed Paymaster Turkish Contingent.
Cowan, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	7 May –	Medical certificate.
Oakeley, S.	Lieut.-colonel	56th Foot	25 Aug. 1855	18 Mar. 1856	– – ditto.
Cox, S.	– – ditto	ditto	25 – –	6 Jan. –	Private affairs.
Austin, H.	Captain	ditto	25 – –	10 Nov. 1855	Medical certificate.
Butler, T.	Lieutenant	ditto	25 – –	6 Mar. 1856	Retired.
Hampton, C.	ditto	ditto	25 – –	28 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Ringland, J.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	ditto	25 – –	12 – –	– – ditto.
Powell, T.	Major	57th Foot	23 Sept. 1854	January 1855	Promoted, unattached.
Inglis, W.	Captain	ditto	23 – –	27 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			January 1855	7 Mar. 1855	– – ditto.
			31 March –	21 Nov. –	To Malta.
Hagessen, R.	ditto	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	18 Mar. –	To join depôt.
Buller, J.	ditto	ditto	23 – –	28 Nov. –	Medical certificate.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Lea, F.	Captain	57th Foot	15 Nov. 1854	3 July 1855	Wounds.
Copland, A.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	7 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Slade, A.	Lieutenant	ditto	15 – –	25 June –	Medical certificate.
Chanter H.	ditto	ditto	7 Sept. 1855	26 Nov. –	ditto.
Matthews, M.	Paymaster	ditto	23 – 1854	16 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Dickson, J.	Surgeon	ditto	23 – –	7 Feb. 1855	ditto.
			31 Mar. 1855	8 July –	Resigned.
Williamson, B.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 Oct. –	December –	Left the regiment.
Tyler, B.	Lieut.-colonel	62d Foot	13 Nov. 1854	9 Feb. –	To join depôt.
			7 July 1855	23 Sept. –	Wounds (died subsequently.)
Ingall, W.	Major	ditto	13 Nov. 1854	18 June –	ditto.
Daubeney, J.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	5 Mar. –	Private affairs.
Kilvington, J.	Captain	ditto	13 – –	24 Jan. –	Medical certificate; died subsequently.
Gwynne, C.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	22 April –	Medical certificate.
Dickson, A.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	7 July –	Private affairs.
Hughes, G.	Lieutenant	ditto	20 May 1855	15 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Templeman, R.	ditto	ditto	16 June –	9 July –	Private affairs.
Nowlan, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	13 Nov. 1854	11 Dec. 1854	On leave.
Drought, G.	Paymaster	ditto	13 – –	4 June 1856	To Malta.
Armstrong, J.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	26 April 1855	18 June 1855	On leave.
Dalzell, Hon. R., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	63d Foot	14 Sept 1854	April –	Medical certificate.
Lindesay, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	April –	To join depôt.
			16 June 1855	16 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Fairtlough, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	March –	Leave on promotion.
Higginbotham, C.	Major	ditto	17 June 1855	Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Carter, W.	Brevet Major	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	January 1856	To England, with invalids.
Gould, J.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			2 Mar. 1856	14 Mar. 1856	On leave.
Bamford, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	January 1855	Medical certificate.
Carey, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	July –	ditto.
Johns, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	January –	ditto.
Newenham, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	January –	ditto.
Cockburn, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	January –	ditto.
Macquarie, J.	ditto	ditto	16 Nov. –	August –	To retire.
Barclay, H.	ditto	ditto	16 Sept. –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
FitzGerald, F.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	January 1855	To retire.
Hunt, G.	ditto	ditto	31 Jan. 1855	October –	Medical certificate.
Hand, C.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	14 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Benyon, S.	ditto	ditto	19 May –	August 1855	ditto.
Knox, S.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	October –	ditto.
Pye, C.	ditto	ditto	5 Aug. –	November –	ditto.
Thorp, J.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	6 Jan. –	ditto.
Bennett, R.	Adjutant	ditto	14 – –	January –	Wounds.
Lewins, R.	Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	13 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Flower W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	ditto.
Greer, H.	Major	68th Foot	13 Oct. 1855	14 Mar. 1856	To Malta.
Lewis, J.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	24 Dec. 1855	ditto.
Somerville, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	23 Nov. –	Promoted, unattached.
Crofts, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	16 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Fitzroy, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	7 Feb.	To join depôt.
Hamilton, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	15 Mar. 1856	ditto.
Storer, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. –	8 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Seymour, W.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	5 April 1855	Private affairs.
Cator, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	8 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Vicars, E.	ditto	ditto	15 Nov. –	24 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
Sparke, J.	ditto	ditto	19 May 1855	11 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Hadley, W.	Paymaster	ditto	Nov. 1854	30 Dec. 1854	ditto.
			Nov. 1855	1 Dec. 1855	ditto.
O'Leary, T.	Surgeon	ditto	18 Mar. –	8 Mar. 1856	ditto.
Graves, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	24 Jan. 1855	ditto.
Shewell, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	April –	To England, with invalids.
Denny, W.	Colonel	71st Foot	13 Feb. 1855	February 1855	Medical certificate.
			25 April –	31 May –	ditto.
Blennerhassett, F.	Captain	ditto	20 Dec. 1854	13 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Halkett, F.	ditto	ditto	7 Feb. 1855	17 Sept. –	Private affairs.
Kirkwall, Viscount	ditto	ditto	7 – –	14 Aug. –	ditto.
			8 Feb. 1856	February 1856	Appointed to Scots Fusilier Guards.
Smith, C.	ditto	ditto	7 – 1855	13 Feb. 1855	To join depôt.
Harbord, Hon. R.	Lieutenant	ditto	20 Dec. 1854	February –	To Scutari, sick.
Mirehouse, E.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	24 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Pringle, C.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	February –	To England, with invalids.
Campbell, W.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	8 July –	Private affairs.
			25 Oct. 1855	10 Nov. –	ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Neave, W.	Lieutenant	71st Foot	23 Sept. 1855	17 Mar. 1856	Private affairs.
Wingfield, C.	ditto	ditto	13 Feb. –	31 Oct. 1855	Medical certificate.
Walker, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	13 – –	31 – –	Private affairs.
Dods, G.	Surgeon	ditto	13 – –	16 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
			13 Mar. –	26 May –	ditto.
Sharp, R.	Lieut.-colonel	72d Foot	13 June –	31 July –	Medical certificate.
Gaisford, J.	ditto	ditto	15 Sept. –	27 Oct. –	To retire.
Crombie, A.	Captain	ditto	13 June –	31 – –	To join depôt.
Norman, E.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	31 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
			10 Sept. –	12 Nov. –	ditto.
Atkinson, J.	ditto	ditto	13 June –	28 Oct. –	ditto.
Fitz Maurice, Hon. A.	Lieutenant	ditto	13 – –	15 July –	ditto.
Burgess, S.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	18 Sept. –	ditto.
Stockwell, C.	ditto	ditto	16 July –	18 – –	ditto.
Mackay, G.	Ensign	ditto	3 Aug. –	28 – –	To Malta.
Webster, R.	Paymaster	ditto	13 June –	20 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Dixon, G., C.B.	Lieut.-colonel	77th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	23 June –	Medical certificate.
O'Brien, B.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	26 Mar. –	To join depôt.
Carden, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	15 Dec. –	ditto.
Kennedy, F.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Kent, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 Mar. 1855	To join depôt.
Acton, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 Feb. –	ditto.
France, C. H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	25 Oct. 1854	To retire.
Carden, W.	ditto	ditto	December –	26 Mar. 1855	To join depôt.
Rickman, W.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	15 Dec. –	ditto.
Dickson, M.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. –	6 July –	Wounds.
Rising, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Oct. 1855	12 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Long, E.	ditto	ditto	29 Nov. 1854	8 July 1855	ditto.
Richards, A.	ditto	ditto	25 Jan. 1855	20 Mar. –	Dismissed by sentence of general court-martial.
Ennis, W.	ditto	ditto	20 May –	24 Aug. –	To retire.
Minister, W.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. 1854	5 May –	To Malta.
Armstrong, R.	ditto	ditto	11 June 1855	12 Oct. –	Wounds.
Croker, A.	ditto	ditto	6 July –	30 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Fosberry, W.	ditto	ditto	11 – –	3 – –	Wounds.
Morgan, G.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	3 July –	Medical certificate.
Humfrey, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	15 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Clephane, R.	Major	79th Foot	14 – –	25 June 1855	To Malta.
Hunt, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	24 Sept. –	Promoted, unattached.
Maitland, K.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	9 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Cuninghame, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
			January 1855	9 Feb. 1855	To join depôt.
Scott, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	16 April –	To join Scots Fusilier Guards.
Freme, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Mure, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 – –	To join depôt.
Perceval, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	16 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Murray, H.	ditto	ditto	3 June 1855	14 – –	ditto.
Miller, G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	16 Jan. –	To join depôt.
Cant, D.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	25 June –	To England.
Harrison, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
De Carteret, H.	ditto	ditto	15 June 1855	January 1856	ditto.
Mackesey, W.	ditto	ditto	16 Aug. –	13 Feb. –	ditto.
Alleyne, D.	ditto	ditto	16 – –	26 Nov. 1855	ditto.
Gawne, E.	ditto	ditto	13 Oct. –	1 – –	ditto.
Cornes, J.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	21 Dec. 1854	ditto.
Lundy, E.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	14 – –	January 1856	To England, with invalids.
Isaac, C.	Captain	82d Foot	2 Sept. 1855	12 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Wood, J.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	17 Feb. –	ditto.
Briggs, C.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	18 Nov. 1855	To join depôt.
Hand, J.	Lieutenant	ditto	2 – –	February 1856	In charge of invalids.
East, C.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	March –	ditto.
Browne, C.	Adjutant	ditto	2 – –	28 Mar. –	Private affairs.
Poulden, F.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	2 – –	14 Dec. 1855	Medical certificate.
Jeffreys, E.	Lieut.-colonel	88th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	5 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Crosse, J.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
Beresford, G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	22 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Mauleverer, B.	ditto	ditto	12 July 1855	22 – –	ditto.
Brown, G.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 July –	ditto.
Baynes, H.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	December 1854	ditto.
Riley, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	1 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
Kenny, C.	ditto	ditto	22 Jan. 1855	June –	Wounds.
Lambert, W.	ditto	ditto	22 – –	26 Mar. –	ditto.
			June –	17 Sept. –	ditto.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Hopton, E.	Lieutenant	88th Foot	17 June 1855	22 Sept. 1855	Wounds.
Scott, C.	ditto	ditto	11 Aug. –	17 – –	ditto.
Watson, G.	ditto	ditto	11 – –	22 – –	ditto.
Birch, W.	ditto	ditto	11 – –	2 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Walker, G.	Ensign	ditto	11 – –	October –	Wounds.
Dwyer, P.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	27 – –	ditto.
Belfield, W.	Paymaster	ditto	14 – –	April –	On leave.
			May 1855	12 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Moore, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	5 Jan. 1856	To England.
Philipps, J. L.	Captain	89th Foot	19 Dec. –	14 Feb. 1855	To join depôt.
Darby, C.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	25 Jan. –	Medical certificate. Died at sea.
Mercer, A.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	July –	Medical certificate.
Nixon, A.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	16 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Conyers, R.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	July –	To join depôt.
Selby, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	19 – –	February –	To Scutari, on duty.
Cresswell, G.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	15 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Longfield, J.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	2 Aug. –	Medical certificate. Died 20 October.
Perring, G.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	18 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Breedon, A.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1855	17 July –	ditto.
Barstow, J.	ditto	ditto	29 – –	3 Oct. –	ditto.
			5 Nov. –	26 Mar. 1856	ditto.
Harvest, H.	ditto	ditto	20 Aug. –	26 – –	To Scutari, with invalids.
Johnston, R.	ditto	ditto	24 Sept. –	29 Sept. 1855	Medical certificate.
Beck, R.	ditto	ditto	3 March –	24 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Watson, W.	Quartermaster	ditto	19 Dec. 1854	3 July 1855	Private affairs.
Roberts, F.	Surgeon	ditto	19 – –	2 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Gilborne, R.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	19 – –	2 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Wall, J.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	February 1855	ditto.
Roe, W.	ditto	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	28 June –	ditto.
Titterton, H.	ditto	ditto	23 July –	8 Sept. –	ditto.
Eld, J.	Lieut.-colonel	90th Foot	5 Dec. 1854	January 1855	To retire.
Deverill, S.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	17 Feb. –	Private affairs.
Campbell, D.	Major	ditto	2 – –	24 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
O'Gorman, P.	Captain	ditto	2 – –	29 April –	ditto.
Vaughton, R.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	19 July –	ditto.
Wade, J.	ditto	ditto	2 – –	24 Jan. –	Wounds.
			April 1855	20 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Rattray, J.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1854	22 – –	Wounds.
Guise, J.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	24 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Tinling, W.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. 1855	22 Sept. –	Wounds.
Persse, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	5 Dec. 1854	3 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Phipps, P.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	24 July –	ditto.
Rous, J.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	3 Oct. –	Wounds.
Evans, R.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	16 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Deverell, P.	ditto	ditto	5 – –	16 – –	Wounds.
			March 1855	20 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Pigott, Sir C.	ditto	ditto	19 May –	20 – –	Wounds.
Every, O.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –	15 – –	Medical certificate.
Haydock, H.	ditto	ditto	10 – –	13 Oct. –	ditto.
Goodricke, H.	ditto	ditto	31 – –	22 Sept. –	Wounds.
Nunn, J.	ditto	ditto	5 Dec. 1854	3 July –	Medical certificate.
Barr, J.	Ensign	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	14 April –	ditto.
Anderson, R.	Surgeon	ditto	5 Dec. 1854	12 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Beetham, D.	Lieutenant	92d Foot	15 Sept. 1855	Dec. – –	To retire.
Stewart, D.	Surgeon	ditto	15 – –	2 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Grier, A.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	17 – 1854	18 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Ainslie, W.	Lieut.-colonel	93d Foot	14 – –	17 Aug. 1855	ditto.
Gordon, C.	Major	ditto	14 – –	11 July –	ditto.
Maxwell, C.	Captain	ditto	14 – –	23 – –	Cashiered.
Clarke, S.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 Nov. –	Private affairs.
Dawson, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	8 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Ewart, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Sept. –	To join Grenadier Guards.
Stotherd, E.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 – –	11 July –	To join depôt.
M'Donald, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	1 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Clayhills, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	1 Dec. 1854	ditto.
			1 Jan. 1855	14 July 1855	ditto.
Gordon, J.	ditto	ditto	5 Nov. 1854	17 April –	ditto.
Burgoyne, R.	Ensign	ditto	13 Oct. 1855	29 Oct. –	ditto.
Blake, J.	Paymaster	ditto	13 – 1854	18 Dec. –	Private affairs.
Sinclair, D.	Quartermaster	ditto	13 – –	6 July –	Retired.
Sinclair, W.	Assistant Surgeon	ditto	13 – –	21 Mar. –	Medical certificate.

(*continued*)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Smith, J.	Lieutenant-colonel	95th Foot	14 Sept. 1854	28 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Dennis, C.	Major	ditto	21 Feb. 1855	17 May 1855	ditto.
			June –	9 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Vialls, G.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	6 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Sargent, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 – –	Medical certificate.
			19 June 1855	29 Feb. 1856	Promoted, unattached.
Foster, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	Novem. 1854	To join depôt.
			24 Dec. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
M'Donald, A.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	6 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Morgan, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	15 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Stockwell, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Jan. 1855	10 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Plunkett, Hon. E.	ditto	ditto	10 Dec. 1854	30 Dec. 1854	ditto.
			February 1855	10 July 1855	To Turkish Contingent.
Taylor, F.	ditto	ditto	26 Jan. –	8 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
			10 Sept. –	3 Oct. –	ditto.
Garrard, R.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	21 Nov. 1854	ditto.
Smith, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	21 – –	ditto.
Bazalgette, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Oct. –	Wounds.
			4 Oct. 1855	21 Jan. 1856	To Malta.
Hill, W.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	28 Mar. 1855	Medical certificate.
Boothby, B.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	28 Oct. 1854	Wounds.
Brown, G.	ditto	ditto	October –	3 Mar. 1855	Medical certificate.
Knatchbull, N.	ditto	ditto	16 June 1855	8 Aug. –	ditto.
Bacon, J.	ditto	ditto	11 July –	20 Aug. –	ditto.
Weld, R.	ditto	ditto	Decemb. 1854	12 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Brooke, J.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	10 Mar. 1855	Wounds.
			31 Mar. 1855	3 Sept. –	To retire.
Probart, F.	ditto	ditto	22 Nov. 1854	23 Oct. –	To join depôt.
Tolcher, J.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. 1855	20 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Wethered, E.	Paymaster	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	23 Oct. 1854	ditto.
Browne, G.	ditto	ditto	October –	3 Mar. 1855	On duty.
			14 April 1855	22 Jan. 1856	ditto.
Gordon, A.	Surgeon	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	10 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate.
Woods, H.	Brevet Major	97th Foot	20 Nov. –	28 Nov. 1855	Private affairs.
Burton, F.	Captain	ditto	20 – –	5 July –	Medical certificate.
Lumley, C.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	29 Sept. –	Wounds.
Dawes, E.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	17 July –	Medical certificate.
Cannon, O.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	9 June –	To Malta.
Sibthorp, R.	ditto	ditto	30 May 1855	29 Sept. –	Wounds.
Hawkins, S.	ditto	ditto	12 July –	29 – –	Medical certificate.
Colville, R.	Brevet Major	ditto	20 Nov. 1854	19 Dec. 1854	ditto.
Annesley, W.	Lieutenant	ditto	20 – –	14 – –	Medical certificate, and to depôt.
Mackesey, E.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	February 1855	To Scutari on duty.
			March 1855	30 June –	Medical certificate.
Harvest, E.	ditto	ditto	20 Nov. 1854	December 1854	To England with invalids.
Harmond, J.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	2 May 1855	To Malta.
Aylmer, F.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	14 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			20 Jan. 1855	23 July 1855	ditto.
Downes, H.	Surgeon	ditto	20 Nov. 1854	16 Sept. –	To Staff at Scutari.
Desmond, J.	Quartermaster	ditto	20 – –	27 June –	Medical certificate.
Horsford, A.	Lieutenant-colonel	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion.	14 Sept. –	24 Dec. 1854	ditto.
Somerset, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	1 Nov. –	ditto.
			December –	10 Oct. 1855	Private affairs.
Hardinge, H.	Captain	ditto	14 Sept. –	4 Feb. –	To join depôt.
Churchill, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	22 July –	Medical certificate.
Clifton, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	2 Sept. –	To retire.
Bramston, T.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	6 Aug. –	To join Coldstream Guards.
Legge, Hon. G.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	7 July –	Medical certificate.
Blackett, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	26 – –	ditto.
Deedes, W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	2 Jan. –	ditto.
			February 1855	19 April –	To join 3d Battalion.
Morgan, F.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	14 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Anson, Hon. A.	ditto	ditto	27 Jan. 1855	22 July –	To join 3d Battalion.
Maclean, H.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. –	18 Mar. 1856	Medical certificate.
Boileau, C. A.	ditto	ditto	27 Jan. –	5 July 1855	ditto.
Buller, C.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	10 Nov. 1854	Wounds.
Flower, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	22 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
Lindsay, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	1 Nov. –	ditto.
Vandeleur, H.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. 1855	27 Feb. 1856	ditto.
Bradford, W.	Major	Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion.	14 Sept. 1854	9 Feb. 1855	To join 3d Battalion.
Errol, Earl of	Captain	ditto	14 – –	October 1854	Wounds.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Fyers, W.	Captain	Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion.	14 Sept. 1854	1 Dec. 1855	Private affairs.
Newdigate, E.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	October 1854	Wounds.
			January 1855	25 Mar. 1855	Medical certificate.
Inglis, T.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	15 – –	To retire.
Stuart, Hon. J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	January –	Private affairs.
			26 Jan. 1855	29 Dec. –	- ditto.
Nixon, A.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	9 Feb. –	To join 3d Battalion.
Rowles, J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 – –	- ditto.
Newdigate, H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	October 1854	Medical certificate.
Windham, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	20 April 1855	To join 3d Battalion.
Egerton, P.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 – –	- ditto.
Drummond, A.	ditto	ditto	3 Dec. –	9 Feb. –	- ditto.
Cooper, A. P.	ditto	ditto	23 Jan. 1855	6 June –	Retired.
Yonge, J. A.	Lieutenant	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	October 1854	To retire.
Talbot, C.	- ditto	ditto	3 Dec. –	11 Dec. –	Medical certificate.
			7 Jan. 1855	25 Nov. 1855	Private affairs.
Fremantle, F. W.	- ditto	ditto	3 Dec. 1854	9 July –	Wounded.
Stephens, A.	- ditto	ditto	23 Jan. 1855	12 April –	To England.
Singer, J.	- ditto	ditto	31 – –	25 Aug. –	To join depôt.
Carey, L.	- ditto	ditto	22 April –	30 Sept. –	Wounds (died in Nov. at Malta).
Knox, J.	- ditto	ditto	13 May –	26 July –	Wounds.
Lane, G.	- ditto	ditto	25 Aug. –	27 Mar. 1856	Private affairs.
Cragg, C. W.	- ditto	ditto	17 Nov. 1854.		
Heywood, A.	Adjutant	ditto	14 Sept. –	15 Dec. 1855	Medical certificate.
Gough, T.	Quartermaster	ditto	14 – –	4 July –	To join 3d Battalion.
Hayes, R.	Surgeon	ditto (attached)	3 April 1855	30 April –	Left the regiment.
Forrest, J.	Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.	Staff	17 Sept. 1854	26 Jan. 1855	Medical certificate.
Linton, W.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	1 Oct. –	To Scutari, as principal medical officer.
Dumbreck, D.	- ditto	ditto	18 – –	13 Nov. 1854	Medical certificate.
Humfrey, W. C.	- ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	3 Feb. 1855	- ditto, to Scutari.
Anderson, A.	Surgeon, 1st Class	ditto	14 Sept. –	13 June –	- ditto.
Cruickshank, W.	- ditto	ditto	14 – –	25 Nov. 1854	- ditto, to Scutari.
Prendergast, J. S.	- ditto	ditto	14 – –	4 July 1855	To England.
Sall, W.	- ditto	ditto	14 – –	23 Jan. 1856	Medical certif., to Malta.
Macdonell, A. S.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	22 Nov. 1855	- ditto.
O'Flaherty, R.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	2 June –	- ditto, to Scutari.
Tice, J. G.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	19 Nov. 1854	To Scutari, in charge of invalids.
Lawson, R.	- ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	15 Jan. 1855	To Scutari.
Roberts, F.	- ditto	ditto	19 Dec. –	8 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate, to Scutari.
Denny, W.	- ditto	ditto	29 April 1855	18 May –	On leave.
Hadley, H.	- ditto	ditto	30 – –	10 Feb. –	To Scutari.
Connell, J.	- ditto	ditto	30 Sept. –	15 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
M'Ilree, D.	- ditto	ditto	23 Feb. 1856	30 – –	To Asia Minor.
Stone, E. W.	Surgeon	Staff, late 1st Dragoon Gds.	15 April 1855	23 Nov. 1855	Medical certificate.
Hunter, T.	ditto	Staff, late 4th Dragoons.	15 Sept. 1854	19 July 1856	To Scutari.
Anderson, G.	ditto	ditto, 8th Hussars.	15 – –	24 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
			15 Mar. 1855	10 Dec. 1855	To Scutari.
Mure, J.	ditto	ditto, 15th Hussars.	3 – –	12 June –	Medical certificate.
Gibson, J. B.	ditto	ditto, 17th Lancers.	17 Sept. 1854	20 Nov. 1854	To England.
Litle, J. S.	ditto	Royal Artillery	9 Nov. –	18 Nov. 1855	To Scutari.
Croker, E.	ditto	1st Foot	30 April 1855	1 Aug. –	To ditto, sick.
Stewart, J.	ditto	Staff, late 18th Foot.	27 Dec. 1854	22 Feb. –	Medical certificate.
Crawford, J.	ditto	18th Foot	12 Mar. 1855	28 June –	- ditto.
Watt, W. G.	ditto	23d Foot	17 Sept. 1854	23 Mar. –	- ditto.
Wood, J. G.	ditto	Staff, late 42d Foot.	18 – –	5 Sept. –	- ditto.
Innes, J. K.	ditto	60th Foot	15 Mar. 1855	4 July –	To England.
Langley, W. L.	ditto	Staff, late 62d Foot.	14 Nov. 1854	10 – –	Medical certificate.

(continued)

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Moore, J. G. P.	Surgeon	Staff, late 88th Foot.	14 Sept. 1854	14 May 1855	Medical certificate.
Maclise, W.	ditto	Staff	17 – –	22 Feb. –	To Scutari, with invalids.
Mackey, H.	ditto, 2d Class	ditto	13 Oct. –	30 April –	To England, ditto.
Donnall, O. S.	ditto	ditto	28 Nov. –	23 Jan. 1856	- ditto.
Laing, P. S.	ditto	ditto	28 Dec. –	19 Jan. 1855	To Scutari.
Walshe, H. C.	ditto	ditto	24 Jan. 1855	12 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Crosse, P. H. E.	ditto	ditto	3 Feb. –	7 Aug. 1855	To England.
Meikleham G. C.	ditto	ditto	8 May –	13 June –	To Sinope.
Bain, D. S. E.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	10 Nov. –	To Scutari.
Rutherford, W.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	1 Oct. –	To England, with troops.
Crerar, J.	ditto	ditto	23 June –	4 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Barrett, W.	ditto	ditto	29 May –	31 Oct. –	To England, with invalids.
Sparrow, G. W. P.	ditto	ditto	25 Aug. –	6 Feb. 1856	Medical certificate.
Barrow, T. W.	ditto	ditto	9 Nov. –	26 Jan. –	To England, on duty.
Powell, G. W.	ditto	ditto	10 Jan. 1856	25 – –	- ditto.
White, C. J.	Assistant Surgeon	3d Drag. Gds.	17 Nov. 1854	12 June 1855	To Scutari, with invalids.
Wilson, R.	- ditto	7th Hussars	17 Sept. –	15 Jan. –	Medical certificate.
Evans, U. W.	- ditto	16th Lancers	14 – –	14 May –	- - ditto.
Perry, W.	- ditto	Royal Artillery	14 – –	1 Jan. 1856	To Malta.
Gilborne, E.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – –	2 Dec. 1854	Medical certificate.
Park, T.	- ditto	- ditto	17 – 1855	27 Jan. 1856	To Scutari.
Cockerill, R. W.	- ditto	- ditto	27 – 1854	1 July 1855	Resigned.
Green, J. B.	- ditto	1st Foot	14 – –	10 Oct. –	- ditto.
Ivey, W. F. T.	- ditto	6th ditto	23 May 1855	2 Sept. –	Medical certificate.
Young, E. W.	- ditto	11th ditto	17 Sept. 1854	15 Jan. 1856	To England, with invalids.
Hanbury, W.	- ditto	13th ditto	14 Nov. –	9 June 1855	Medical certificate.
Hyde, J. M.	- ditto	14th ditto	19 Jan. 1855	2 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Bone, T. G.	- ditto	17th ditto	14 Sept. 1854	27 April –	- - ditto.
Walker, T. H.	- ditto	17th ditto	13 Nov. –	25 Jan. 1856	On leave.
Dwyer, J. H.	- ditto	18th ditto	25 Jan. 1855	12 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Patrickson, J. H.	- ditto	21st ditto	17 Sept. 1854	3 Aug. 1855	Resigned.
Woods, D.	- ditto	23d ditto	14 – –	5 Jan. 1856	To England, with invalids.
Webb, S. M.	- ditto	36th ditto	17 Nov. –	30 Mar. 1855	To Scutari.
Saunders, G.	- ditto	47th ditto	14 Sept. –	30 Nov. 1854	- ditto.
Jephson, J. H.	- ditto	49th ditto	17 – –	29 Sept. 1855	To England, with invalids.
Scott, J. J.	- ditto	57th ditto	23 – –	23 Mar. –	- - ditto.
Brady, T. C.	- ditto	57th ditto	23 – –	30 Nov. –	- - ditto.
Park, W. K.	- ditto	65th ditto	17 – –	18 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Jacob, A. E.	- ditto	82d ditto	2 – 1855	23 Jan. 1856	To England, with invalids.
Brush, J. R.	- ditto	93d ditto	22 – 1854	10 – –	Medical certificate.
Clarke, J.	- ditto	95th ditto	17 – –	14 May 1855	- - ditto.
Lawson, G.	- ditto	Staff	14 – –	18 – –	- - ditto.
Raymond, H.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	6 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Sinclair, J.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	29 Dec. 1854	- - ditto, to Scutari.
Eames, J. A.	- ditto	ditto	11 – –	23 Nov. –	- - ditto - ditto.
Muloch, J. J.	- ditto	ditto	11 – –	16 Feb. 1855	- - ditto.
Biddle, T. G.	- ditto	ditto	13 – –	23 Dec. 1854	- - ditto, to Scutari.
Bradshaw, —	- ditto	ditto	13 – –	5 Dec. 1855	- - ditto.
Lougheed, J. J.	- ditto	ditto	13 – –	27 Mar. 1856	- - ditto.
Erskine, J. L.	- ditto	ditto	13 – –	1 Nov. 1855	- - ditto.
Ryall, E. C.	- ditto	ditto	17 – –	20 June –	- - ditto.
Stewart, W. R.	- ditto	ditto	29 – –	18 Feb. –	- - ditto.
Titterton, H.	- ditto	ditto	17 Oct. –	11 Sept. –	- - ditto.
D'Arcy, O'C.	- ditto	ditto	20 Nov. –	18 Feb. –	- - ditto.
Gamble, E. P.	- ditto	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	1 June –	- - ditto.
FitzGerald, T. G.	- ditto	ditto	8 May –	20 May –	To Scutari, with invalids.
Popplewell, G. B.	- ditto	ditto	21 – –	23 July –	Medical certificate.
Lynch, W. E.	- ditto	ditto	22 – –	30 June –	To Scutari, sick.
Mitchell, H.	- ditto	ditto	8 Nov. –	18 Feb. –	To England.
Macartney, J.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	ditto	8 – 1854	20 Dec. –	To Scutari.
Clery, G. C.	- ditto	ditto	11 – –	11 Feb. –	- ditto.
Sparke, G. W.	- ditto	ditto	21 – –	8 Dec. –	On leave.
Fair, G.	- ditto	ditto	26 – –	10 – –	- ditto.
Edwards, R.	- ditto	ditto	29 – –	26 – 1854	Resigned.
Marsden, A. E.	- ditto	ditto	30 – –	11 – 1855	- ditto.
Alder, S.	- ditto	ditto	19 Dec. –	7 June –	Medical certificate.
Semple, A.	- ditto	ditto	22 – –	5 Sept. –	- - ditto.
Corbett, W. H.	- ditto	ditto	9 Jan. 1855	13 June –	Resigned.
Jardine, J.	- ditto	ditto	18 – –	4 July –	- ditto.
Weir, A.	- ditto	ditto	18 – –	17 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Philpot, H. S.	- ditto	ditto	27 – –	11 May –	Dismissed.
Lynch, A.	- ditto	ditto	29 – –	30 April –	To England.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Creasy, J. G.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	Staff	31 Jan. 1855	30 Aug. 1855	Medical certificate.
Spittall, A.	ditto	ditto	8 Feb. –	13 June –	To England, with invalids.
Williams, J.	ditto	ditto	18 Mar. –	1 Nov. –	To England.
Pratt, F.	ditto	ditto	27 April –	25 July –	Resigned.
Stewart, A. J.	ditto	ditto	8 May –	28 May –	ditto.
Irwine, W. J.	ditto	ditto	9 – –	24 Oct. –	Medical certificate.
Peskett, F. W.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	7 June –	Dismissed.
Crawford, J. R.	ditto	ditto	16 – –	23 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Burkitt, W. R.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	5 Dec. –	ditto.
Stranaghan, D.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	22 – –	ditto.
Grant, A.	ditto	ditto	20 – –	31 July –	ditto.
Innes, C. A.	ditto	ditto	26 – –	26 Oct. –	ditto.
Bakewell, R. H.	ditto	ditto	27 – –	11 July –	ditto to Scutari.
Maund, H.	ditto	ditto	28 – –	15 Aug. –	ditto.
O'Callaghan, C.	ditto	ditto	28 – –	15 Jan. 1856	To England, with invalids.
Dickson, G. R.	ditto	ditto	29 – –	11 Oct. 1855	To Scutari, sick.
Kennedy, T.	ditto	ditto	1 June –	9 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Blackett, E. R.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	22 Feb. 1856	ditto.
Barton, G. B.	ditto	ditto	13 – –	30 Aug. 1855	ditto to Scutari.
Kirwan, C.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	30 June –	ditto - - ditto.
Watson, P. H.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	15 Sept. –	ditto.
French, H. S.	ditto	ditto	19 – –	15 Aug. –	Absent without leave.
Rimmer, J. W.	ditto	ditto	12 July –	23 Feb. 1856	To Sinope.
Modlin, R.	ditto	ditto	15 – –	Nov. 1855	To Scutari.
Hinde, G. L.	ditto	ditto	30 – –	26 Mar. 1856	To England, with invalids.
Williamson, B.	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. –	21 Dec. 1855	Resigned.
Clegg, W.	ditto	ditto	17 – –	5 Feb. 1856	Medical certificate.
Allen, P.	ditto	ditto	28 – –	20 Jan. –	ditto.
Palin, J. A.	ditto	ditto	19 Sept. –	13 Feb. –	ditto to Malta.
Cooper, C.	ditto	ditto	12 Oct. –	18 Jan. –	ditto.
Hyde, G. C.	ditto	ditto	25 – –	20 Dec. 1855	ditto.
Madden, C. D.	ditto	ditto	28 Mar. –	20 May –	ditto.
Filder, W., C. B.	Commissary-genl.	Commissariat Department.	14 Sept. 1854	17 July –	Medical certificate.
Maclean, Sir G., K. C. B.	ditto	ditto	1 Aug. 1855	12 Feb. 1856	ditto to Pera.
			8 Mar. 1856	17 Mar. –	ditto.
Darling, M. W.	Deputy Commissary-general.	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	24 Jan. –	ditto.
Archer, W. S.	Assistant Commissary-general.	ditto	20 Nov. –	29 Dec. 1855	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Cumming, R.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	November –	ditto - - ditto.
Fonblanque, E. B.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	7 Mar. –	Medical certificate.
Lundy, J. B.	ditto	ditto	6 Jan. 1855	18 Nov. –	ditto.
Willan, J. D.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	12 June –	To join Turkish Contingent.
Waldron, F. W.	ditto	ditto	October 1855	27 Jan. 1856	Medical board.
Bartlett, H.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	22 July 1855	ditto.
Crookshank, A.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	3 Mar. –	To Sinope and Samsoon, on duty.
			14 Mar. 1855	17 – –	To Trebizonde, on duty.
			28 – –	2 April –	To Danubian Principalities, on duty.
			22 May –	17 Oct. –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
			15 Dec. –	21 Dec. –	To England, on leave.
Webb, G.	ditto	ditto	Nov. 1854	December –	Medical certificate.
Palmer, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	23 Feb. –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Smith, C. B.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	8 Oct. 1854	Medical certificate to Constantinople.
			December –	1 June 1855	To Samsoon depôt.
Swain, C.	Acting Assistant Commissary-genl.	ditto	14 Sept. –	14 Mar. –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Turner, A. W.	ditto	ditto	20 Mar. 1855	30 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate.
Downes, A. W.	ditto	ditto	6 Sept. –	18 Sept. 1855	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Murray, J. W.	ditto	ditto	1 Oct. 1854	Nov. 1855	To Scutari, with Cavalry Division.
Marsh, J.	ditto	ditto	1 Dec. –	April –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Brownrigg, H. J.	Deputy Assistant Commissary-genl.	ditto	14 Sept. –	1 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Sutherland, J. S.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	9 Mar. 1856	On leave to England.
Selby, R. G. D.	ditto	ditto	24 Jan. 1855	April 1855	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Hedley, B.	ditto	ditto	12 Oct. –	26 Jan. 1856	Medical certificate to Malta.

NAME.	RANK.	REGIMENT OR CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.
Telfer, G. H.	Deputy Assistant Commissary-genl.	Commissariat Department.	18 Jan. 1856	9 April 1856	To join Osmanli Irregular Cavalry.
Green, W. U.	ditto	ditto	Nov. 1854	8 Dec. 1855	To Scutari, with Cavalry Division.
Chaplin, A. L.	ditto	ditto	29 Jan. 1855	6 Nov. –	To join Osmanli Irregular Cavalry.
Manning, J. F.	Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.	ditto	14 Sept. 1854	6 – –	ditto - - ditto.
Blackwood, S.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	5 Dec. –	To England, on duty.
Murray, H. H.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	16 Mar. 1586	ditto - - ditto.
Slade, J. S.	ditto	ditto	1 Oct. –	13 Nov. 1855	To Scutari, with Cavalry Division.
Bindon, H.	ditto	ditto	1 – –	April –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Carr, J. P.	ditto	ditto	1 – –	28 Nov. –	To rejoin Irish constabulary.
De Gernon, C.	ditto	ditto	14 Sept. –	17 – –	ditto.
Banon, E. J.	ditto	ditto	14 – –	13 Jan. –	ditto.
Goold, V.	ditto	ditto	October –	January –	To Bosphorus, on duty.
Fosberry, W.	ditto	ditto	October –	16 – –	To rejoin Irish constabulary.
Hemsworth, H.	ditto	ditto	October –	25 Aug. –	ditto.
Reamsbottom, R. F.	ditto	ditto	October –	31 Dec. 1854	ditto.
Watkins, J. W.	ditto	ditto	October –	31 – –	ditto.
Thornhill, F. B.	ditto	ditto	October –	31 – –	ditto.
Lock, A. R.	Commissariat clerk	ditto	30 June 1855	20 Feb. 1856	To join Osmanli Irregular Cavalry.
Callaghan, F. W.	ditto	ditto	October 1854	Nov. 1855	To Scutari, with Cavalry Division.
Price, R. S.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. –	8 Dec. –	ditto.
Chislett, W. O.	ditto	ditto	Sept. 1855	December –	Medical certificate to the Bosphorus.
Farwell, C. W.	ditto	ditto	14 July –	3 Feb. 1856	To join Land Transport Corps.
Blades, W.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1854	17 Mar. 1855	To Sinope, on duty.
Hankins, R.	Acting Commissariat clerk.	ditto	14 – –	25 Aug. –	Medical certificate.
Le Maitre, A.	ditto	ditto	28 Oct. –	16 Dec. 1854	ditto.

Adjutant General's Office,
16 March 1857.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY (CRIMEA).

(*Mr. William Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

[*Price* 9*d.*]

133.

Under 8 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 March 1857 ;—*for*,

MEMORANDUM

CALLING FOR

EXPLANATIONS IN REGARD TO A SECTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THE REPORTS OF SIR JOHN M'NEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH, ANIMADVERTING UPON THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND OTHERS IN THE ARMY;

TOGETHER WITH

THE EXPLANATION,

AND

APPENDIX.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
16 *March* 1857.

Memorandum for Sir Charles Trevelyan calling for Explanations in Regard to a Section of the Report of the Board of Crimean Inquiry.

With reference to the Report of the Board of General Officers, on the conduct of certain officers on the staff and in the army during the late war, which has recently been presented to Parliament, the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been particularly directed to the section on Land Transport and Hay from pages xxvi to xxix of that Report.

In the beginning of this section, the Board of General Officers express an opinion that the sufferings of the army of the Crimea in the winter of 1854-5 owed their origin to the inadequate supply of forage for the horses employed in land transport, viz.: "The insufficiency of land transport (they say) appears "to have been the principal cause of most of the sufferings experienced by the "army, and this insufficiency appears to have been occasioned by the want of "means of supporting more animals."

The Board proceed to investigate the measures adopted by Commissary General Filder for obtaining supplies of forage for the army in the Crimea, and they make the following observations on the subject:—

"It appears to us that Mr. Filder used all the means in his power to "communicate to the Treasury the absolute necessity of sending supplies of "forage to the army from England; and that he made known the wants of "the army in that particular by a constant series of letters, in which the "requirements of the Commissariat were clearly set forth in pressing and "urgent language.

"And we are disposed to concur with Mr. Filder in thinking that if the "authorities in England are to judge of the expediency of complying with the "requisitions of a Commissary General in charge of the supply of an army "in the field, founded on his personal knowledge derived on the spot, of his "wants and resources, it seems clear that the responsibility of that officer must "be at an end."

They conclude their remarks on this part of the subject in the following words:—

"On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion that Commissary General "Filder's conduct in the management of his department was not, and is not, "justly liable to the unfavourable animadversion, either expressed or implied, "which is conveyed in the Report of the Commissioners, and we humbly "submit to Your Majesty that he does not appear to us to be justly responsible "as regards the supplies, for the unsatisfactory state of Your Majesty's army "in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-5."

The Board, after having traced the sufferings ot the army in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-5 to the want of land transport, and the want of land transport to the insufficient supply of forage, arrive at the conclusion that Commissary-General Filder is not justly responsible for the want of supplies for the army, and they intimate an opinion that the want of a sufficient supply of forage during that winter was owing to the omission on the part of the Treasury to send a proper supply of that article from England.

The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer observe that a statement by Sir Charles Trevelyan, in explanation of the arrangements made by the Treasury in reference to the supply of forage for the army in the Crimea, is inserted in the Appendix to the Report, page 544. As this statement, however, was prepared before the Report of the Board of General Officers was made, and as Sir Charles Trevelyan was personally cognizant of the course adopted by the Treasury in regard to this matter, they are desirous that he should furnish them with such additional explanations as the section of the Report of the Board of General Officers above referred to appears to demand.

Downing Street, August 4th, 1856.

EXPLANATION.

In obedience to the wish of the First Lord of the Treasury and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed in their memorandum of the 4th August last, I have the honour to place before them such explanations as the section of the report of the Board of General Officers referred to in that memorandum appears to demand.

The first paragraph cited from the Report is as follows:

"The insufficiency of land transport appears to have been the principal cause of most "of the sufferings experienced by the army, and this insufficiency appears to have been "occasioned by the want of means of supporting more animals."

I shall address myself in the first instance to the latter proposition in this paragraph, namely, that the insufficiency of land transport appears to have been occasioned by the want of means of supporting more animals. For, if this statement can be shown to be unfounded, the Treasury will be completely cleared from the charge of having caused the disasters of the army.

Considering the great importance of this statement, considering that, if it be incorrect, a great weight of responsibility must lie on Commissary-General Filder, and that, if it be correct, that responsibility must be borne by the Treasury, I should have expected that it would be found to rest upon the strongest evidence.

I have accordingly carefully examined the report of the Board of General Officers and its appendix, in order to ascertain the grounds upon which they founded this proposition.

I conceived that I should meet with documentary proofs and the concurrent testimony of unbiassed authorities who had been present on the spot, not only of the extent of the deficiency of the land transport animals, but of the difficulty of feeding those actually in the Crimea,—the impossibility of providing fodder for the number of animals requisite to supply the deficiency,—and that it would have been made clear that, but for this impossibility, such requisite number of animals could and would have been imported into the Crimea; but, after an attentive examination of the report and the large mass of printed evidence and documents appended to it, I find that this proposition rests for its proof solely on the evidence of Commissary-General Filder. I say that this proposition rests for its proof solely upon the evidence of Commissary-General Filder. For, though it is true that the Crimean Commissioners reported in 1855 that the deficiency of forage was the cause of the deficiency of transport, it appears from their own words that this conclusion rests solely on Mr. Filder's statements; and the testimony of General Sir Richard Airey on this point is merely the testimony of Commissary-General Filder. Report, p. 16.

Now I deny that insufficiency of land transport was occasioned by the want of means of supporting more animals; and I undertake to establish, chiefly by the testimony of Commissary-General Filder himself, the following propositions; (i.e.)

1. That the land transport collected at Balaklava in the beginning of October 1854, in the opinion of Commissary-General Filder, was sufficient for all the purposes of the army, and continued to be so until the hurricane of November:
2. That its subsequent insufficiency was caused by bad roads, exposure, and fatigue, after the hurricane of November, and by the helplessness and exhaustion of the native drivers, and horse lifting:
3. That Commissary-General Filder's omission to supply its deficiency arose from a real or supposed difficulty in reference to sea transport:
4. That neither the insufficiency of the land transport, nor Commissary-General Filder's omission to supply its deficiency, arose from the want of forage requisite for maintaining the transport animals.

1*st Proposition.*—That the land transport collected at Balaklava in the beginning of October 1854, in the opinion of Commissary-General Filder, was sufficient for all the purposes of the army, and continued to be so until the hurricane of November.

The proofs of this are to be found in—

(*a.*) The memorandum submitted by Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan,
p. 45. dated Balaklava, *5th October* 1854, stating as follows:—"The Commissary-General "solicits instructions respecting the disposal of the 2,000 or 3,000 animals still "remaining at Varna. *The number he now has with the army, with some few "more of the most efficient of the animals that might be brought from Varna, "would, he is of opinion, be adequate to the transport service of this army, "should its operations be confined within a limited sphere, as at present.*"

(*b.*) The instructions thereupon given by Lord Raglan on the *6th October* 1854, as to
p. 45. the disposal of "*the excess of Commissariat mules and horses over our present wants.*"

(*c.*) The letter of Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan of *8th October* 1854,
p. 44. transmitting a copy of the memorandum and instructions, and mentioning that the Commissariat transport animals "*in excess of the number required for the service "of the army in the Crimea have been ordered overland to Constantinople, there "to remain, lest their services should hereafter again be required.*"

(*d.*) A semi-official letter from Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan, dated 13th November 1854, after the storm had actually commenced.

p. 52. "I am full of apprehension as to our power of keeping this army supplied "during the coming winter, not for want of supplies or *of transport . . . .*"

p. 52. (*e.*) The estimate by Commissary-General Filder, in the official letter of the same date, of the supplies required between the 1st November and 1st February, which assumed that between these dates the number of animals to be fed would be what it was at the commencement of the period, and not a larger number, and which shows that no increase in the land transport was then in contemplation.

(*f.*) The report of Commissary-General Filder to General Sir Richard Airey, of the 16th January 1855.

p. 64. "*Whilst the roads to the camp were passable, the Commissariat transport was "more than sufficient for the wants of the army in its present position;* it "was not only equal to the conveyance to the camp of all the regulated rations, "but of extra rations also. A portion of it was likewise employed daily, from the "commencement of the siege, in carrying up stores to the trenches; and in "addition to this, 150 mules, with a proportion of carts which had been appro-"priated for the purpose of forming a depôt of provisions on the high ground at "head-quarters, near the camp, as a precautionary measure against bad weather "and bad roads, were employed during several days immediately after the battle "of Inkerman in carrying up musket ammunition to the camp."

(*g.*) The memorandum submitted by Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan on 16th February 1855.

p. 75. "Within little more than a fortnight from the time of our landing, I had "imported into the Crimea—

	lbs.
"216 carts, with 216 Spanish or Maltese mules, capable of convey-ing each 600 lbs., or	129,000
"And 266 pack animals, capable of conveying 200 lbs. each, or	53,000
"Total conveyed by means of public transport	182,000
"There were at that time, in addition, in the employment of the Commissariat—	
"193 hired country waggons, capable of conveying each 700 lbs.	135,100
"Equal to the conveyance of	lbs. 317,300

"*Which is much more than is required for the British army in respect of "Commissariat supplies whilst in its present position.*

* * * * *

"The public transport in possession of the Commissariat *before the animals "were destroyed by fatigue in attempting to struggle through impassable roads "and exposure to wet and cold,* was equal, positively, in amount to that of the "French army, and relatively to the respective forces of the two armies much "greater."

(*h.*) The evidence of Commissary-General Filder before the Crimean Commissioners on 2 April 1855.

Evidence, p. 60. "'This was a much greater amount of transport than was required for this
Evidence, p. 60. "'army, in its present position, for Commissariat purposes.' . . . 'Having more
Evidence, p. 62. "'transport than was absolutely necessary for Commissariat purposes, a portion "'of it was applied to siege purposes.' . . . 'I had positively more transport than "'the French army, and, relatively to the number of troops, nearly double.'"

2*d Proposition.*—That the subsequent insufficiency of the land transport was caused by bad roads, exposure, and fatigue after the hurricane of November, and by the helplessness and exhaustion of the native drivers, and horse-lifting.

This is established by the following documents and evidence.

(a.) The report of Commissary-General Filder to General Sir Richard Airey of the 16th January 1855, already in part cited—

" *Whilst the roads to the camp were passable, the Commissariat transport was* p. 64.
" *more than sufficient for the wants of the army in its present position;* it was
" not only equal to the conveyance to the camp of all the regulated rations,
" but of extra rations also. A portion of it was likewise employed daily, from
" the commencement of the siege, in carrying up stores to the trenches; and
" in addition to this, 150 mules, with a proportion of carts, which had been
" appropriated for the purpose of forming a depôt of provisions on the high ground
" at head-quarters near the camp, as a precautionary measure against bad weather
" and bad roads, were employed during several days immediately after the battle
" of Inkerman in carrying up musket ammunition to the camp; *but when the*
" *roads became impassable, both men and beasts perished in great numbers,*
" *owing to the fatigue they underwent in struggling to get through with the*
" *supplies, and from exposure to the wet and cold.* This, as respects the animals,
" took place not merely with the small horses of the country, but the finest
" mules which had been imported from Spain for the transport service suffered
" equally."

(b.) The letter from Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan of 27*th November* 1854.

" It had been my intention to propose to Lord Raglan that this extra allow- p. 54.
" ance should be continued whilst the army occupied its present position, and
" the siege of Sevastopol was going on, but *in consequence of the death, from*
" *exposure to the wet and cold, of many of the transport animals, and of the*
" *breaking down of the arabas and mule carts, owing to the almost impassable*
" *state of the roads,* I am unable, whilst the interior of the country is closed to
" us, to provide conveyance for more than for the articles composing the fixed
" ration."

(c.) The letter from Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan of 3*d December* 1854.

" Up to a very recent period the troops have been abundantly supplied with p. 56.
" provisions of excellent quality, having had extra allowances of all the more
" essential articles of diet, viz., of biscuit, fresh meat, rum, and rice; but latterly,
" *owing to a continuance of bad weather,* many of our transport animals, *exposed*
" *without shelter to the wet and cold,* have, in common with the horses of the
" artillery and cavalry, died, *and the roads having become, from the same cause,*
" *impassable for wheeled carriages, and nearly so for pack horses when loaded,*
" a portion of the troops have experienced a deficiency of meat, and in some
" degree of rum."

(d.) The letter of Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan, of 6th December 1854. p. 57.

" In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the arrival of the additional
" transport animals from Constantinople, which are waiting there ready to be
" embarked, would put an end in great measure, if not entirely, *to the difficulties*
" *arising out of the state of the roads.* They might have been here some days
" ago, but the 'Jason,' which was sent expressly for them on the 25th ultimo, is,
" I learn, in dock undergoing repairs."

(e.) The letter from Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan, of 13*th December* 1854.

" *I may mention in proof of the state of the roads, and that it is not the Com-* p. 59.
" *missariat transport alone that is unable to contend against it, that a waggon*
" *of the Royal Artillery with ten horses was unable to reach the camp, having a*
" *load of only* 1,400 *lbs. of forage corn.*

" The necessity of converting draught mules into pack mules to meet *this*
" *condition of the roads* has diminished our transport power by two-thirds,
" *besides the losses by death from exposure and fatigue,* and the animals,
" moreover, now take two days to do what they before performed in one."

(f.) Memorandum by Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan, of 27th January 1855.

" *In proof that the death of horses has been owing to exposure, and, in the* p. 74.
" *case of the transport animals, to great fatigue in addition, it may be stated,*
" *that all horses of this army which are under shelter are almost without*
" *exception in good condition, although they have received no greater allowance*
" *of food than other horses.*"

(g.) Statement by W. T. Power, Assistant Commissary General.

" No deficiencies occurred in the issue of Commissariat supplies to the Second p. 72.
" Division previously to the month of November, and none have occurred since the
" end of December.

" The transport of supplies during the above period was a work of extreme

" labour, anxiety, and uncertainty, *owing to the severity of the weather, the*
" *casualties among the horses and mules, the almost universal desertion of the*
" *Maltese, Tartar, and Turkish drivers,* and the terrible state of the roads,*
" *which precluded the use of carts.*"

(h.) Statement by H. Bartlett, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, dated 26th January 1855.

p. 72. " The deficiencies in the issues have been caused by the insufficiency of the
" transport of the division, *so many animals having died from the severity of*
" *the weather, and been knocked up in consequence of the impassable state of*
" *the roads.* Many horses were also lost between Balaklava and the camp,
" owing to the negligence of the escort, and the insufficient number of men
" attached to the transport establishment; and on one occasion an escort of the
" 63d Regiment lost 26 horses laden with biscuit between Balaklava and the
" camp; and although every effort was made to trace them, neither horses or
" biscuit were ever found. These horses would have been sufficient to have
" brought up from Balaklava all the deficiencies shown in this statement."

(i.) The semi-official letter of Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan, of 28th November 1854.

p. 55. " But since the hurricane, and our consequent losses, nothing but evil has come
" upon us; a succession of storms and gales, and a continuance of cold and wet
" weather, have destroyed many of our transport animals, which are in the camp
" without shelter, the same as the cavalry; and the roads are all but impassable,
" which have ruined our waggons and carts."

(k.) Commissary-General Filder's evidence before the Crimean Commissioners on 2d April 1855.

Evidence, p. 60. " At that time had your land transport suffered considerable diminution from
" casualties?—It had begun to suffer about the 14th November, or after the storm.
" What was the cause?—Bad roads, exposure, and fatigue.
" Had the animals been sufficiently foraged?—Always: in preference to all
" others they were regularly fed.
" What state were the roads in at that time?—They were bad about the 10th,
" but shortly after the 14th they became altogether impassable for carts, and I
" was obliged to convert all the draught animals into pack animals, by which their
" transport power was at once reduced to one-third of its former amount."

(l.) Commissary-General Adams' evidence before the Crimean Commissioners on 2d April 1855.

Evidence, p. 67. " At what time did you find that the transport was insufficient to perform, or
" began to be insufficient to perform, the duties required of it?—After the
" hurricane; I think not before."

Evidence, p. 69. " Did all the difficulties you have stated arise from the want of a road
" passable for carts?—Certainly.
" If there had been a road passable for carts, would the Commissariat
" transport present here at that time have been sufficient for all Commissariat
" purposes?—Quite ample, I should think.
" If the road had at all times been fit for transport by carriages, could the
" Commissariat have supplied the troops in front, notwithstanding the calls
" made upon them for siege operations?—I am of opinion that they could."

(m.) Commissary-General Filder's evidence before the Board of General Officers.

Evidence, p. 359. " The consequences of the want of a road are very inadequately described,
" when all that is said is that it increased the difficulty of supplying the
" army. It was the true cause of the difficulty which would otherwise
" scarcely ever have been felt, and operated in several different ways. First, it
" at once reduced to one-third of its previous power all that portion of the
" transport which consisted of wheel carriages, for the carriages being useless the
" animals could only be used as beasts of burden; and it is well known that a
" horse or mule can only carry one-third of the weight which it can draw. In
" the second place, it considerably diminished the load which even pack animals
" could carry under ordinary circumstances; moreover, it rendered the progress
" of pack animals, even with such diminished loads, so slow, that the time
" occupied in each journey was nearly doubled; and lastly, the exceeding and
" unremitting toil of carrying heavy burdens across such a country as I have
" described wore out the animals employed so rapidly, that they could not be
" replaced as fast as they were destroyed, but became daily fewer in number, in
" proportion as the need of their labour increased."

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* This and the other miserable circumstances which broke down the land transport may be seen at one point of view at page 64 to 68 of the Appendix to this paper, in Mr. Filder's Report to General Airey, dated the 16th January 1855, and the accompanying statements from Assistant Commissary-General C. Bagot Smith [the officer then in charge of the Land Transport], and Commissary-General Adams; and it will be observed that although these statements were made in great detail, at the time when the events were passing, for the express purpose of accounting to Lord Raglan for the failure of the land transport, no allusion whatever is made in them to a deficiency of forage as one of the causes of it. The comments made upon these documents by Lord Raglan, General Airey, and Colonel Gordon will be found at pages 70, 71.

3*d*. *Proposition*.—That Commissary-General Filder's omission to supply the deficiency of land transport arose from a real or supposed difficulty in reference to sea transport.

This is shown by

(a) Commissary-General Filder's letter to Sir C. Trevelyan, dated 13th December 1854, relating to the first mission of the "Jason" to Constantinople on the 25th November.

"The state of affairs with respect to the supply of the troops, I regret to have" p. 59.
"to inform you, continues as reported in my letter of the 3d instant, the roads
"being still impassable, and the steam-vessel which was sent to Constantinople
"to bring up additional transport animals having been delayed there for repairs,
"although none were stated to be necessary before she left the fleet. Had she
"returned with the animals in the time in which the voyage is usually per-
"formed, or the Admiral Superintendent at Constantinople been able to substi-
"tute another vessel for her, seeing the urgency of the service, no deficiencies
"of provisions would have occurred in the issues to the army."

(b.) The Report, already in part cited, of Commissary-General Filder to General Sir Richard Airey of 16th January 1855.

"*On perceiving that the transport animals required to be relieved alter-*" p. 65.
"*nately*, and before any material casualties had occurred, *I made application*
"for a steam transport to be sent to Constantinople *to bring up more horses*
"from the depôt there, and applications have been subsequently made by me for
"other transports for the same purpose; *but on every occasion delays have taken*
"*place* in despatching the vessels from causes beyond my control, *and the animals*
"*have not arrived in time.*

* * * * *

"With respect also to the steps which I may have taken for completing the" p. 65.
"spare ammunition animals and the regimental bât horses, upon which you desire
"information, I have the honour to state that the steam-ship 'Jason' was sent
"to Constantinople *on 29th ultimo* for horses for these purposes, but has been
"detained there with sick on board. Application was likewise made by me on
"10th instant, for additional means of conveyance for bringing up a further" p. 61.
"number of transport animals from Constantinople, but it has not yet been
"complied with."

(c.) Commissary-General Filder's evidence before the Crimean Commissioners on the 2d April 1855.

"Under what circumstances did it become necessary to employ the troops in" Evidence, p. 61.
"carrying up provisions to the front?—About the 25th November, finding that
"the transport animals were giving way, I sent a steamer to Constantinople to
"bring 350 from the reserve Commissariat depôt there.

"How many transport animals had you in reserve?—About 2,200; but the
"steamer unexpectedly requiring repairs, did not return for three weeks. Had
"she returned in the ordinary time, it would not have been necessary to employ
"the troops in carrying their own rations to the front. She did not return till
"the 16th December, and about the 18th or 19th the troops ceased to come
"down for their rations, except that some regiments of the Light Division con-
"tinued to send down men off duty with a view to have a reserve depôt of provi-
"sions in their camp, and the practice has not since been renewed, except in the
"case of the Light Division referred to."

"Did you continue after the 16th December to draw on your reserves?—Yes; Evidence, p. 61.
"but the casualties were nearly as numerous as the importations."

"It has been stated that the cavalry horses were at one time employed to Evidence, p. 62.
"carry provisions to the front; was that in consequence of a deficiency of "
"Commissariat transport?—Yes; owing to the fact that casualties took place as
"rapidly as reinforcements could be brought up."

"Have you had all the facilities you required for importing the necessary Evidence, p. 62.
"number of transport animals?—I have no doubt that all the facilities were
"afforded which the other exigencies of the service would permit; but it some-
"times happened that the vessels in which transport animals were to be brought
"were detained landing sick at Scutari before they were available for my pur-
"poses. It has happened, also, that when I wanted a transport for that purpose
"I could not obtain one."

(d.) Commissary-General Filder's statement before the Board of General Officers.

"I procured and made use of every ship that I could obtain, and made Evidence, p. 359.
"strenuous exertions myself, and continual and earnest applications to the other
"departments whose co-operation was needed for the purpose, to keep up the
"land transport in an efficient state." "The exceeding and unremitting toil of Evidence, p. 359.
"carrying heavy burdens across such a country as I have described wore out the
"animals employed so rapidly, that they could not be replaced as fast as they
"were destroyed, but became daily fewer in number in proportion as the need
"of their labour increased."

Evidence, p. 364.

" But even to carry the number (of pack animals) required for the most ordi-
" nary Commissariat purposes, *there was in fact (as I have shown) no more*
" *sea transport available than that which was actually used.*"

Evidence, p. 389.

" 1999. (*Judge Advocate-General*) What became of those horses; were they
" fed?—Yes; but they did no more than replace the casualties.

" 2000. You had a number of horses at Constantinople, had you not?—*Yes;*
" *and I brought them up as fast as I could get conveyance for them.*

" 2003. (*Major-General Peel.*) If it had been consistent with military consider-
" ations to have sent the cavalry in the year 1854–55 to Scutari, as during the
" last winter, and you had been relieved from supplying them with forage, could
" you have brought over at that time an additional number of transport horses,
" and have fed them?—Yes, certainly; but about the conveyance, I am doubtful.

" 2004. The transports that took the cavalry might have brought them
" back?—*Yes, but I am certain that I got all the transports that I could; I got*
" *every possible transport.*"

It will be perceived that this 3rd proposition is directly and strongly supported by Commissary-General Filder, and doubtless represents the view which he took of his own proceedings in relation to the supplying the deficiency of land transport.

It is not, however, the only view that might be taken of these proceedings. It may be that he neglected opportunities and means of sea transport which were open to him; that, whatever might have been the difficulties in procuring steam transport, he had, or might have had, at his disposal sailing transports available for conveying transport animals from the depôt, and bringing with them sufficient food, which they would thus have consumed at Balaklava instead of Constantinople.

Evidence, p. 168.

Such indeed would be the inference from the evidence of Colonel Gordon before the Crimean Commissioners, stating that a large number of sailing horse transports were placed at the disposal of the Commissariat on the 28th October; and it appeared from a list produced before the Crimean Commissioners, showing the distribution of these transports on the 19th November, that sixteen of them were then empty, and available for commissariat purposes.

I am far from desirous, however, that Commissary-General Filder's proceedings should be found to be open to animadversion on this point. I accept his assertions respecting the deficiency of sea transport, observing only, that if there was no such actual deficiency of sea transport, and if he neglected to avail himself of the sea transport at his disposal, it makes no practical difference in the preceding argument; it would only be necessary to modify the 3d proposition above stated, by omitting the alternative of the *reality* of the difficulty.

4th Proposition.—That neither the insufficiency of the land transport nor Commissary-General Filder's omission to supply its deficiency arose from the want of forage requisite for maintaining the transport animals.

The direct proofs which have already been given of the actual causes of the deficiency of the land transport and of Commissary-General Filder's omission to supply that deficiency, would seem to render it unnecessary or superfluous to establish this negative proposition.

It can, however, be separately established by numerous statements of Commissary-General Filder in his reports, memoranda, and evidence.

1st. With respect to the constant presence of a supply at Balaklava or in its harbour of chopped straw or hay.

(*a.*) Commissary-General Filder's report to the War Department of 19th January 1855.

pp. 61, 62.

" With regard to the statement that the laundry of the hospital at Scutari is
" choked up with chopped straw, whilst the horses are said to be starving in the
" Crimea, I have called upon the Commissariat officer at Constantinople for
" an explanation of the first part of the allegation; and with respect to the
" latter part, I have the honour to state that *at no time, from a few days*
" *subsequent to the hurricane, have we ever been without two or three vessels*
" *in the harbour of Balaklava laden with chopped straw. So uniformly has*

" *this been the case, that I have not found it necessary, until now, that a*
" *long continuance of contrary winds has retarded the arrival of further*
" *supplies from Constantinople, to avail myself of the offer which General*
" *Canrobert made of three vessels of chopped straw, which he placed at our*
" *disposal immediately after the loss of all our forage by that event.*
" Previous to the hurricane we had always a large supply of English hay on
" hand."

(*b.*) Memorandum of Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan, of 27th January 1855.
" With respect to forage I would observe, that with the exception of a few p. 73.
" days after the hurricane (that is from about 21st to 30th Nov.), we have
" never been without a supply of hay or straw at Balaklava."

(*c.*) Commissary-General Filder's examination before the Crimean Commissioners (1st day), 2d April 1855.
" *Was there any time when you had neither hay nor chopped straw in* Evidence, p. 64.
" *Balaklava?—There was a deficiency after the hurricane, but we were never*
" *without hay or chopped straw in the harbour, to the best of my knowledge;*
" *there may not have been enough at the time to issue full rations to the*
" *cavalry and artillery horses, but I do not think I was ever without one or*
" *the other*"

(*d.*) Deputy-Commissary-General Drake's evidence before the Crimean Commissioners.
" There has never been a deficiency of barley, and when hay has been deficient Evidence, p. 51.
" there has always been chopped straw; but from the difficulty of removing a
" sufficient quantity of the latter article there has been great reluctance to
" receive it as forage, and on many occasions the parties to whom it was offered
" refused to take it away."

(*e.*) Memorandum by Assistant Commissary-General Power, 26th January 1855.
" Hay, since the tempest on the 14th November, has sometimes been deficient, p. 72.
" but chopped straw or bran was always procurable in lieu of it."

To these authorities may be added an extract from a letter from Commissary-General Filder to General Sir Richard Airey, dated the 14th December 1854 in which, after stating that hay could not be obtained from any place in the Black Sea except one, and there only a small quantity, states thus :—

" Of chopped straw we have a depôt at Constantinople, from which place it can most p. 60.
" readily be shipped, and there is at all times a supply of this article at Balaklava."

The only difficulty which is stated by Mr. Filder to have occurred in respect to the obtaining at Balaklava either hay or chopped straw is the difficulty of landing and issuing it. This appears from—

(*a.*) Memorandum of Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan of 27th January 1855.
" With the exception of a few days after the hurricane (that is, from about the p. 73.
" 21st to 30th November,) we have never been without a supply of hay or straw
" at Balaklava; *but the state of the weather, the appropriation of the men-of*
" *war's boats (upon which we are dependent) to the landing of guns and*
" *ammunition, and embarkation of sick and wounded, or other circumstances,*
" *have occasionally prevented a sufficient quantity from being brought on shore;*
" and in some instances the cavalry have declined receiving chopped straw
" when landed."

(*b.*) Evidence of Commissary-General Filder before Crimean Commissioners (1st day).
" You say that you had always either hay or chopped straw in the harbour; Evidence, p. 64.
" were you always in a condition to issue it?—No, not always; the state of
" the weather, and the other demands for the men-of-war's boats, on which we
" were dependent for the means of landing forage, and the absence of magazines
" or sheds, together with the small extent of wharfage, made it sometimes
" impossible to land the supplies which we had afloat in the harbour."

(*c.*) Commissary-General Filder's letter to Under Secretary of State for War, dated 19th January 1855, already in part cited.
" *That there should be any deficiency in the issues of forage, whilst there* p. 62.
" *is a supply in the harbour, arises from the circumstance that, either on*
" *account of the state of the weather, or from some other unexpected occurrence,*
" *a sufficient quantity for the issues of the day cannot be landed. There are*
" *no suitable magazines on shore in which the forage can be stored, and it*
" *cannot be left without shelter in the mud and rain.* A large proportion of the
" hay or straw also, in the absence of pressed hay from England, being
" unpressed, it adds very much to the difficulty of landing and issuing it in
" sufficient quantities, for which service, indeed, we are almost wholly dependent
" upon the boats of the navy."

2d. The fact that the land transport animals in the Crimea always had been sufficiently foraged, and that they were regularly fed in preference to all others, has already been stated from Commissary-General Filder's evidence; and that barley and chopped straw are the usual food of the horses of those countries is matter of notoriety, and appears from Commissary-General Smith's report of the 19th March 1854. Assuming, however, that Commissary-General Filder had had at his command a sufficient amount of available sea transport to have enabled him to import the amount of land transport which he required, and that there was an apprehension that there would not be enough forage for them at Balaklava, it might have been arranged to provide forage for a limited and sufficient period for this particular class of animals, either by bringing forage in the vessels which would have conveyed the animals from Constantinople, or by appropriating some of the transports to the conveyance of unpressed hay or chopped straw. That such chopped straw could have been obtained at Constantinople appears from a letter from Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-General Filder, dated Constantinople, 15th January 1855:

p. 8.

p. 33.

p. 62.

"The building referred to as a laundry was lent by the Turkish Government to our "first contractors, Messrs. Falanga and Co., and handed over by them several "months ago to this department, in compliance with your own request, *especially for* "*a reserved depôt of chopped straw.* It is situated between the barracks and hospital; "was never, that I can learn, previously used as a laundry, or supposed to be wanted "for such a purpose; but the moment an application was made for it in furtherance of "very recent hospital arrangements, I directed Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter, "the officer in local charge at Scutari, to effect the removal of the straw, which he has "been doing as far as the means at his disposal will admit of.

"*Without having recourse to this depôt there has been an abundance of straw more* "*easily available for shipment in the Crimea*, and I have caused cargoes of it to be "forwarded to the utmost extent to which the means of transport afforded me would "admit of. If, therefore, the supply of hay or straw has not been regularly maintained "in the Crimea, it has been caused either by adverse weather, or the difficulties we "have had to contend with for want of proper shipping arrangements, difficulties "which I have repeatedly brought under your notice, and which are so notorious as to "require no elucidation on the present occasion.

"*At all events, there has never been any want of barley or other forage corn at* "*Balaklava.*"

And Commissary-General Filder, in his evidence before the Crimean Commissioners in May 1855, states in answer to a question,—

Evidence, p. 157.

"Had you any reserve forage that you could have brought here?—No; I made "urgent representations to Mr. Smith (at Constantinople) to send all the forage he could "procure, and had also sent to England the most pressing demands."

But immediately afterwards being asked,—

"Had you not a reserve of hay at Thekmedje at the time?"

He answers—

"Yes; but there was some delay in taking it over from the contractor. The chief "cause, however, of the delay in forwarding the supplies to the Crimea was, from the "hydraulic presses being erected at a distance from the place where the hay was, and it "requiring to be shipped and landed again before it could be pressed, and this operation "could not be carried on in wet weather," &c.

Taking this in connexion with Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 8th October 1854 to Sir C. Trevelyan, in which he says,—

p. 44.

"You must not suppose that because all the hay contracted for at Constantinople "is not of proper quality, none of it is, or that the expense of sending out the hydraulic "press will be thrown away; we shall even press the hay that is not of proper quality, "as I fear, with the number of animals we shall have to feed of one sort or other, we "shall want all the forage we can get, only taking care not to pay for bad or inferior hay "the price of good"—

it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that there was some supply of hay always to be got in Constantinople or its vicinity, notwithstanding there may not have been hay at other places on the Black Sea.

The difficulty of conveying by sea hay or chopped straw in an unpressed state for the supply of the vast number of animals belonging to the army, and

of receiving on shore and issuing the same, is stated strongly in Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 14th December, before noticed; but this difficulty need not and would not have prevented Commissary-General Filder from importing and using the comparatively small addition of forage requisite for the transport animals which he might have procured from the depôt at Constantinople. p. 60.

I have said that the testimony of General Sir Richard Airey on the proposition that the deficiency of forage was the cause of the deficiency of land transport is merely the testimony of Mr. Filder.

The testimony of General Airey, reported by the Board of General Officers, so far as relates to this particular point, consists simply of the following passage:—

"The means of land transport were grievously wanted for the army. There was more than a sufficient number of pack animals at Varna; *but the Commissary-General could not venture to bring the animals to Balaklava, because he had no forage for them.*" Evidence, p. 238.

This passage is unsupported by any documentary proof, and it is difficult to say whether it is an assumption,—an opinion of General Airey's as to the cause of the animals not being brought,—or a statement of what might have been Commissary-General Filder's reason for not bringing them.

The testimony of General Sir Richard Airey on this same point, as reported by the Crimean Commissioners, is as follows:—

"Was the Commissary-General at any time urged to increase the amount of transport?—Unceasingly; by the Commander of the Forces personally and by myself. Evidence, p. 183.

"Did he at any time object to increase the amount?—The Commissary-General urged that he had neither the means of feeding more animals nor men to take care of them."

"The Commissary-General was himself aware of what was coming out to the army, and it was his province to provide the necessary transport. It was besides the constant subject of conversation between Lord Raglan and the Commissary-General; but Mr. Filder had a great objection to import additional horses into the Crimea, as he constantly repeated that he could not feed them, and that he had been disappointed in his contracts for hay at Constantinople, and in the receipt of his supplies from England." Evidence, p. 189.

"Finding a difficulty in transport as regards all these supplies, did you urge on the Commissary-General the necessity for increasing his means of transport; and have you any correspondence to which reference can be made on the subject?—This was a subject of unceasing reference to the Commissary-General, who was in constant communication with Lord Raglan on this subject. A great part of the business of an army in the field is very properly carried on by personal communication, and it was never expected that all these subjects were to be brought to evidence by documentary proof. I regret," &c. &c. Evidence, p. 189.

I think, when this passage is examined, it will be found only to contain General Airey's statement of what Commissary-General Filder urged, what he thought, what he deprecated, what he objected to, and what he repeated; and that it justifies the terms in which I have characterized it.

With respect, moreover, to this statement of what Commissary-General Filder said, I am precluded from attaching much weight to it by General Airey's own general description of his statement to Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, in which these passages are included. He describes it as "merely general and superficial answers to general questions," and as "queries answered in a slight and superficial way." Moreover, these oral communications must have been made long before General Airey's statement of them, which was as late as the latter end of July 1855. That statement, made after so long an interval, is necessarily indeterminate as to the particular time and the particular occasion of such communications. These oral communications, moreover, are totally and unaccountably different in their effect from Commissary-General Filder's contemporaneous written communications to Lord Raglan, General Sir Richard Airey himself,* and the Treasury, which have been before mentioned, and in which no

Evidence, p. 93.
Evidence, p. 252.
Evidence, p. 252.

* The correspondence between Sir Richard Airey and Mr. Filder, in December and January, from page 63 to page 65 of the Appendix, and Mr. Filder's Memorandum, submitted to Lord Raglan on the 16th February 1855, pages 74, 75, are especially deserving of attention.

traces are to be found of the deficiency of forage having occasioned the deficiency of land transport. There is, likewise, a passage in Commissary-General Filder's evidence to the Crimean Commissioners on 22d May 1855, in which he denies all recollection of Lord Raglan having proposed or suggested an increase of the land transport (that is to say) :—

Evidence, p. 157.

"Since the army has been before Sebastopol has Lord Raglan proposed or suggested an "increase of the land transport?—I have no recollection of his having done so. He "was always desirous that there should be as much transport as possible in the Crimea, "but he was at the same time sensible of the difficulty of feeding the animals there "during the winter."

Evidence before Crimean Commission, p. 189.

It is doubtless a just observation of General Sir Richard Airey, in accounting for there being no correspondence dealing with this particular point, that a great part of the business of an army is properly carried on by personal communication, and that it never could be expected that all these subjects were to be brought to evidence by documentary proof; but, nevertheless, when statements of the effect of verbal communications made on recollection a considerable time after such communications have taken place, are found to be inconsistent with contemporaneous written documents emanating from the same person from whom the communications have proceeded, it is not a technical rule of law, but a matter of justice and common sense, that greater credit should be given to the latter than to the former.

The extraordinary discrepancy between the statements made at different times by Commissary-General Filder calls for some observations.

It is impossible not to perceive that Commissary-General Filder, on the first day of examination, and in the various documentary communications which I have already cited and referred to, assigned certain causes, and only certain causes, for the failure of the land transport; and that on the second day's examination before the Crimean Commissioners, and in his examination before the Board of General Officers, he assigned a totally different cause.

It may not be superfluous to trace in detail the course of Commissary-General Filder's change of statement in this matter, even at the cost of some repetition of what has been already submitted.

When the land transport of the army in the Crimea failed, Lord Raglan called upon Commissary-General Filder for an explanation. In those explanations, and in his communications to the Treasury and the War Department, he showed the original sufficiency of his land transport, and the greatness and suddenness of the misfortunes which paralyzed it; he then correctly described the causes of its failure; and he made similar statements in his first day's examination before the Crimean Commissioners on the 2d April.

In those explanations and communications he made no allusion to the question of forage as bearing upon the deficiency of the land transport, or upon the supply of that deficiency.

I cannot trace any such allusion up to the close of that first day's examination, with the exception of a doubtful answer to an hypothetical question.

Evidence, p. 62.

"Could you at all times, if you had obtained the transport, have fed it?—It must "always be a matter of great difficulty, particularly in winter, to supply a large number "of animals, when the country is not open to us, and everything has to be brought by "sea; and I do not feel satisfied, if I could have imported a sufficient number of animals "to complete the transport establishment, that I could at that season have fed them."

This answer was given on the 2d April 1855. When Commissary-General Filder was examined again, seven weeks afterwards, *i. e.* on the 22d May 1855, he entirely changes his line of defence.

He adopts as an actual fact the hypothetical case and doubtful answer of his previous examination. His course of statement is altered. The series of causes which had been so much and so frequently commented upon by him

as having led, first, to the wholesale destruction of the transport animals in the Crimea, and next to the impossibility of replacing them sufficiently fast to meet the wants of the troops, was kept in the background, and the burthen of the insufficiency of the land transport was placed proximately on the want of forage, and ultimately upon the Treasury, as having caused that want of forage by having failed to comply at once with a particular requisition which he had made for hay.

Not only the written memoranda and reports of Commissary General Filder and his first day's evidence are inconsistent with his subsequent statements connecting the deficiency of land transport with the deficiency of forage, but his acts contradict these statements, and they render it difficult to suppose that he had any apprehension of being unable to feed his land transport animals. Even if he had such apprehension, they show that he did not give way to it, and that he was not prevented by it from importing and endeavouring to import as many animals as he was able to procure; for when, shortly after the breaking up of the roads, Mr. Filder found that more animals were necessary,—"on perceiving that the "transport animals required to be relieved alternately, and before any material "casualties had occurred,"—he did not hesitate to take measures for increasing the number. He sent the "Jason" on the 25th November to bring 350 additional animals from the reserve Commissariat depôt at Constantinople; and this at a time when he had just suffered an unexpected loss of twenty days' supply of hay,—when he had received the Treasury demur to send the whole 2,000 tons of hay,—and when he was, at the only period during the siege, short of forage at Balaklava for the horses in camp. A contingency had now occurred whereby his calculations as to the sufficiency of the land transport which had been provided by him for the army in the Crimea had been suddenly and unexpectedly overthrown, as he himself twice admitted in the contemporary explanations submitted by him to Lord Raglan of the circumstances which had rendered the transport of the army inefficient. He then for the first time gave any indication of a desire to increase his land transport, and he acted upon the intention, as soon as it had been formed, without being deterred by any apprehension of a deficiency of forage.

p. 65.

p. 9.

pp. 10, 11.

pp. 65 (end), 66.

Commissary-General Filder's anxiety to increase the number of his land transport animals is also exhibited in several letters to the Quartermaster-General Sir Richard Airey, dated the 24th and 28th December 1854, and the 10th January 1855. In the last of these he requests, "that steam transport "may be appointed as soon as possible to convey from Constantinople about "900 fresh animals belonging to the commissariat, in addition to those for "which the 'Jason' has already been dispatched."

pp. 60, 61.

Here we find a large increase in the number of transport animals contemplated, without the slightest appearance of any apprehension with regard to forage.

Lord Raglan about the same time procured 281 transport horses from Eupatoria, without any appearance of doubt or hesitation as to their being fed; and although, owing to the confused, broken-down state of things at Balaklava, many of these horses were "abandoned or let to stray" on landing, they were, in common with the rest of the transport animals, regularly and sufficiently fed.

p. 71.

Mr. Filder's Evidence before the Crimean Commission quoted at p. 8 of this Paper; Ditto before the Chelsea Commission p. 389 of the Blue Book.

There is, undoubtedly, one communication to the War Department already referred to; i.e., Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 19th January, in which he adverted to the difficulty of providing forage for an increased number of land transport animals.

He states that—

"At the time the vessel alluded to in the correspondence (the 'Jason') was sent "down to Constantinople to bring up more transport animals, the deficiency of 279 "horses, as shown in the report of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, the

pp. 62, 63.

" officer in charge of the transport, had not taken place, nor could so unprecedented
" a loss have been anticipated by me. The number of effective animals with the army
" before this deficiency took place, and including those to be brought by the 'Jason,'
" would have amounted to 962, which is quite sufficient for carrying to the camp
" the daily rations of provisions, and for the new service of conveying fuel, and is as
" many as can, in addition to the vast number of animals for which rations are drawn,
" be provided for in the Crimea, seeing that a considerable proportion of unpressed
" forage has to be brought from a distance by sea, and that a vessel of 600 tons can
" only convey fifty tons of hay or straw in that state."

The last portion of this paragraph is quite irreconcilable with the passage just cited from Commissary-General Filder's almost contemporaneous letter of the
p. 61. 10th January, contemplating the immmediate importation of 900 fresh animals in addition to those to be brought by the "Jason."

It is clear that the real effect of the paragraph is not that there were more land transport animals in the Crimea than could at this time be fed; not that he was prevented from importing more animals because he could not feed them; but that, in fact, he had the means of feeding 962 transport animals, (in addition to the large number of other animals for which rations were drawn), being a greater number than he had been able to keep up by importation.

There is likewise another letter of Commissary-General Filder, namely, that which he addressed to Deputy Commissary-General Smith on the 18th December 1854, to which I think it right to call attention.

The latter portion of the letter has been lost, but the earlier portion is as follows:—

p. 58. " The 'Jason' is arrived, bringing only 250 horses. I understand it is owing to a
" miscalculation of the captain's that more were not embarked. I will make up the
" number to 400 by means of our cattle vessels gradually, by bringing a few in propor-
" tion as I can spare room for them. Let the 'Cormorant' bring as many as she has
" berths or partitions for on her upper deck. We are in too great want at present of
" live cattle to appropriate any greater space to pack animals. You may do the same
" with regard to the *upper* deck of the 'Albatross,' provided the 'Tonning' and the
" 'City of London' will also speedily follow with cargoes of cattle, but not otherwise.

" As to forage, I am in despair about it. It is now nearly three weeks since you wrote
" to Admiral Boxer for a steamer to tow up barley vessels, and full three weeks since
" he wrote to me to to say that he had collected (and it was ready to send) all the forage
" that was on board the horse transports. Yet nothing makes its appearance, and our
" stock is all but gone. I have received fewer supplies since the disaster of the
" 14 November than at any time previously, excepting perhaps biscuit.

" Mr. Downes has, I fear, formed to himself a very inadequate idea of our position,
" when he proposes that good hay should be left for the animals belonging to the
" transport depôt. We want forage in every shape—good or bad—good if possible, bad
" if not. Falanga, who arrived per 'Jason,' says that Mr. Downes has only one man
" employed in cutting the hay at Buzineh Zchtmege, whilst he should have ten. I do not
" know whether Falanga is right or not, but I know that I should be most glad to see
" some of the proceeds of his contract.

" Be so good as to let me know when all obstacles to our getting coals at the mines are
" removed, if Mr. Rogers is correct in saying that any exists at present."

Upon this letter I only wish to remark that, notwithstanding Commissary-General Filder's complaints of the delay in the arrival of forage from Constantinople, it was not that delay, but a totally different cause, which operated as a check to the importation of transport animals, and obliged him to limit the space to be assigned to them in the cattle vessels.

The operating check was thus expressed,—

" We are in too great want at present of live cattle to appropriate any greater space to pack animals."

I have much difficulty in accounting for the great difference between the earlier statements, memoranda, and reports of Commissary-General Filder, and his later evidence on this important point.

I am aware that it is by no means uncommon, after an event has occurred, and after questions have arisen upon it, involving blame to an individual, that, in seeking for the materials of his defence, he almost involuntarily avails himself of reasons for his line of conduct which have subsequently occurred to his

mind, and they become so blended together with the original and actual reasons, that he easily persuades himself of their reality.

To this cause I am disposed to attribute the afterthought defence of Commissary-General Filder, and I am the more inclined to adopt this explanation of it, because if he was, from the commencement of the failure of the land transport, satisfied that he could not venture to supply the deficiency, owing to want of forage, it was his duty to communicate that specific difficulty to the Treasury without a moment's delay, and to give them the opportunity of providing or suggesting the means of remedying it; instead of which, he accounted for the failure of the land transport in his reports to the Treasury,* as he had done in his reports to Lord Raglan, by directing attention to an entirely different set of causes.

I have thus endeavoured to account for the change of statement on the part of Commissary-General Filder; but I am unable to explain how it can have occurred that the Board of General Officers, who, in my memorandum of 15th April 1856, which was submitted to them, had before them all or almost all the documentary evidence to which I have now referred, should, without noticing that evidence, and without alluding to that memorandum, except as to the actual quantity of pressed hay sent to the Crimea, where it supported their opinion, have accepted at once and without qualification the later explanations of Mr. Filder, in preference to the earlier, and have given to those explanations the weight of their authority. Report, p. 28.

Fortunately, however, the question at issue is not dependent on authority, but on matters of fact; and, notwithstanding the positively expressed statement of the Board of General Officers, pointing out the insufficiency of land transport to have been the cause of the sufferings of the army, and this insufficiency to have been caused by the want of means of supporting more animals, I hope and believe that I have satisfactorily proved the propositions which I intended to establish, showing that the actual cause of the failure and continued deficiency of the land transport was not the insufficiency of forage, but the bad roads, exposure, fatigue, horse-lifting, and the want, or the failure to take advantage of, the necessary sea transport.

There still remains undisposed of the question involved in the observations of the Board of General Officers to which you have specifically directed my attention; namely,

"It appears to us that Mr. Filder used all the means in his power to communicate "to the Treasury the absolute necessity of sending supplies of forage to the army from "England, and that he made known the wants of the army in that particular by a "constant series of letters, in which the requirements of the Commissariat were clearly "set forth in pressing and urgent language.

"And we are disposed to concur with Mr. Filder in thinking, that if the authorities "in England are to judge of the expediency of complying with the requisitions of "a Commissary-General in charge of the supply of an army in the field, founded on his "personal knowledge derived on the spot, of his wants and resources, it seems clear "that the responsibility of that officer must be at an end."

The question which here arises is, whether the Treasury was or was not to blame, for not sending out more fully and more promptly the supplies of pressed hay for which Commissary-General Filder applied in the series of letters here alluded to. I shall accordingly address myself to it, and shall recapitulate or repeat the explanations which I have already offered on this point in my memorandum of the 15th April last, with such additional remarks as appear to me to be required.

To facilitate the discussion and consideration of this subject, I have set forth in the following table the dates and purport of the series of letters of Commissary-General Filder, to which the Board of General Officers alludes in the above cited passage, with a brief notice of the proceedings of the Treasury thereupon.

* See Commissary-General Filder's Reports to the Treasury dated 3 Dec. p. 56, and 13 Dec. p. 59.

	Letters from Commissary-General Filder.			Proceedings of the Treasury thereupon.	
	Date.	Date of Receipt.	Purport.	Date.	——
p. 41.	1854. 13th Sept.	1854. 30th Sept.	Suggestion that 2,000 tons of hay be forwarded to Constantinople in the course of the autumn.	1854. —	This suggestion was, so far as relates to the greater part of 376 tons, acceded to by anticipation. See observations at p. 23.
p. 42.	22d „	9th Oct.	Hay and forage corn in abundance in the Crimea, and Tartar population well disposed, but supplies not available to any extent by reason of the Cossack cavalry.	10th Oct.	Treasury minute requesting Admiralty to take up a sailing vessel and to despatch it to the Crimea, with as little delay as possible, with a full cargo of hay, and to keep the remainder of Admiralty supply in store until further advices were received from Commissary-General Filder; and directing letter to be written to Mr. Filder, stating that it will depend on his subsequent reports whether steps should be taken to send out the hay mentioned in the letter of 13th September.
p. 44.	8th Oct.	23d Oct.	The forage of the country nearly exhausted, but opportune arrival of the ships from England laden with the hay will prevent *serious inconvenience* from being experienced from this cause.	—	——
p. 46.	23d „	6th Nov.	Impracticable to procure hay or straw in the country now occupied by the armies. Pressed hay can alone be brought from a distance, and improbable that the contractors at Constantinople can furnish a sufficient quantity of hay of good quality to meet the consumption of the troops in the Crimea. Recommendation that shipments of the article from England be continued for the present.	7th Nov.	Minute of the Treasury requesting Admiralty to direct shipment, with the least possible delay, of a quantity of hay equal to that in the Belgravia, viz. 179 tons, to be followed by further shipments to the same extent, at intervals not exceeding fourteen days, until local resources should be available.
p. 48.	8th Nov.	22d „	If the army is to winter in the Crimea it will be necessary that it should be entirely supplied with hay from England, as it would not be possible to convey by sea straw or hay loose in sufficient quantities for its consumption; and the hay which has been delivered under contract at Constantinople, and is now being pressed there, will last but a very short time.	28th „	Treasury minute, after stating the supply sent by the Belgravia (400,000lbs.), and the quantities remaining in the Admiralty storehouses, requires that the quantity to be shipped before the middle of December, be increased to 1,000,000 lbs. (446 tons). Copy of minute sent to Commissary-General Filder, with request for returns and estimate. Copy sent to Secretary of State for War, requesting that the urgency of the Commissary-General's demands might be communicated to the Admiralty.
p. 52.	13th „	2d Dec.	Transmitting estimate of required supplies of hay for the three months commencing 1st November, being 1,940,000 lbs. per mensem, exclusive of 1,080,000lbs. in hand.	5th Dec.	Treasury minute directing contract to be immediately entered into for delivery of 1,200 tons (2,688,000 lbs.) of pressed hay at Manchester, to be conveyed thence to Liverpool for shipment, when the quantities remaining in the naval magazines should have been despatched.
p. 53.	18th „	11th „	Reporting the loss of 800,000lbs. (357 tons) of hay, and 1,180,000 lbs. of forage corn, being nearly all the stock in hand by the hurricane. Loss of forage corn prevents its being substituted for hay. States impracticability of conveying forage by sea in an unpressed state sufficient for the consumption of the army.	—	
p. 54.	27th „	11th „	Issues of hay per month estimated at 1,300,000lbs., excluding baggage animals to be fed on diminished rations of chopped straw when not working.	—	——
p. 57.	8th Dec.	23d „	Baggage animals to receive a full ration. Requests that the hay estimated on the 13th November may be sent out by periodical shipments.	—	The transfer of the Commissariat from the Treasury to the War Department took place on the 22d December.

Upon the first view of the series of Commissary-General Filder's communications, and the proceedings of the Treasury, and upon the comparison of the quantities of hay estimated by Commissary-General Filder to be necessary for the months of November, December, and January, with the quantities of hay which actually reached the Crimea from England in those months, it would seem as if Commissary-General Filder's applications for hay had been almost ineffectual, and that such of them as were pressing and urgent had been of little avail.

If, however, proper regard be had to the dates of the arrival of the communications from Commissary-General Filder, and if the course of transactions be examined and judged of, not by the reflected light of subsequent events, but by the direct light derived from contemporaneous circumstances, it will be found that the Treasury anxiously endeavoured to support and co-operate with Commissary-General Filder in this portion of his difficult duties, and effectually to supply these, as well as the other wants of the army in the Crimea.

I shall accordingly proceed to show that, as regards the letters of Commissary-General Filder of the 13th and 22d September, and of the 8th and 23d October, neither the letters themselves, nor the circumstances known to the Treasury at the time of their receipt, were of a pressing or urgent character; and that, as regards the subsequent letters, due attention was paid to them. pp. 41, 42, 44, 46.

And, first, as to the circumstances known to the Treasury when the earlier of those letters were received.

At the commencement of the expedition arrangements were made with the Admiralty, as described in the statement submitted to the Board of General Officers, by the result of which one large reserve of forage was established in this country, and another with the expeditionary force.

The reserve in this country consisted of 2,441 tons of hay and 1,260 quarters of oats. In June and July the Admiralty on more than one occasion called the attention of the Treasury to the danger and inconvenience of this large accumulation; upon which the Treasury caused two shiploads of it, including the whole of the oats, to be consigned to Commissary-General Filder, and requested him on two separate occasions to report his opinion whether the remainder of the hay should be forwarded to the Black Sea, or be held in this country to meet further requisitions from him, or be disposed of to prevent its spoiling; and two letters were received from Commissary-General Filder in reply, in the first of which he stated, "I am of opinion that the remainder of "the hay need not at present be forwarded to this country;" and in the second he reported, "Under existing circumstances, it will not, I am of opinion, be "necessary to forward to this country the quantity of hay remaining in store "in the United Kingdom." The last letter was dated from Varna, on the 18th, and was received in England on the 31st August; and upon the receipt of it, the Treasury wrote to the Admiralty that "it would be, on every account, "expedient to sell all the hay remaining in the naval magazines, at the highest "price which can be obtained for it, unless there should be reason to anticipate "that more horses will have to be embarked from this country for the seat "of war, within a reasonable time, in which case a portion of it might with "propriety be reserved." p. 35. pp. 35, 37. pp 35, 37. p. 36. p. 40. p. 40.

The reserve with the expeditionary force consisted, first, of a large supply of hay and oats, with which the whole of the available space on board the horse transports had been filled, in excess of the quantity required for the consumption of the horses on board ship; and, secondly, of a large supply of hay and oats which had been embarked in separate transports. p. 34.

The precise amount of the surplus stock on board the transports cannot be ascertained, but there is no doubt that it was very large. On the 30th May Commissary-General Filder reported that it might possibly become necessary to take a portion of the supply of oats to meet the current issues, and requested that 1,000 tons of oats might be sent from England to replace the portion so expected to be taken; on the 5th June Commissary-General Filder requested p. 35.

p. 36. that in addition to the consignment of oats, 1,000 tons of hay might also be shipped from England without delay. Arrangements were immediately made for these shipments. These requisitions were, however, countermanded
p. 40. by Commissary-General Filder, by the letter already alluded to as having been written on the 18th and received on the 31st August, in which he stated, "The 1,000 tons of oats and hay for which I made application were intended "to replace the like quantities of those articles which I was to receive from "the horse transports, but Lord Raglan having subsequently sanctioned the "transfer unconditionally to the commissariat of all the surplus oats and hay "on board vessels beyond what might be required for six weeks' supply for "the number of horses they could convey, it has not been necessary to replace "any of that which had been so transferred." The Treasury had, therefore, the most satisfactory reasons for believing that when the army embarked for the Crimea, in the beginning of September, this portion of the local reserve of forage consisted, a few days before, of at least 1,000 tons of oats and of an equal quantity of hay; and that after the cavalry had been disembarked in the Crimea, the entire stock on board the transports, including the remainder of what had been required for six weeks' supply for the horses they could convey, might be drawn upon in case of need. This large quantity of forage was not made available at the time required, but this could not have been foreseen at the Treasury.* The conduct of the Treasury could be influenced only by what was known to it, which was that Commissary-General Filder calculated upon this supply as a portion of his reserve.

The other portion of the reserve with the expeditionary force consisted of 1,116,000 lbs. of forage corn and 800,000 lbs.† of hay, reported by Commissary-General Filder to have been equal to twenty or twenty-one days consumption, which was supposed at the Treasury, until the receipt *on the 11th December* of
pp. 53, 54, and 57. Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 18th November, to have been landed and stacked at Balaklava, or at least to have been securely moored inside the harbour, instead of which it was ordered outside and was lost in the hurricane.

Large as these quantities were, however, they were only regarded as reserves. The main reliance, according to all previous commissariat experience, was upon the resources of the countries in the immediate neighbourhood of the seat of war. As soon as there was reason to expect that a British force would be sent

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* What became of this hay has never been fully explained; but the following indications, derived from the demi-official correspondence which passed at the time, show that it was not used as a reserve, in the manner originally intended. "The hay from England arrived
pp. 46, 47. "most opportunely. . . . . I owe very little to the transports in repayment of "what the commissariat received from on board them at the commencement of the campaign; "and by restricting the ration to 8lbs., with which all parties seem well satisfied, instead of "10 lbs., it will last some time."—"The forage on board our horse transports is in a very
p. 48. "low state. It does not seem to be anybody's business to attend to this matter. I have spoken "of it several times. We have received very little forage from the transports, and only what was "not wanted at the time, or rather what they had not room for."—"I [Deputy Commissary-General "Smith] saw the Captain of the 'Tynemouth" steamer at the Admiral's office yesterday, when he
p. 51. "said that a quantity of oats and hay he had on board could not be got rid of while at the Crimea, "although he made several applications to have them landed. He gave me to understand that there "were about 70 bales of hay and 300 bags of oats. This matter is worth being inquired into. I do "not believe that such a supply would have been refused at the present time, when you [Com-"missary-General Filder] are making such urgent requisitions upon me for forage; but the "Captain's assertion was made a good deal of by the Admiral, from whom I require so much "assistance in the way of transport." Upon which Commissary-General Filder wrote the following order, "Can you give any answer to this?" and Deputy Commissary-General Drake, his subordinate officer at Balaklava, wrote the following reply: "No application was ever made "to me on this subject, nor was I aware that any hay was on board the 'Tynemouth.' "W. H. Drake, A.C.G., 16th November 1854."—"The forage which has been sent to the
p. 58. "Bosphorus on board the transports went from Eupatoria; not from this. It was collected and "dispatched by Captain Boys without our knowledge. Lord Raglan was much annoyed at it."—
p. 58. "It is now nearly three weeks since you wrote to the Admiral for a steamer to tow up barley "vessels, and full three weeks since he wrote to me to say that he had collected (and it was "ready to send) all the forage that was on board the horse transports, yet nothing makes its "appearance, and our stock is all but gone."—See my Memorandum, dated 15th April 1856, p. 12.

† The whole quantity of hay in store at Balaklava on the 13th November was 1,079,686 lbs.,
p. 52. of which 800,000 lbs. were lost in the hurricane.

to the East, Deputy Commissary-General Smith was deputed by the Treasury to Constantinople to collect information, and he reported that barley and chopped straw were the invariable food of Turkish horses, that they seemed to thrive admirably upon it, and that the prices were reasonable. These articles were to be had in any quantity from the depôt at Constantinople within a few days after they were sent for; an unlimited command of money was placed at Commissary-General Filder's disposal; and he might have employed for the conveyance of forage any of the large number of transports attending upon the army which were not required for other purposes, and any amount of shipping besides which could have been taken up at Constantinople, Smyrna, or the other harbours of the Levant. A single ship plying between Constantinople and Balaklava could do the work of many ships of the same size plying between England and Balaklava. Considerable supplies of forage were also procurable, and after the hurricane were obtained at Malta, which was the second reserve depôt of the army. p. 33.

As regards forage corn, it has never been denied that these expectations were completely realized. Commissary-General Filder reported on the 8th November that this was one of the articles for which he should not be dependent upon England, and he told Sir J. M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch that he had never been without ample supplies of forage corn. Corn contains nourishment in a much more concentrated form than hay, and it is usual in England and India, and, it is believed, in every other country, to give horses more corn in proportion as they are subjected to hard work and exposure.* p. 48. Evidence, p. 64.

The local resources in hay remain to be mentioned. The first of these was the contract entered into by Commissary-General Filder at Constantinople in July 1854, for 8,000,000lbs. of hay; for, although he afterwards reported that the contractors had failed to provide the stipulated quantity of hay of proper quality, large deliveries were, nevertheless, made, and Commissary-General Filder wrote to Sir C. Trevelyan on the 8th October:—

"You must not suppose that, because *all* the hay contracted for at Constantinople is "not of proper quality, none of it is, or that the expense of sending out the hydraulic "press will be thrown away. We shall probably even press the hay that is not of proper "quality, as I fear, with the number of animals we shall have to feed, of one sort or "another, we shall want all the forage we can get, only taking care not to pay for bad "or inferior hay the price of good." p. 44.

The last source of supply was the Crimea itself. It soon became apparent that ample supplies of forage existed in the Crimea. On the 17th September, Assistant Commissary-General Rogers wrote to Sir C. Trevelyan, "It appears "a fine country for the commissariat, abounding with herds of cattle, and tracts "of corn and hay ready cut for use." And on the 22nd Commissary-General Filder reported from the Alma, "The part of the country through which we "have hitherto passed produces hay in abundance; and I suppose large "quantities of forage corn, although not visible, the harvest having been "gathered in." Commissary-General Filder also stated, that as the Cossack cavalry closed upon the rear of the army as fast as it advanced, these supplies could not be made available to any extent; but as it is usual to rely entirely upon the seat of war for the bulky article of hay, and the native population was well affected towards us, it was supposed that "foraging parties," of a strength suited to the occasion, would have been employed to gather in the p. 42

* The following is believed to be a correct statement of the ordinary food of the most hard worked horses in this country:—

Daily allowance for a post-horse in full work,—

7 quarterns oats } 20 lbs.
1 quartern beans }

1 bushel chopped dry clover and straw, 14 lbs.

For a street cab-horse, ten hours a day in the winter,—

8 quarterns oats, 19 lbs.

1 bushel dry clover chopped into chaff, 14 lbs.

forage from the fertile valleys in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, where the Russians had been taken by surprise, and everything was in its ordinary state. Although this was not done, there was hay in all the villages occupied by the army up to the 20th October, and considerable supplies were derived from this source, which shows what might have been effected if the forage had been collected from the adjoining district.

Evidence at Chelsea, p. 386.

p. 38. On the 2nd August 1854, Commissary-General Filder applied to the Treasury for "an hydraulic machine, with the materials requisite for binding "the hay in trusses, and a person to work it;" and the Treasury immediately sent four hydraulic presses, with a new steam-engine and boiler, and four experienced persons to work them. These four presses would have pressed from sixteen to twenty tons a day, equal to 35,840 lbs. or 44,800 lbs. a day, in addition to the pressed hay sent from England; while the whole quantity of hay reported by Commissary-General Filder on the 27th November to be required for the army, in addition to chopped straw for the baggage animals, which he said could be brought from Turkey, was 43,333 lbs. a day. To a supposed mistake in the erection of these presses, Commissary-General Filder, in his evidence before Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, attributed, as "the chief cause," the delay in forwarding supplies of hay to the Crimea. They were also applicable to pressing chopped straw, and were afterwards so applied. "Latterly, after we had finished pressing the hay, all our "presses were appropriated to pressing the chopped straw." The four presses, originally sent from England were, therefore, equal to the whole supply of the army; and in the event of an insufficient quantity of hay from local sources, unlimited quantities of chopped straw were to be obtained.

p. 54.

Evidence, p. 157.

Evidence at Chelsea, p. 389.

p. 40. On the 19th September, intelligence was received from Commissary-General Smith at Constantinople of the probable failure of the large contract for hay which Commissary-General Filder had entered into at that place; upon which the sale of the surplus quantity remaining in the naval magazines in this country was immediately suspended.

p. 41.

The foregoing statement with respect to the reserves and local resources of forage, will have shown the state of circumstances known to the Treasury when the first of the above-mentioned series of letters of Commissary-General Filder, *i.e.* that of the 13th September 1854, was received; it was in the following terms:—

p. 41.

"Referring to my letter of the , I have the honour to report, for the "information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the contractors "having failed to provide the quantity of hay therein adverted to of proper quality, "and under the uncertainty of being able to procure in this country a sufficient supply "of forage for the great number of animals belonging to the allied armies, I have the "honour to suggest that 2,000 tons of hay be forwarded to Constantinople in the course "of the autumn."

The importance of attending to the requisitions of a Commissary General attached to an army in the field was never lost sight of; but it was not supposed that they ought to be blindly complied with to the letter, regardless of all circumstances which might reasonably be considered as modifying them; and recent experience had shown, in the case of Mr. Filder's previous requisition for 1,000 tons of hay and 1,000 tons of oats, that such circumstances were deserving of attention.

p. 20.

Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 13th September had none of the characteristics of a positive "requisition," "founded on his personal knowledge "derived on the spot, of his wants and resources."

In ordinary official language a *suggestion*, rather than a *request*, that any act may be done, implies that it is subject to modification, and that it is to be acted upon according to the best judgment that can be formed by the person to whom it is addressed.

When the letter was written, Mr. Filder had never been on the spot; he was at sea on his way to the Crimea; the communication was avowedly prompted by the absence of any certain knowledge whether he would be able to procure sufficient supplies of forage in that country; and authentic information, dated four days later, after the army had landed, to the effect that there were abundant supplies of hay in the Crimea, reached the Treasury at the same time. p. 21.

It is evident that Commissary-General Filder did not himself expect that the whole 2,000 tons of hay would be sent at once, both from the terms of the letter itself, which suggested that the hay should be forwarded, not to the Crimea, but to his reserve depôt at Constantinople, not immediately, but "in the course of the "autumn;" and because, forty days later, on the 23d October, after treating of other articles of supply, and giving his reasons for not being able to depend upon the neighbourhood of the seat of war for the whole of the hay required by the army, he added, "I would recommend, p. 46. "therefore, that shipments of this article from England be also continued "till the future position of the army and the practicability of making other "arrangements for its supply are known." This language was inconsistent with the idea of provision having been made for the full and immediate transmission of so large a quantity of hay as 2,000 tons in consequence of his letter of 13th p. 41. of the previous month, while it was in harmony with the fact that the Treasury and himself were avowedly acting together upon the established commissariat principle, that the basis of the proceedings for the supply of the army was the resources of the countries in the neighbourhood of the seat of war, and that supplies ought to be furnished from England only to the extent to which they were not available from that neighbourhood.

At this time there was no reason to doubt that the large reserve of forage which was afterwards lost in the hurricane, and the still larger reserve which the Treasury had reason to believe was on board the horse transports, would be available for the use of the army; and it was known that presses had arrived at Constantinople which were alone of sufficient power, if fully employed, to pack the whole of the forage required by the army. Shipments of 457 tons of hay had also been made in August and September on account of Commissary-General Filder's cancelled requisition for 1,000 tons, because it was not thought advisable to disturb arrangements already entered into for the purpose; and it was believed that he was not aware when he was crossing the Black Sea in the beginning of September, that some of these cargoes were on their way out. The acknowledgment of the receipt of the advices of four of them, making in the aggregate 376 tons, is dated as late as the 2d October. This quantity, or the greater part of it, was practically the first instalment on account of the 2,000 tons applied for.

Such being the case, it can hardly be deemed otherwise than prudent to have waited till the next mail, nine days after the receipt of Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 13th September, in the expectation of further information. That mail brought Commissary-General Filder's next letter, of the 22nd of p. 42. September, which arrived on the 9th October. It stated that, though there was hay and forage corn in abundance in the Crimea, it could not be made available by reason of the Cossacks. Upon the receipt of this letter the Treasury, by Minute of the following day, requested the Admiralty, with as p. 42. little delay as possible, to dispatch a full cargo of hay on board a sailing vessel, and Commissary-General Filder was informed accordingly, and desired to report whether steps should be taken for sending out the whole quantity referred to in his letter of the 13th September. This cargo, amounting to 179 tons, was practically the second instalment on account of the originally suggested amount of 2,000 tons.

p. 44. The next letter of Commissary-General Filder, dated the 8th October, and received on 23d October, although confirmatory of the want of local supply in the Crimea, simply stated as follows:—

"The forage of the country within the limited space to which we are confined is " nearly exhausted, but the opportune arrival of the ships from England laden with " the hay, of which a large proportion may be appropriated to present use, will, I " anticipate, prevent any serious inconvenience being experienced from this cause."

This communication certainly cannot be regarded as either pressing or urgent;
p. 46. and even the next letter in order from Commissary-General Filder, already cited, dated October 23rd, and received on November 6th, contained no expressions of urgency, but simply recommended that which his first letter contemplated, that is, the gradual shipment of hay to supply the deficiency expected in the quantity receivable from the local contractors; the terms of the recommendation being, that the shipments should be continued from England until the local resources might become available. With regard to this letter, the authorities in England cannot be deemed liable to animadversion on the ground of their exercising a judgment as to the expediency of complying with these requisitions, inasmuch as they dealt with the recommendation as promptly as if it had been a requisition; and the very next day after its receipt they wrote to the
p. 46 Admiralty, requesting them to send another cargo equal to that of the "Belgravia" at once, and to repeat it every fortnight at farthest.

Down to this point of time, therefore, and so far as regards the communication of Commissary-General Filder of the 13th September, suggesting the transmission to Constantinople of 2,000 tons of hay, and his further letters of the 22d September, the 8th and 23d October, the Treasury endeavoured to act—believed that they acted, and had good reason for such belief—in conformity with the suggestions of Commissary-General Filder, interpreted according to the circumstances which had occurred before that communication, and according to the information then before the Treasury.

The letter of Commissary-General Filder of the 8th November, written on the same day on which it was determined that the army should winter in the Crimea, and received on the 22d of that month, contained the following passage with respect to hay; *i.e.*:—

p. 49. " Had the army wintered at Constantinople or its vicinity, it might have been supplied " with the forage of the country, and it would have been necessary only to forward from " England, as a measure of precaution, such a quantity of hay as would provide against " the possibility of a scarcity; but if the army is to winter in the Crimea, it will be " necessary that it should be entirely supplied with hay from England, as it would " not be possible to convey by sea, straw or hay loose in sufficient quantities for its " consumption; and the hay which has been delivered under contract at Constantinople, " and is now being pressed there, will last but for a short time."

In the Treasury Minute dated the 28th November upon this letter it was observed:—

p. 49. " In regard to hay, Commissary-General Filder states generally the grounds upon " which he considers that it should be entirely supplied from England; but he does " not state the quantities which he is likely to require, nor does he specify, even approxi- " mately, the number of rations upon which such a calculation might be based."

The Minute then proceeds to review the measures taken for despatching supplies to the East, and in respect to hay it states:—

p. 50. " Hay is an article, respecting which Mr. Filder has experienced the disappoint- " ment of finding that the supplies contracted for at Constantinople were of an inferior " quality, and not fit for issue, and therefore, with a small exception, they could not be " received. On finding that this was the case, active steps were taken for sending forward " supplies from England. The 'Belgravia' sailed on the 8th instant, having on board " upwards of 400,000 lbs. There is, in the Admiralty storehouses, a further quantity of " from 1,500,000 lbs. to 2,000,000 lbs., all of which it is expected will be shipped in the " course of the next two months; and arrangements are being made by the Naval " Department for despatching at least 750,000 lbs. by steam or sailing vessels before the " middle of next month. It would seem to be desirable that the quantity to be " shipped within that period should be increased to 1,000,000 lbs., and that the

'remainder should be sent forward as soon as possible afterwards. If it should "be necessary to keep up this supply, purchases will have to be made by the Com- "missariat Department in time to prevent interruption of the shipments at short "intervals."

A copy of this Minute was sent to Commissary-General Filder, whose attention was called to the absence of returns of his supplies in hand, and of estimates of the proportion of the different articles required from England; and another copy was sent to the Secretary of State for War, requesting that the urgency of the Commissary-General's demands for hay might be communicated to the Admiralty. p. 50.

I feel justified in observing, that the proceedings taken by the Treasury on this letter of Commissary-General Filder, of the 8th November, showed that they fully appreciated its importance, and that they entered into the views of the Commissary General, and endeavoured to give full effect to the suggestions or requisitions which that letter contained.

There remain to be considered the three letters of Commissary-General Filder, of the 13th November, transmitting the estimate of the supplies required by the army for three months from the 1st November, that of the 18th November respecting the hurricane, and that of the 27th November estimating the consumption of the army at 1,300,000 lbs. per month, excluding baggage animals. pp. 49, 52. pp. 53, 54.

Before the receipt of any of these, the Treasury Minute of the 28th November had been passed and acted on; but immediately upon the receipt of the first estimate, the Treasury, by another Minute, dated the 5th of December, directed a contract to be immediately entered into for the delivery of 1,200 tons (2,688,000 lbs.) of pressed hay at Manchester to be conveyed thence to Liverpool for shipment, when the quantities remaining in the naval magazines should have been despatched,—a contract which was entered into immediately, and punctually executed. Arrangements having been thus made for providing these large quantities of hay, which, including the Admiralty store, more than covered three months consumption, according to the latter estimate of 1,300,000 lbs. per month, forwarded in Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 27th November, received on the 11th December, it may be reasonably asked of those who would infer blame to the Treasury, what other steps ought to have been taken, on the receipt of the letters of the 13th, 18th, and 27th November, besides those which were actually adopted? It is clear that nothing which could have been done by the Treasury at that time could have operated to convey from England to the Crimea, during the period for which the estimate was made, any further quantity of hay than that which was already on the way thither, and which quantity, when it did arrive, was found sufficient for the wants of the army. pp. 49, 50. p. 53. Commissary-General Filder's Evidence at Chelsea, pp. 70, 71.

In point of fact, the requisitions of Commissary-General Filder, of the 13th and 27th November, although apparently calling for supplies in November, December, and January, were absolutely null as regards two of these months, and at earliest could only be operative so as to affect the state of the army with regard to forage in the month of February 1855; but, nevertheless, the Treasury, recognizing the urgency of the case, complied with them without hesitation or delay. That the hay did not and could not by possibility arrive within the respective months for which the estimates were made, was no fault of the Treasury, but arose from the fact that those letters were not received until the 2d and 11th December, and from the length of time required for shipping hay from England and placing it at Balaklava.

Having thus completed the narrative and explanation of the proceedings of the Treasury with reference to the series of Commissary-General Filder's letters, I think I may justly state, that so long as those letters were sug-

gestive and indefinite, and not immediate, the Treasury proceeded towards the fulfilment of his suggestions and recommendations, with a proper reference to the circumstances before them. But when, as in the later letters, the suggestions had the character of requisitions, and became precise, pressing, and urgent, they were immediately acceded to by the Treasury, and distinct directions were given to carry them promptly into effect.

In this view of the proceedings of the Treasury, they are entirely free from the blame implied in the report of the Board of General Officers in respect of the non-supply of forage, and accordingly, even if the want of forage had been the proximate cause of the failure of the land transport, and consequently of the sufferings of the army, the Treasury could not justly be held in any degree responsible for those sufferings.

Conceiving, however, that I have in the first part of this memorandum satisfactorily shown that the want of forage was not the cause of the failure of the land transport, and its consequences, the question whether the Treasury was or was not to blame in respect of their proceedings upon Commissary-General Filder's suggestions and requisitions, becomes of a much less grave character; although still, I think, sufficiently important to justify the detailed explanations which I have entered into in this memorandum.

In conclusion, I deem it necessary to offer some observations on a portion of the evidence given by Commissary-General Filder before the Board of General Officers, and cited in their report, with respect to the alleged non-compliance of the Treasury with the suggestions, recommendations, and requisitions contained in the above-mentioned series of Commissary-General Filder's communications. The evidence to which I allude is to be found in the 27th page of the Report of the Board of General Officers, and is in the terms following :—

" By every subsequent mail, or nearly so, from the time of our arrival before Sebas-
" topol, throughout the months of October, November, and December, and up to the 22nd
" January, I represented, in either official or private letters, addressed to Sir Charles
" Trevelyan, that it would be impossible to convey by sea sufficient quantities of
" unpressed hay and straw to meet the consumption of the army, or, if it were possible,
" that we could not land or issue sufficient quantities of forage in that shape, and that
" we should, consequently, be dependent upon supplies of pressed hay from England,
" the quantity of that article which could be procured from Constantinople being quite
" inadequate to our wants. One or other, and sometimes all, of these topics were
" mentioned by almost every mail.

" On the 13th November I transmitted an estimate of supplies required to be
" forwarded from England for the service of the army in the East, during a period of
" three months, in which the supply of hay is stated at 5,820,314 lbs. or 2,600
" tons, or 866 tons per month.

" On the receipt by me, after I had transmitted the evidence above mentioned, of an
" intimation from the Treasury by letter, dated 9th November, that shipments of hay
" would only be made at the rate of 357 tons per month, I immediately informed Sir
" C. Trevelyan by letter, dated 27th November, that this quantity would not suffice, and
" that I should require 580 tons per month for the artillery, cavalry, and commissariat
" transport animals alone; and by the next mail, that is, on the 8th December, I wrote
" to say, that in consequence of Lord Raglan having ordered full rations of forage to be
" issued for all the baggage animals of the army, I should want the whole of the hay
" estimated for, or 866 tons per month. So little attention did this meet with, that,
" in fact, even the 357 tons per month was not sent; the total quantity shipped and
" forwarded, during the two months of October and November, not having exceeded 270
" tons, that is to say, by the—

	lbs.
" Belgravia " - - - - -	402,775
" Esk " - - - - - -	108,100
" Helen " - - - - -	88,425
" Total - - - - -	509,325 "

This evidence, composed of items of truth, when taken separately, nevertheless so combines them as to raise implications which are incorrect and

unjust. Under ordinary circumstances I should not deem it requisite to enter upon the correction of it; but as it has been quoted by the Board of General Officers at length, and may be considered as adopted by them as their opinion and judgment, it is right that I should point out the serious objections to which it is open.

In the first place, I must observe, that intimation of its being impossible to convey by sea a sufficient quantity of unpressed hay and straw was made for the first time in Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 23d October, p. 46. received on 6th November, and was acted on directly by the Treasury, as above stated.

Secondly, the first intimation of its being impossible to land or issue sufficient quantities of forage in that shape, was not made until Commissary-General Filder's letter of the 8th December, received on the 23d December, and p. 57. communicated to the War Department after the business of the Commissariat had been transferred to them.

Thirdly, the proof adduced by Commissary-General Filder, to show that his letters of the 27th November and 8th December met with little attention from the authorities in England,—namely, that, in fact, even the 357 tons per month were not sent, the total quantity shipped and forwarded in the months of October and November not having exceeded 270 tons,—has not the slightest bearing upon the question of this alleged inattention, inasmuch as the letters of 27th November and 8th December were not received until the 11th and 23d December, and could not by possibility have affected the quantities sent in October and November.

Fourthly, that not only is the proof irrelevant to the alleged inattention, but, as already has been shown, no such inattention took place.

In order to prove clearly and succinctly the propositions which I have desired to establish, I have thought it necessary to quote separate passages of various letters and evidence, confining those passages strictly to the point in discussion. It is difficult to cite such isolated passages without running some risk of altering the general effect of the documents from which they are taken; but, at all events, all the letters and documents, except the evidence before the Crimean and Chelsea Commissions, from which I have made any extracts, or upon which this Memorandum is founded, will be found in extenso in the Appendix, and may there be referred to.

In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that until the Commissariat was transferred to the War Department by the Treasury Minute of the 22d December 1854, the business was transacted in the name and on behalf of the Treasury; but from the beginning of the war, and more especially after the 17th July 1854, when the intention of transferring the Commissariat to the War Department was announced to Parliament, the Secretary of State for War was kept informed of the proceedings of the Commissariat, and any wishes he expressed were immediately complied with.

C. E. Trevelyan.

Treasury, February 2, 1857.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Deputy Commissary-General SMITH to Commissary-General FILDER.
Constantinople, 19 March 1854.

Sir,

Since the date of the letter I had the honour of addressing you on the 12th instant, my best exertions have been used to acquire every possible information as to the commissariat resources of this country, as well as to mature plans by which these resources could at a short notice be made available on the arrival of the expected military force.

The difficulties of such an undertaking need not be enlarged upon; an estimate of them may be formed to a certain extent from historical accounts, but its realization can only be felt after practical observation such as I have had. The intricacies and delays of intercourse with the numerous persons who must be consulted, the diversity of language, the peculiar customs and prejudices of the people, and the unprecedented fluctuations of the markets, are a few of the causes which render operations in this country more difficult than perhaps in any other in the world.

Under these circumstances, the progress I have hitherto made will not, I trust, be thought inconsiderable. His Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has favoured me with three interviews, and takes a deep interest in the object in view. I have also had communications with others under his Lordship's directions, and was yesterday presented to the Seraskier Pasha, or Minister-at-War and Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army.

The Turkish officer appointed in the early part of the week to assist me was inefficient, although apparently acting with the best intentions, and I regret to say that a good deal of valuable time was lost to me in consequence.

The position to which the matter has been brought is, that the Turkish Government will lend its influence and assistance in providing the necessary supplies of provisions, forage, and means of transport for the British army, controlling the rates of charge so as to avoid, on the one hand, anything like oppression to the inhabitants, and on the other, the extortion to which the markets would otherwise rise in contemplation of such immense demands as will be made upon them.

It was thought at first that the whole arrangement might have been effected through the intervention of the Turkish Government, thus placing it in the light of a general contractor; but, on further consideration, it would seem that whilst it is our intention to pay promptly and equitably for everything, and thereby establish a favourable impression in the country, such good intentions might be defeated by the misconduct of the persons charged with the execution of the orders of the Porte. In this view of the case Lord Stratford de Redcliffe fully concurs, and it will therefore be necessary that separate contracts should be made with the parties who are to supply meat, bread, fuel, forage, and means of transport, and that free payment to those parties should be secured under commissariat arrangements.

When this point was discussed yesterday at my interview with the Seraskier Pasha, it was suggested that a committee should be immediately formed, combining the English, French, and Turkish authorities; that I should attend on behalf of the English; that competent contractors should be nominated; rates of charge fixed according to specific conditions, and the whole arrangement be ratified by the Seraskier himself, so as to ensure a successful result to the forces, and satisfy the parties that they will be duly paid; the rule here being, not that contractors should give security, but be secured by those who receive the supplies.

This mode of procedure seems to be the one determined on, and will be applicable not only to Constantinople and its vicinity, but to any other part of the Turkish territory where the forces may operate, an officer of competent authority taking the place of the Seraskier when away from the capital; and, as it is understood that the British troops

will, in all probability, disembark near Gallipoli, at the head of the Dardanelles, and move onward to Adrianople, the committee will, I believe, after a preliminary meeting here, proceed to the Dardanelles for the purpose of arranging plans. I am invited to go with the committee, but will of course bear in mind that, while everything may be put in preparation as far as possible, I cannot conclude any final arrangement, or authorize the formation of depôts, until the promised instructions shall be given, or the arrival of the troops may justify my acting in this respect under the orders of the General commanding.

The result of the inquiries I have made in various quarters, and the assurances of the Seraskier Pasha, lead to the conclusion that the resources of the country are sufficient for all the demands likely to be made upon them for some considerable time to come. There are deficiencies in the capital, and in specific localities out of it, owing to the almost impassable state of the country; a state of things which may continue a month or so longer. The expense of providing supplies will, of course, be correspondingly increased; but, with a view to counteract any extreme fluctuations, I have submitted the expediency of making the contracts for only one month at a time, so that a revision of prices may be effected with fairness to all parties concerned, the same contractors having the preference, provided they may have given previous satisfaction.

The first principles of operation would thus appear to be established, and it is the concurrent opinion of competent judges that they embrace the most simple and advantageous mode that could be adopted. In working them out innumerable difficulties must, of course, be anticipated, such as the want of regularity in delivery, proper quantity, and otherwise; difficulties, however, which exist more or less elsewhere, but which, though peculiarly applicable to this place, may no doubt be successfully overcome by patience and perseverance. To meet this state of things our own department will, I trust, be placed upon an efficient footing, particularly with regard to subordinate persons; and although economy is a most important consideration, still I venture to hope that it may not in any way be studied so as to interfere with the efficiency of operation, or the success of the great national object in view.

I am led to believe that the Turkish officers who may be attached to us for the purpose of enforcing the execution of firmans will expect to be paid by the British Government, besides a variety of other persons, such as interpreters and agents. As long as the preliminary arrangements devolve upon me as senior officer present, I will however endeavour to simplify the matter as much as I can, by merging collateral expenses in the several rates of charge for provisions, &c., in order to avoid the great multiplication of such expenses which the peculiar intricacies of agency in this country give rise to.

A central depôt should, I conceive, be established at Constantinople, and I would suggest that it be replenished with supplies, not only as they are brought in from the country, but also with biscuits and salt meat, but particularly biscuit, to an extent much above what appears to have been already contemplated. The distance between Constantinople and the nearest point of disembarkation will be inconsiderable, or easily overcome by the means of transport which the Admiralty can furnish; and let the local resources be what they may, it would, I think, be inexpedient to trust too much to them in a state of active warfare. The Turkish Government will, I am assured, lend good and ample magazines in a convenient place, as there are several unoccupied.

With respect to corn, some fears were entertained that a deficiency might be apprehended. A council was held on this subject last Wednesday, and the result was, I believe, satisfactory, after an order prohibiting exportation had been given. There are good mills at Varna, which is accessible by water carriage, besides others in the capital and its vicinity; and the bazaars exhibit a good supply of bread, varying from one to four different qualities, which I have carefully examined. It is all made with leaven, but wholesome, at least the first two qualities; and it appears to me that the second quality, which answers the description of ration bread at some of our foreign military stations, should be the standard for our troops in this country, although they may find it at first somewhat inferior to the ration bread at home. The price of this description of bread is at present 3 piastres per oke, or at a rough calculation, about 2*d.* per lb.* The bread supplied to the Turkish troops in the capital is much inferior, and costs only 2 piastres per oke. I have also seen a specimen of the contract bread for the French navy, which is perhaps a shade better, but still too inferior a great deal for our troops. This has been paid for at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres per oke, or $1\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per lb., but is now increased to 3 piastres, which is even above the bazaar price. The means of baking seem

* The average price of bread in Great Britain from 1 December 1853 to 28 February 1854, according to the Ordnance statement, was 2·05*d.* per lb.

to be ample, some considerable portion being under the Government. It is the same at Gallipoli, which place I visited on my way here.

Cattle and sheep can, it is said, be procured in abundance, by giving timely notice, so that they can be brought in from the country. They are small and generally thin, but the meat, though bony, is sweet and wholesome. The prices will, I think, be reasonable, especially in the country districts. The contract price for the British and French fleets is about 6 piastres per oke, or 4*d.* per lb. Some dissatisfaction has, it is understood, occurred amongst the sub-contractors, owing to disagreement with the general agent, who is a Frenchman; and we may perhaps make a better bargain through the influence of the Turkish Government, when it is known that the contract will be more certain than in the case of the navy, and that prompt payment will be made direct to those who are entitled to it.

Firewood is rather a scarce article, owing partly to the stoppage of supplies from the Black Sea and partly to the prolonged winter; snow having fallen here the day before yesterday six inches deep.

The price is consequently high, but I am led to believe that the Turkish Government would supply some from their own stock to begin with, until importations could take place under their firmans.

Barley and chopped straw are the invariable food of Turkish horses, and they seem to thrive admirably upon this kind of forage. The prices are comparatively reasonable, say about 4*s.* per bushel for barley. Oats can be had at perhaps a lower rate, but barley is preferred by every one here as being equally nutritious and less heating. Neither hay nor straw for bedding can be had at any price. Dried manure is used for bedding, even in the stables of the Ambassador.

With respect to the means of transport, which is an all-important consideration, I am assured by the Seraskier Pasha that no apprehension of difficulty need be entertained on this head. He said that pack-mules, pack-horses, camels, and bullock waggons should be forthcoming whenever they were wanted, if a few days' notice were given, and that the charges for their hire or purchase should be the same as those paid by the Turkish Government. The horses are rough, and cannot be very expensive; there are large numbers of them even about the streets of the capital. Mules are more scarce and dearer. The camels seem of a good kind, and would make excellent carriers of baggage; but the bullock waggons, although they answer the purposes of the country in ordinary times, are miserable ricketty-looking vehicles, drawn by two buffaloes, and consequently incapable of bearing very heavy articles, such as arm chests, &c. Some light carts of a portable nature, that could be drawn by the animals of the country, would have been a most desirable acquisition if sent from home, and I hope it is not yet too late to think of getting them out. If a few hundred of the fine Spanish mules could have been sent from Gibraltar, they would have been an invaluable addition to the transport of the country.

Boats of almost every size and construction can be had at a reasonable rate of charge for inland water transport; some are wholly and some partially decked. I allude not only to the capital, but to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and I include the necessary hands for working them.

Through the favour of Brigadier-General Tylden, who is the senior British military officer and Commanding Royal Engineer at Constantinople, I have obtained a good deal of local information as to the state of the country and roads from the sea of Marmora to Adrianople. It is certainly not of a very encouraging character, but the winter season must be taken into consideration, and the prospect of a change for the better is, I trust, not far distant.

The mode of paying both troops and contractors is a question of very considerable importance, and so great is the difficulty of managing such a matter in this country, where the currency is so varied, and the fluctuations of almost hourly occurrence, that even the merchants who have been a long time established are compelled to employ intermediate agents for the purpose. Piastres are the standard of currency; they go up to 100 in gold coin, and from 10 to 5,000 in paper; paras, 40 to a piastre, constituting the lower denomination. It is impossible, without a good deal more consideration than I have been able to give the subject, to enter into a detail of the currency question in all its very peculiar bearings; but I may remark, that the paper is only current in the capital, and usually at a discount of about 25 per cent. with respect to gold, and about 18 to 20 to silver. The difference between metallic and paper currency is, however, compensated for in large transactions by more favourable prices, and I would venture to

suggest that the metallic currency should invariably be the standard of our operations, being the least liable to fluctuations, while it would greatly simplify our accounts and transactions.

The question of paying the troops is not of immediate consequence and will require very mature consideration. My present object is to suggest a mode of paying for supplies and other services, under the contracts which I may be called upon to make before your arrival; and I think the best way of doing so will be to have an office of our own in Constantinople, upon which drafts at three, five, or ten days' sight could be given in favour of the different contractors, who, I understand, would be contented with this mode of settlement. Bills on the Treasury could, I have no doubt, be negotiated by competition for piastres, and all contingencies, such as fluctuations of exchange, would thus be merged in the transactions, and collateral considerations avoided. A shroff agent and interpreter of unquestionable character will be required to assist in these payments. They should, I conceive, be engaged at fixed salaries, and I am led to believe that persons of this description are to be found; but if a temporary arrangement should devolve upon myself, I would, under proper advice, make the best bargain I could with a respectable mercantile house, and I know of none superior to that of Mr. Black, an eminent merchant of forty years' standing, whose character Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has stated to be of the very highest description, and who, besides being a man of great intelligence, has those about him suitable to act as competent assistants. I have already had several communications with Mr. Black on the recommendation of his Excellency the Ambassador, and have derived a great deal of valuable information from him.

I have thus gone into as much detail as may perhaps be consistent with the nature of this communication. The plan of operation is so much advanced, that I shall be prepared, as far as possible, to enter into the necessary contracts when orders for my doing so may arrive. I am led to believe that these contracts, when made, could be commenced at a notice of about two or three days, during which the troops would of course have to subsist on ship rations, unless the instructions came to hand previously in proper time. But in estimating this part of the case, the dilatory nature of all Turkish forms of action must be considered, with the ignorance which exists as to our manner of transacting business, so as to account for any failure which may take place in our present prospects.

I beg to enclose a form of contract which it is proposed to adopt, with modifications suitable to the articles to be supplied, and I will endeavour to arrange it so that, if possible, one contractor may be found for each separate article.

Assistant Commissary-General Turner and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Palmer have been most zealous and unremitting in their exertions, and have rendered me very valuable assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John W. Smith, A.C.G.

No. 2.

Secretary to Admiralty to Sir C. Trevelyan.—12 June 1854.

Sir,

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury that, in pursuance of a requisition dated the 17th of February last, measures have been taken for obtaining the requisite supplies of forage for the subsistence of the horses of the army under Lord Raglan's command while on its passage to the East, as well as such further quantities as were required to complete the total stock of fodder for six months, as requested.

An additional quantity of hay, equal to about 400 tons, has also been provided for separate shipment, in compliance with Treasury requisition of the 31st of March last.

The last detachments of the expedition being now about to leave this country, the Comptroller of the Transport Service has reported that the transports conveying horses have all been supplied with sufficient forage for the voyage, and with such additional quantities as could be stowed in any available space on board; and that about the following quantities, obtained in pursuance of the Treasury requisition, appear by the

most recent returns to be either in depôt at the several ports, as shown below, or to be in course of delivery by the respective contractors:

	Hay.		Oats.	
	In Store.	Due from Contractors.	In Store.	Due from Contractors
	Tons.	Tons.	Qrs.	
Deptford - - - -	139	598	755	
Gosport - - - -	108	38	295	
Plymouth - - -	233	303	—	
Haulbowline - - -	54	126	—	
Liverpool - - -	694	- -	210	
Dublin - - - -	148	—	—	
	1,376	1,065	1,260	
	2,441			

These quantities will be sufficient for the subsistence of the 4,363 horses embarked for about the following periods:

The hay for about 15 weeks { Exclusive of 400 tons provided for separate shipment.
„ „ 18 „ Inclusive of ditto.
Oats „ 2 „

And as representations have been made from the respective ports of the want of accommodation in the stores, for the receipt of the quantities still remaining due from contractors, from whom complaints have been received in consequence of their deliveries having been necessarily suspended; and as much danger arises both to the stores and to the hay itself, from the accumulation of such a large quantity as that now in depôt, from the probability of its becoming heated, I am to request that you will move the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the guidance of my Lords, whether steps should be taken for forwarding the quantities of hay at present in store, or yet to be received, for army service in the East, and in what manner such supplies shall be consigned, as well as whether any or what additional quantities of oats shall be obtained for the same service.

I have, &c

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—13 June 1854.

Write to the Secretary to the Admiralty, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to cause two ship-loads of the surplus forage, including the whole of the oats, to be consigned, with the least possible delay, to Commissary-General Filder at Varna, calling for orders at Constantinople, and the remainder to be held until an answer can be received from the Commissary-General to a communication which has been made to him on the subject.

Transmit a copy of this letter and minute to Commissary-General Filder, and request that he will immediately report his opinion whether the remainder of the hay should be forwarded to the Black Sea, or be held in this country to meet further requisitions from him, or be disposed of to prevent its spoiling, there being no doubt that further quantities could be purchased if they were required.

No. 3.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—Constantinople, 30 May 1854.

Sir,

Not having had time to form depôts of forage in the country to which this army is about to proceed, it may possibly become necessary to take a portion of the supply of oats now on board the horse transports lying here, to meet the current issues to the troops. I would submit, therefore, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that orders be given for the immediate shipment from England

of 1,000 tons of oats, to replace the quantity that may be taken by the Commissariat from the transports. A stipulation to be made for demurrage rates, in the case the vessels should be unavoidably detained.

I have, &c.

W. Filder, C.G.

The Same to the Same.—5 June 1854.

Sir,

See the preceding letter.

Adverting to my letter No. 99, I have the honour to request that, in addition to the consignment of oats therein demanded, 1,000 tons of hay may also be shipped from England without delay, together with 5,000 corn sacks.

I have, &c.

W. Filder, C.G.

Treasury Minute on the above.—20 June 1854.

pp. 34, 35.

Write to the Secretary of the Admiralty with reference to Captain Hamilton's letter, dated 12th instant, stating that there remained 2,441 tons of hay, of which 1,376 tons, with 1,260 quarters of oats, were in store, being part of the forage provided for the horse transports proceeding to Turkey, but which could not be stowed on board those vessels; and adverting to the letter of this Board, dated the 13th instant, requesting that two ship-loads of this surplus forage, including the whole of the oats, might be consigned with the least possible delay to Commissary-General Filder at Varna, calling for orders at Constantinople, now acquaint the Secretary that a requisition has this morning been received from Mr. Filder for 1,000 tons of hay to be shipped from England without delay, and request that the Lords of the Admiralty will give directions that that quantity, as well as the remains of oats in the naval magazines, and 1,000 tons of oats which are being provided by the Board of Ordnance, may be forwarded in the manner above indicated as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose.

Write to the Secretary of the Ordnance, and request that he will move that Board to direct that 5,000 corn sacks may be provided with as little delay as possible, and forwarded to Commissary-General Filder at Varna, by a vessel proceeding thither, with instructions to the master to call at Constantinople for orders.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to Commissary-General Filder, for his information, with reference to these letters.

No. 4.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.—Varna, 28 June 1854.

Sir,

Treasury Minute, 13 June, p. 35.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in answer to your letter No. 162, that I am of opinion that the remainder of the hay therein referred to need not at present be forwarded to this country.

I have, &c.

W. Filder, C.G.

The Comptroller of Victualling to the Secretary to the Treasury.—19 July 1854.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you that the "Progress" freight ship has sailed from Liverpool for Varna, with a cargo of hay and oats as per margin,* with directions to call at Constantinople to receive orders from the Commissariat officer at that place, and, with reference to the high rate of freight to be paid for this service, namely, about 11*l.* per ton weight, or 2*l.* 6*s.* measurement, I have to request you will be pleased to inform me whether it will be requisite to send out any further quantities of fodder to the East from Liverpool, observing that there will still be in store at that place, including 150 tons due under contract, not yet received, about 580 tons weight of hay, equal to about 2,600 tons measurement.

I have, &c.

T. T. Grant.

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* Hay—4,010 bales, equal to 398 tons 2 cwt. 3 lbs. in weight, or 1,870 tons 27 feet 2 inches measurement. Oats—422 sacks, equal to 211 quarters.

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—21 July 1854.

Acquaint the Secretary of the Admiralty for the information of the Lords Commissioners, with reference to the letter of this Board, dated 13th ultimo, that from advices very recently received from Commissary-General Filder, it does not appear to be necessary to make any further shipments of hay at present from this country for the service in Turkey, and request that the Board of Admiralty will retain possession of the quantity reported in this communication to be on hand, until my Lords shall be enabled to give directions for the disposal thereof. Treasury Minute, p. 35.

Transmit copy of this letter to Commissary-General Filder and acquaint him with the above direction.

No. 5.

The COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.—25 July 1854.

Sir,

With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 22nd instant, stating that the Lords of the Treasury are of opinion that it will not be necessary at present to make any further shipment of hay for the service in Turkey, I beg to be informed, as it will be most inconvenient to allow the quantity in hand, about 1,300 tons, to remain any longer in store, whether tenders which have been offered for its conveyance may be accepted, observing that the rate will be 2*l.* 17*s.* for 500 tons. See the preceding Treasury Minute.

I have, &c.

T. T. GRANT.

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—25 July 1854.

Write to the Secretary to the Admiralty, that, adverting to the high rate of freight to which the attention of this Board had previously been called by Mr. Grant's letter, dated the 19th instant, and to the fact that Commissary-General Filder has reported his opinion that no further supplies of hay need be sent at present to Turkey, my Lords are of opinion that it will be advisable to retain the quantity now under consideration until such time as a reply can be received to a letter which will be written by the next mail to the Commissary-General. p. 36.

Write to Commissary-General Filder referring to previous correspondence relative to his being furnished with supplies of hay from this country, and more particularly to his letter dated 28th June last, and the letter of this Board dated 22nd instant; and in transmitting to him copies of this letter and of the Minute thereon, desire that he will specially report for their Lordships' information, whether, under all the circumstances, he considers it expedient that the quantity of hay now remaining in store in this country should be forwarded to him. p. 36. Treasury Minute, 21 July, above.

No. 6.

The COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.—Admiralty, 29 August 1854.

Gentlemen,

As transports are about to be engaged, by which eligible opportunities will offer for the shipment of hay to Turkey, I request, with reference to Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 25th ultimo, and to recent reports from the East, that you will be pleased to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to inform me whether they will sanction further supplies of hay being forwarded by the vessels in question. Treasury Minute, 25 July, above.

I have, &c.

T. T. GRANT.

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—1 September 1854.

Acquaint the Secretary of the Admiralty for the information of the Lords Commissioners, that the Commissary-General in Turkey having made large purchases of hay on the spot, it is not necessary that any further quantities of that article should for the present be forwarded to him from this country.

Observe, however, that no answer has yet been received to the reference made to the Commissary-General on this subject, when Mr. Grant's letter dated 25 July last was under consideration.

No. 7.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.—Varna, 2 August 1854.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter of the 29th July, I would beg to suggest, that in the event of Deputy Commissary-General Smith reporting to their Lordships' Board that the hay therein referred to has been found of good quality, and that he has concluded a contract for its delivery, an hydraulic machine, with the materials requisite for binding the hay in trusses, and a person to work it, should be sent out from England at an early period, as the hay cannot be conveyed in its present state but at great expense and inconvenience.

I have, &c.

W. Filder, C.G.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Julyan to Sir C. Trevelyan.

Commissariat, London, August 16, 1854.

Sir,

In returning to you the correspondence referred to me, relative to an hydraulic press required for packing hay in Turkey, I have the honour to state for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that for pressing and packing the quantity already contracted for by the Commissariat at Constantinople, viz., 3,571 tons, one press would be found quite insufficient, for it would not on an average dispose of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per diem if worked by hand labour, which appears to be contemplated, or even if it be found necessary to pack but one half the quantity purchased, it would take about two years to do so with one press only.

I would therefore take the liberty of suggesting that four hydraulic presses with one small steam-engine to work them, such as are now in general use in this country, would be more suited to the occasion. They would be capable of turning out from sixteen to twenty tons of pressed hay per diem, when handled by expert workmen, and would in the end prove more economical than those worked by manual labour.

Such an establishment was got up in Manchester expressly for packing a much smaller quantity of hay, purchased by me in that neighbourhood for the navy in May last, and I beg to inclose copy of a letter from Mr. A. B. Freeland, to whom it belongs, in reply to a communication I made to him on the subject a few days ago.

I feel bound to remark that the price named by Mr. Freeland appears to me too high, but my inquiries had reference only to one or two out of his four presses, with hand pumps (such pumps being now rarely used he would be obliged to get them made), the withdrawal of which presses would to a great extent, though not entirely, dismantle and impair the usefulness of his establishment. But I think it highly probable that the transfer of the whole of his machinery might be effected on better terms.

The presses are in perfect order, and nearly as good as new, with the advantage of having been already tested in packing hay.

I should say that the four complete, with steam-engine to work them, might be delivered free on board at a cost of about 500*l.* This is a question however that I could soon ascertain on being informed of their Lordships' pleasure with respect to the number of presses which they may determine to send out, and whether it is their desire that steam or hand power should be applied to the working.

Whatever the number of presses decided upon, it will be advisable to send two practised packers from this country with them, and if steam power be adopted, then one additional man to attend to the fires and engine. In the latter case, a less amount of native labour will suffice, and much greater speed be attained in the packing processes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. G. Julyan, D.A.C.G.

Enclosure in the above.

Mr. FREELAND to Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General JULYAN.

Back South Parade, Manchester, August 10, 1854.

Sir,

After packing the hay for Government, I altered the rams of the presses, from a rise of 3 feet only to a rise of 5 feet, and thus altered I shall be glad to dispose of two of them; but as I have no hand-pumps ready, I should require to get them made.

The price for the presses would be for each 130*l.*, including 7-inch ram press complete, pumps, connexion-pipes, packer's tools, and lags, packed and delivered at Southampton.

Your inquiry as to a steady man: I can find you one at any time, or more if required. Their wages generally are—foremen 35*s.*, and common men 25*s.* per week, with overtime; but that is for a regular situation, which they expect will continue for years if they conduct themselves well. But as in the case of my packing the hay, they are paid 6*d.* an hour (including all meal hours except dinner), allowances of 3*d.* in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, 9*d.* a day, or nearly 2*l.* a week.

For this sum and his expenses out and home cleared, I think I could secure you several; but of course would require to try before being certain.

The cylinders and rams are quite new, and the pumps would require to be made. The press is better than new, as it has been well tested, and the packing tools and lags were only used during the few weeks I was working.

The price named is of course free on board at Southampton.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. FREELAND.

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—18 August 1854.

Write to Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Julyan, that on the grounds stated in this letter, my Lords are of opinion that four hydraulic presses, with a steam-engine to work them, should be provided as early as possible, and forwarded to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Constantinople, and that they should be accompanied by two practised packers, and a man to attend to the fires and engine. See the preceding letter.

My Lords accordingly authorize Mr. Julyan to enter into negotiation with Mr. Freeland for the purchase of his machinery, including the engine, at a cost not exceeding 500*l.*, and to consult that gentleman as to the engagement of three competent persons to act in the above capacities.

The pay of the packers may be fixed at 5*s.* 6*d.* a day and rations, but Mr. Julyan will inquire whether a lower rate of remuneration will not be sufficient for the man who is to attend to the engine.

As it is important that there should be no delay in sending out the machinery with the men, Mr. Julyan will immediately proceed to Manchester to make arrangements for this purpose, and report for their Lordships' information whether the whole cannot be forwarded by the first steam-vessel leaving Liverpool for Constantinople.

Transmit to Commissary-General Filder, for his information, with reference to his letters dated 29th July last and 2nd instant, and to a letter from Acting Deputy Commissary-General Smith, dated 30th July, copies of this Report and of the Minute thereon. p. 38.

No. 8.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.—Varna, 18 August 1854.

Sir,

Treasury Minute, 25 July, p. 37.

Adverting to your letter No. 251, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, under existing circumstances, it will not, I am of opinion, be necessary to forward to this country the quantity of hay remaining in store in the United Kingdom.

pp. 35, 36.

The 1,000 tons of oats and hay for which I made application were intended to replace the like quantities of those articles which I was to receive from the horse transports; but Lord Raglan having subsequently sanctioned the transfer unconditionally to the Commissariat of all the surplus oats and hay on board vessels beyond what might be required for six weeks' supply for the number of horses they could convey, it has not been necessary to replace any of that which has been so transferred.

I have, &c.

W. Filder, C.G.

Treasury Minute on the above.—1 September 1854.

Treasury Minute, 1 Sept., p. 37.

Transmit to the Secretary of the Admiralty, with reference to the letter of this Board dated the 31st ultimo, a copy of this report, and request that he will state to the Lords Commissioners that, under the circumstances of the case, it appears to my Lords that it would be on every account expedient to sell all the hay remaining in the naval magazines at the highest price which can be obtained for it, unless there should be reason to anticipate that more horses will have to be embarked from this country for the seat of war within a reasonable time, in which case a portion of it might with propriety be reserved.

No. 9.

Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Constantinople, 5 September, 1854.

My dear Sir,

With respect to the medicines and cholera belts alluded to in your letter to Mr. Filder, I cannot perhaps do better than send for your information a note in its genuine state from Mr. Potgieter on the subject. From the distance and other causes I do not visit Scutari once a month. Mr. Potgieter is the officer in local charge there, and he has the good of the service in general so much at heart, that, without being particularly instructed as to medical stores, he would, I am sure, have taken the same care of them as those for which he considered himself personally responsible. The most complete contradiction is, however, given to the whole story which has reached you, unless, indeed, a confusion of places should have occurred, and Scutari named for Varna.

I may, perhaps, venture on this occasion to bring under your favourable notice the name and services of Mr. Potgieter, than whom a better officer does not exist in the department. He had charge of, and managed most admirably, the depôt and other arrangements at Scutari, amidst difficulties and pressure which few could have conquered. His successful exertions have been noticed by Lord Raglan, Lord de Ros, and the Commissary-General, and I regret extremely that he is so low in the list as to prevent his being brought at once more prominently forward. His health has suffered a good deal from his exertions. If you can do anything for him it would be a real benefit to the service.

Mr. John Barkley left yesterday for England viâ Trieste, and on his arrival will give you every information as to what has been done with respect to the coal mines up to the present time. I sent you, by him, an official letter containing all I can say at present on the subject. The Report from Captain Borlase has reached me, but I have not as yet had time even to read it.

The contract entered into for the supply of eight million pounds of hay in this neighbourhood will, I much fear, prove a failure; and I would strongly recommend that no supplies which may have been ordered from England be countermanded. The time within which the whole quantity should have been delivered expired on the

1st instant, when scarcely an eighth of it had been brought in, and of this a large proportion of it was mere rubbish, clearly shewing, in my opinion, and that of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Downes, who has just returned from the place, that the required quantity of good hay is not to be had. The contractors assert to the contrary, but I do not believe them; and they say that the nefarious attempt to substitute rubbish shall be immediately visited by the dismissal of their agent. What adds seriously to the present state of embarrassment is, the fact of Mr. Filder having just made another contract for a million of pounds of hay to be supplied by the same parties, and from the same district, for the Crimea, where I am desired to send it without the least delay. The instructions to me are dated at Varna the 2d instant. The fact is, that nearly all the good hay was bought up by the French while the question of forming a depôt was under the consideration of our authorities, and that our arrangements were commenced too late in the season. If any question should ever arise as to how far my responsibility extends in this matter, I would request a particular reference to my letters to the Commissary-General No. 4, 24, 49, 64, 101, 106, 107 and 216. I mention the possibility of failure in this incidental manner to prevent the serious inconvenience which might arise from a too late discovery of such a result. But the exposure of haystacks in this country to incendiarism, which is a crime of such frequent occurrence, would, under the most favourable circumstances, render a dependence on such a supply always very precarious.

The expedition has, I believe, started for the Crimea, and most fervently do I wish it speedy success.

I believe you are aware that Mr. Watt has remained here instead of going home under the recommendation of a Medical Board. He was in a very precarious state when he came down from Varna, but has since recovered sufficiently to undertake the charge of my cash accounts—a charge of the utmost importance, which he conducts in the most able manner. All payments to contractors for whatever place are made here, besides the other heavy and complicated transactions which arise in this very peculiar market; and the intricacy and responsibility of the cash branch cannot be estimated. I assure you that I feel much more confidence in the successful performance of this arduous duty since it has been in Mr. Watt's hands than I did before. He was a great loss to the Military Secretary, who, with Lord Raglan, regretted his departure very much, as Mr. Filder informed me in a private note.

I am, &c.
J. W. Smith.

Treasury Minute.—19 September 1854.

Request that the Secretary of the Admiralty will state to the Lords Commissioners that there is reason to suppose that the hay for which Commissary-General Filder has contracted in Turkey for the supply of the army, may not be delivered according to the stipulations of the contracts entered into, and under these circumstances it would be desirable that the measures recommended by the letter of this Board dated the 1st instant, for the disposal by sale of the surplus quantities of this article remaining in the naval magazines, should, for the present, be suspended.

Treasury Minute, p. 40.

No. 10.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.—Off Sebastopol, 13 September 1854.
Received 30 September.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the , , I have the honour to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the contractors having failed to provide the quantity of hay therein adverted to of proper quality, and under the uncertainty of being able to procure in this country a sufficient supply of forage for the great number of animals belonging to the two allied armies, I have the honour to suggest that 2,000 tons of hay be forwarded to Constantinople during the course of the autumn.

I have, &c.
William Filder, C.G.

The Same to the Same.—Alma River, 22 September 1854.

Received 9 October.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the army effected its disembarkation in the Crimea on the 14th instant. In all its subsequent movements, the troops, notwithstanding our inadequate means of transport, have experienced no deficiency of supplies, excepting as regards forage corn, which has been occasionally wanting, but not to an extent to cause any serious inconvenience.

The Tartar part of the population seems well disposed towards us, but those of Russian origin have fled, apprehensive, I imagine, as to the treatment they might receive from the Allied army; but, no doubt, on hearing that we pay for all supplies brought in by either race, they will gain confidence and also come forward.

The part of the country through which we have hitherto passed produces hay in abundance, and, I suppose, large quantities of forage corn, although not visible, the harvest having been gathered in; but these supplies cannot be made available by us to any extent, as the Cossack cavalry close upon our rear as fast as we advance. The country is also favourable for pasturing cattle, and the troops have been almost exclusively supplied with fresh meat from herds bought or captured in the immediate vicinity of the army.

I have, &c.

(Signed) William Filder, C.G.

Treasury Minute on the above.—10 October 1854.

pp. 34 to 37 and 40.

Write to the Secretary to the Admiralty with reference to former correspondence relative to the quantity of hay remaining in the naval storehouses in this country, and request that he will move the Lords Commissioners to direct that a sailing vessel may be taken up and freighted with one full cargo of this article, and dispatched with as little delay as possible to the Crimea, with instructions to the master to call at Constantinople for the orders of the senior Commissariat Officer, and that the hay which may then still remain in store may be kept until further advices are received from the Commissary-General.

Acquaint Commissary-General Filder that, in the uncertainty whether he will be able to obtain supplies of hay from that part of the Crimea which, according to his letter No. 325, dated 22nd ultimo, produces an abundance of that article, my Lords have given the above direction in part compliance with the requisition made by his letter No. 318, dated 13th ultimo, and written while he was at sea,

p. 41.

and it will depend upon his subsequent reports whether steps should be taken for completing that requisition.

No. 11.

The Comptroller of Victualling to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Admiralty, Oct. 12, 1854.

Sir,

See the preceding Treasury Minute.

In answer to Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 9th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the "Belgravia" transport, of 1,395 tons, has been appropriated for the conveyance of a cargo of hay to the Crimea, calling at Constantinople for orders; and that she has been ordered to be laden at Deptford with all possible dispatch, as therein directed.

I have, &c.

T. T. Grant.

Treasury Minute on the above.—13 Oct. 1854.

Transmit a copy of this letter to Commissary-General Filder, for his information.

No. 12.

The Comptroller of Victualling to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Admiralty, Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir,

With reference to Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of the 9th instant, I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the "Belgravia" transport has been ordered to be laden at Deptford and Plymouth with about 900 or 1000 tons of hay for the service of the army in the East; and as there is another transport which could be appropriated for a similar service, I request you will be pleased to move their Lordships to inform me whether it is their wish that this vessel should be laden with hay for the like service. p. 42.

I have, &c.

T. T. Grant.

Treasury Minute on the above.—20 Oct. 1854.

Request that the Secretary of the Admiralty will state to the Lords Commissioners with reference to this letter, that it appears to my Lords to be desirable that the "Belgravia," about to be laden with hay for the service of the army in the East, should be dispatched with the least possible delay, and that, if necessary, a steam-tug should be employed to tow her down Channel; but as she will carry so large a quantity as 900 or 1,000 tons, no steps need be taken, for the present, for loading another vessel with hay for the same service.

The necessity, or otherwise, of forwarding additional supplies of this article, will depend upon reports which may be expected from the Commissary-General, and a further communication will be made to the Lords of the Admiralty as soon as they are received.

Write to Colonel Mundy, and request that he will state to the Duke of Newcastle that Commissary-General Filder, while embarked with the expedition to the Crimea, reported to this Board that the contract which he had entered into at Constantinople for the supply of hay was not likely to be fulfilled, and he requested that 2,000 tons of this article might be forwarded to him from England.

In the absence of information as to the resources which would be available for the commissariat in the country in which the army was then about to be employed, my Lords requested that the Lords of the Admiralty would take immediate steps for dispatching one cargo of hay to the East, leaving it to depend upon the further reports of the Commissary-General whether his requisition should be complied with to its full extent.

It has been signified to this Board that the "Belgravia" transport has been ordered to be laden with about 900 or 1,000 tons of hay for the service of the army in the East, and that there is another transport which could be appropriated for similar service; but considering the large quantity which the "Belgravia" will convey, it has appeared to my Lords sufficient to request that she may be dispatched with the least possible delay, and that, if necessary, a steam-tug may be employed to tow her down Channel, but that the loading of another vessel with hay for the same destination may be deferred for the present.

Colonel Mundy, in submitting this arrangement for the approval of the Duke of Newcastle, will further state to his Grace that the Commissary-General has been informed that one cargo of hay will be sent to him, and that the quantity of which it will consist, together with the directions given for expediting the departure of the vessel containing it, will be communicated to him by the mail of to-day.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to Commissary-General Filder for his information with reference to the letter of the Board, dated the 13th instant. Treasury Minute, p. 42.

No. 13.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN. (Semi-official.)—8 October 1854.

My dear Sir,

I have only time to write a few lines.

We received no bag by the last mail, the one made up in London on the 25th ultimo.

You must not suppose that because all the hay contracted for at Constantinople is not of proper quality none of it is, or that the expense of sending out the hydraulic press will be thrown away.

We shall probably even press the hay that is not of proper quality, as I fear, with the number of animals we shall have to feed of one sort or another, we shall want all the forage we can get, only taking care not to pay for bad or inferior hay the price of good.

I remain, &c.

W. FILDER.

No. 14.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—Balaklava, 8 October 1854.

Received 23 October.

Sir,

p 42. In continuation of my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I have to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that throughout the whole of the movements of the army, up to the present time, the troops have never been without their rations. Some irregularities may have occasionally occurred in the deliveries, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the troops arrived on the ground for the night, or to the unavoidable confusion arising from so large a force moving together; but the provisions have always been present with the army. There has, however, been the same exception with respect to forage for the cavalry as mentioned in my former report; nevertheless, rations of corn have seldom been wanting, although they may have been irregularly issued.

Up to the present time the meat ration has consisted of a large proportion of fresh meat, obtained from the country, but the communication with the interior being for the most part closed or difficult, this source of supply is nearly exhausted, and we have to look, in future, to the cattle we can bring from the depôt at Varna. The commissariat vessels have hitherto been employed in conveying transport animals, but they will now be employed exclusively in bringing over cattle, which will, I trust, enable me to supply the troops with fresh meat on alternate days.

In like manner, also, the forage of the country within the limited space to which we are confined is nearly exhausted, but the opportune arrival of the ships from England laden with the hay, of which a large proportion may be appropriated to present use, will, I anticipate, prevent any serious inconvenience being experienced from this cause.

It had been my intention to transmit, for the information of their Lordships, a statement of the Commissariat supplies on hand on the 30th ult., but the Navy, in their desire to dispatch the vessels in which they were laden on other services, have taken out the stores and distributed them amongst other transports, and I have as yet been unable to obtain a correct statement of the quantities remaining, but I believe them to be ample.

The depôt at Varna is to be broken up, and the Commissariat transport animals in excess of the number required for the service of the army in the Crimea have been ordered overland to Constantinople, there to remain lest their services should hereafter again be required. I enclose copy of a memorandum which was submitted by me to Lord Raglan on this subject, and of his Lordship's decision thereon.

During the late movements considerable losses of Commissariat stores have occurred. Whenever an araba laden with ammunition broke down, it was deemed expedient by the military authorities, in consequence of the limited supply on shore, to place the ammunition on the provision waggons, and to leave the provisions on the ground. Many of our own waggons, during a forced march, which for the baggage of some of the divisions lasted 30 hours, and owing to the confusion also arising from three armies moving on one narrow line of communication, likewise broke down, or the animals became exhausted by fatigue. The supplies on these occasions were necessarily abandoned, and there was not always a Commissariat officer or subordinate present to take cognizance of these losses, particularly during the night.

In consequence of these circumstances, the accountants concerned will not, I fear, in all cases be able to produce satisfactory vouchers of their provision accounts, but although the quantities of stores thus lost may be somewhat considerable, the money value is, I apprehend, inconsiderable.

With respect to the cash accounts of the department, although those of the division Commissariat officers are in arrear, this is owing to the officers being separated from their papers, no baggage or baggage animals having been permitted to accompany the expedition in the first instance, or to land; but I feel assured that whenever this impediment is removed their accounts will be properly rendered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

Enclosure (1) in No. 14.

Memorandum submitted by Commissary-General FILDER to Lord RAGLAN.—
5 October 1854.

The Commissary-General solicits instructions respecting the disposal of the Commissariat transport animals still remaining at Varna.

The number he now has with the army, with some few more of the most efficient of the animals that might be brought from Varna, would, he is of opinion, be adequate to the transport service of this army, should its operations be confined within a limited sphere, as at present. If any greater number were to be brought over than would suffice for this object, they would only add to the difficulty of feeding the horses and baggage animals already in the Crimea.

There would in that case remain between 2,000 and 3,000 animals in excess of any present want, and to be disposed of.

As the depôt at Varna is about to be broken up, and the military withdrawn, there appears to be no other mode of disposing of such excess than either by sale or by sending the animals to Constantinople, if possible, overland there to remain in depôt in case they should be wanted for any future service. If the former course were to be adopted, the animals would fetch little or nothing, even if only a small proportion of them were to be sold, the original cost of those purchased in Bulgaria not having exceeded 4*l.* 10*s.* upon the average; and if the latter, a great number of them are not worth the cost of their maintenance during the winter.

On the other hand, if the operations of the army should hereafter be on a more extended scale in this country, a considerable proportion of the 2,000 or 3,000 animals which would be in excess under the foregoing supposition would require to be brought over from Varna.

Instructions also are solicited with respect to the disposal of the buffaloes remaining at Varna.

Major Adye has stated that they will not be required here for the artillery service.

They might be sold probably at Varna, but would fetch little, whilst at Constantinople animals of this description are much more valuable. If to be sent to the latter place, it would be necessary that a transport should be appropriated for their conveyance, as they could not travel that distance overland.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

Enclosure (2) in No. 14.

Lord RAGLAN's Memorandum in reply.—6 October 1854.

It being impossible to say what may be the next operation, and there being no reason to suppose that the war is near its termination, it appears to me that the most prudent course will be to send the Commissariat horses and mules in excess of our present wants from Varna to Constantinople by land, and have them kept in that neighbourhood upon such rations of forage as animals doing nothing may seem to require.

I think the buffaloes should not be sold.

They might either be left at Varna or sent into Roumelia, travelling towards Constantinople at a slow rate.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

No. 15.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—23 October 1854.

Received 6 November.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that, under the uncertainty which exists as to the future operations and position of this army, I am unable to estimate the length of time during which it may be necessary to provision the troops with biscuit sent from England, or to make any arrangements for providing for them otherwise. It will be some time, indeed, after I am in possession of the requisite information before all the preparatory measures for entering upon another mode of supplying the troops can be completed.

I would suggest, therefore, that the shipment from England of 1,000,000 pounds of biscuit per month should be continued for the present, or until such time as I may notify that consignments of this article are no longer necessary.

With regard to forage, also, it is wholly impracticable, as I have already reported, to procure either hay or straw in the country we now occupy. Pressed hay could alone be brought from a distance; and it appears, from the reports of Deputy Commissary-General Smith, to be improbable that the contractors at Constantinople will be able to deliver, under the agreement reported in my letter of 25th July last, a sufficient quantity of hay of good quality to meet the consumption of the troops in the Crimea. I would recommend, therefore, that shipments of this article from England be also continued till the future position of the army, and the practicability of making other arrangements for its supply, are known.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

TREASURY MINUTE thereon.—7 November 1854.

Write to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and request that he will state to the Lords Commissioners that Commissary-General Filder has reported, under date the 23rd ultimo, that in the uncertainty which exists as to the future operations and position of the army in the Crimea, it is important that he should continue to be supplied with biscuit from this country at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds per month until he can notify that consignments of this article are no longer necessary, and accordingly request that directions may be given for providing and shipping biscuit to the above extent, and for consigning it, as usual, to the Commissary-General in the Crimea, with instructions to the masters of the vessels to call for orders on the senior Commissariat officer at Constantinople.

In the same Report Mr. Filder represents that he is, for the present, dependent on supplies of pressed hay from a distance, and the Secretary will therefore move the Lords Commissioners to direct that a quantity, equal to that conveyed by the "Belgravia," may be shipped with as little delay as possible, to be followed by further shipments to a like extent, at intervals not exceeding fourteen days, until the local resources may become available, of which due notice will be given to the Lords Commissioners.

Acquaint Commissary-General Filder with the above direction with reference to this letter.

Transmit copies of Commissary-General Filder's letters, No. 373, dated 22nd ultimo, and No. 379, dated 23rd ultimo, with a copy of the foregoing minute, to Colonel Mundy, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 16.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN. (Semi-Official.)—23 October 1854.

My dear Sir,

Although we are very well off at present, I do not know that I have at any time since the opening of the campaign felt less assured with respect to the future. Lord Raglan will not, in the present state of affairs, give me any definite orders, and I can make no preparations. I require always to look three months ahead. The hay from

England arrived most opportunely; indeed, were it not for that, the cavalry and artillery horses would be wholly without forage, for the hydraulic presses are not yet put up at Constantinople, and it is doubtful, moreover, how much of the hay we have for delivery under contract there will be of good quality. I owe very little to the transports in repayment of what the commissariat received from on board them at the commencement of the campaign, and by restricting the ration to 8 pounds, with which all parties seem satisfied, instead of 10, it will last some time.

With respect to the siege, we are at length, I believe, making some progress. Up to the day before yesterday the Russians, having the resources of the arsenal at hand, repaired during the night the damage we did to their batteries during the day, but that has ceased to be the case. I was with Lord Raglan yesterday, and he seemed to be in good spirits. Both ourselves and the French were to open fresh batteries to day within a few hundred yards of the Russians; there has not been yet time to know the effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Filder.

No. 17.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan. (Semi-Official.)—2 November 1854.

My dear Sir,

I will touch upon a few points very briefly.

If the copying machine for my office has not yet been dispatched, it need not be sent. I can manage to do without it.

You do not appear to have sent me the whole number of clerks for which I applied, those that have arrived are all appropriated, and the division commissaries are yet unsupplied. I should wish to have one clerk at least, who has been brought up in any of the statistical departments, or in the statistical line, he would be useful.

The clerks I have from the London offices, Mr. Lemaitre, &c., have behaved very well and been useful, but I have no duties for them to perform corresponding to their high rates of pay,—double pay.

I at one time thought I had too many assistant storekeepers, but what with deaths, sickness, insubordination, drunkenness, and theft, and two takenprisoners, the reduction of numbers is great. The officers under whom they are serving speak well of those who came out from the Custom House; those from Woolwich are also good, but two of them are dead.

Pray send plenty of rum. We have never wanted it yet, but we are too much from hand to mouth. There is no part of the ration of which the troops would more severely feel the deprivation than this, nor any which under present circumstances seems to do them so much good. We shall not be in a right position with respect to this article until we have three months' supply in depôt at Constantinople.

With respect to hay, if it were not for that which so opportunely arrived from England we should be totally without it, and I am unable to say what the consequences would have been. But if this army, which you are of opinion should not remain cooped up in a corner, should assume the offensive, we shall not be better off for forage on that account. The Russians, in retiring, will assuredly burn all the forage of the country they cannot occupy. We must look to England for our supply during the winter if we are to stay here. It would not be possible, I think, to bring across the Black Sea, in that season, a sufficient quantity of unpressed straw or hay. Mr. Smith, in his usual fear of pecuniary responsibility, would not venture to incur the expenses of erecting the hydraulic presses till all the hay of the contractors had been inspected; and now that a certain proportion of it (although small) is found good, the presses will not be erected in sufficient time to meet the present emergency. If the whole quantity I had contracted for had turned out good it would have helped us through the winter; but although the proportion found good would have been of no use in that respect, it would, had the presses been erected, have enabled us to carry on till the arrival of the hay, which you advise in your letter forwarded by the Mail of 13th October. Treasury Minute, p. 42.

The French receive their hay from Algiers and Marseilles. They also occupied with their cavalry, on their first arrival in Turkey, the best hay districts in the country, and secured the growing crops, but this resource is finished.

The forage on board our horse transports is in a very low state: it does not seem to be anybody's business to attend to this matter. I have spoken of it several times. We have received very little forage from the transports, and only what was not wanted at the time, or rather what they had not room for.

The quantity of sugar sent from England is never in proportion to other articles, yet it is better and cheaper than any we can buy here, not to speak of the great superiority of the packages.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. FILDER.

No. 18.

The COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.
Admiralty, November 14, 1854.

Sir,

With reference to Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 7th instant, No. 24002 of the 7th of November, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that the Lords of the Admiralty will take steps for forwarding 1,000,000 lbs. of biscuit to the Crimea, upon the understanding that due notice shall be given when supplies are no longer necessary; but, with respect to the hay required for the Crimea, that all that remains in the stores of this department of proper quality (estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 lbs.) will be dispatched in the course of about two months, and their Lordships request that, if any further quantity should be required when all the hay in the navy stores has been shipped, the Lords of the Treasury will be pleased to carry out the intention expressed by Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 19th April last, and cause the required quantity to be purchased, and the preparation thereof superintended by officers of the commissariat acting under their direction, giving timely information to this department when the same may be ready for shipment, in order that conveyance may be provided without delay.

Treasury Minute, p. 46.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. T. GRANT.

TREASURY MINUTE on the above.—17 November 1854.

Transmit a copy of this letter to Commissary-General Filder, and desire that he will not fail to inform this Board when the forwarding of biscuit to the Crimea from this country to the extent of 1,000,000 lbs. per month can be safely discontinued, and also whether he is likely to require supplies of hay beyond those about to be dispatched in the course of the next two months from the naval magazines, in order that timely measures may be taken for obtaining and shipping additional quantities if they should be wanted.

Transmit copies of this letter, and of the Minute thereon, to Colonel Mundy, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 19.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—8 November 1854.
Received 22 November.

Sir,

It being probable that this army will remain in the Crimea during the ensuing winter, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that in such event it will be dependent upon supplies sent from England for its subsistence, with the exception of fresh meat (which may be procured from the neighbouring countries to an extent which would render it necessary to provide salt meat from England only for an issue on every alternate day) and of forage corn.

Considering the casualties to which the conveyance of supplies by sea, from England to Constantinople, and thence across the Black Sea, during the winter season, must be liable, the present state of the Commissariat supplies of this army is not, I am of opinion, satis-

factory, there being no reserve of any kind. It would be desirable, consequently, that a depôt of all the different articles should be formed at Constantinople with all practicable dispatch.

The quantity of biscuit which has latterly been sent from England would have sufficed in some degree towards this object, besides meeting the current consumption, but the extra allowance of this article, which has been given to the troops in consideration of their continuous labours in the trenches, and the number of seamen and marines which have been landed and rationed by the Commissariat, together with the Turkish troops, now amounting to upwards of 8,000 men, for whom I have had to provide without any such previous notice being given to me as would enable me to obtain supplies of a quality suitable to their use from Constantinople, has prevented the accumulation of any surplus The provision of this article from England should be calculated at one million and a quarter of pounds per month, instead of one million, as stated in my letter of the 23rd October. p. 46.

With respect to hay, also; had the army wintered at Constantinople or its vicinity, it might have been supplied with the forage of the country, and it would have been necessary only to forward from England, as a measure of precaution, such a quantity of hay as would provide against the possibility of a scarcity; but if the army is to winter in the Crimea, it will be necessary that it should be entirely supplied with hay from England, as it would not be possible to convey by sea straw or hay loose in sufficient quantities for its consumption; and the hay which has been delivered under contract at Constantinople, and is now being pressed there, will last but for a short time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) William Filder, C. G.

Treasury Minute thereon.—28 November 1854.

Read a letter from Commissary-General Filder, dated Balaklava, 8th instant, in which he states that in the event of the army remaining in the Crimea during the ensuing winter, it will be dependent upon supplies sent from England for its subsistence, with the exception of fresh meat on alternate days, and of forage corn; and he recommends that a depôt of all the different articles should be formed at Constantinople with all practicable dispatch.

In this letter Mr. Filder makes special allusion only to two articles, biscuit and hay. He requests that the provision of biscuit from England may be calculated at one million and a quarter of pounds per month, instead of one million, as requested by his letter dated 23rd October last; and in regard to hay he states generally the grounds upon which he considers that it should be entirely supplied from England, but he does not state the quantities which he is likely to require, nor does he specify, even approximately, the number of rations upon which such a calculation might be based. p. 46.

It is necessary, in order to arrive at a right understanding of the steps which ought to be taken for forwarding further supplies to the East, that the measures already adopted for this object, of which Mr. Filder was not aware at the date of his letter, now under consideration, should be reviewed.

On the 6th instant the Board of Admiralty was requested to take early steps for providing and shipping the following quantities, calculated to be sufficient for three months' supply for 40,000 men, viz.:—

	Lbs.
Coffee	225,000
Sugar	394,000
Rice	450,000

And for shipping similar quantities in the proportion of one-third at intervals of a month between each shipment.

It appears, therefore, that further supplies of these articles need not be immediately ordered.

On the 7th instant application was made to the Board of Admiralty for the shipment for army service in the Crimea of biscuit to the extent of one million of pounds per month, and in consequence of Mr. Filder's present recommendation it would seem to be proper that that quantity should be increased to one million and a quarter of pounds until further reports are received from the Commissary-General. p. 46.

According to the best estimate which can be made in this office, after taking into account the salt meat ordered to be shipped for army service in Turkey from this country, and from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean stations, there does not appear to be an urgent demand for a fresh supply, and this view is corroborated by a remark of the Commissary-General on a report from his sub-accountant, regarding supplies in general, forwarded to this Board by a letter dated the 2nd instant, to the effect, that he does not at present require any more salt meat in the Crimea, showing that the quantities subsequently arriving will therefore form part of the depôt at Constantinople.

Under these circumstances it will probably be sufficient to request the Board of Admiralty to be prepared to ship for Constantinople, in January next, 600,000 pounds of salt meat for army service, and similar quantities in February and March, subject to such modifications as may appear to be proper, after further reports shall have been received from the Commissary-General.

On the 17th instant, the Board of Admiralty was requested to cause to be shipped in the usual manner, for the use of Lord Raglan's army, 40,000 gallons of rum in the present month, and a like quantity in each of the two following months, and it will probably be sufficient to apprise that Board, that further advices may show the necessity of continuing similar monthly shipments for a further period of at least three months.

Hay is an article respecting which Mr. Filder has experienced the disappointment of finding that the supplies contracted for at Constantinople were of an inferior quality, and not fit for issue, and therefore, with a small exception, they could not be received. On finding that this was the case, active steps were taken for sending forward supplies from England. The "Belgravia" sailed on the 8th instant, having on board upwards of 400,000 pounds. There is in the Admiralty storehouses a further quantity of from 1,500,000 pounds to 2,000,000 pounds, all of which it is expected will be shipped in the course of the next two months; and arrangements are being made by the naval department for dispatching at least 750,000 pounds by steam or sailing vessels before the middle of next month. It would seem to be desirable that the quantity to be shipped within that period should be increased to 1,000,000 pounds, and that the remainder should be sent forward as soon as possible afterwards.

If it should be necessary to keep up this supply, purchases will have to be made by the Commissariat Department in time to prevent interruption of the shipments at short intervals.

p. 48. Transmit to Commissary-General Filder, with reference to his letter, No. 397, dated the 8th instant, regarding the supplies for which he depends upon consignments from this country, a copy of the foregoing Minute, and state, that while my Lords make every allowance for the arduous nature of his present duties, and the numerous calls upon his attention, preventing him from furnishing accurate returns of his various supplies, it is nevertheless indispensable that he should give the best estimate which he can prepare of the quantities of the several articles which he is of opinion ought to be sent from England, founded upon the nearest approximate statement of his remains in store, to which should be added the quantities the shipment of which has been notified, and also those the shipment of which has been ordered, according to advices in his possession at the date of making his requisition.

Desire that he will accordingly report in that form to what extent further shipments beyond those alluded to in the enclosed Minute ought, in his opinion, to be made from this country to Constantinople, and at what periods.

Transmit a copy of the foregoing Minute, and also a copy of Commissary-General Filder's letter, No. 397, to Colonel Mundy, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, and state that if his Grace should approve of the arrangements for forwarding supplies to the army in the East as they are detailed in the Minute, he will probably deem it right to direct that the communications to the Lords of the Admiralty regarding the increase from one million to one million and a quarter of pounds in the monthly shipments of biscuit now being made, the urgency of the Commissary-General's demands for hay, and the probability that further quantities of salt meat and rum will be required early in the next year, should be addressed to that Board from the War Department.

No. 20.

Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-General Filder.

Constantinople, 8 November 1854.

My dear Sir,

I saw the Captain of the "Tynemouth" steamer at the Admiral's Office yesterday, when he said that a quantity of oats and hay he had on board could not be got rid of while at the Crimea, although he made several applications to have them landed.

He gave me to understand that there were about 70 bales of hay and 300 bags of oats. This matter is worth being inquired into. I do not believe that such a supply would have been refused at the present time, when you are making such urgent requisitions upon us for forage. But the Captain's assertion was made a good deal of by the Admiral from whom I require so much assistance in the way of transport.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. Smith.

No. 21.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan. (Semi-official).—13 November 1854.

My dear Sir,

There are some few matters of detail to which I wish to draw your attention, and which I will touch upon briefly.

The mules at Alicante should not, I think, be sold or otherwise disposed of; we may want them in the spring,—indeed, it is almost certain that we shall. If practicable, it would be desirable that it should be a condition of the engagement entered into with the Irish drivers, that when not required for the transport service they should make themselves useful. We are often in great want of labourers, and we might not, perhaps, at the time require their services as drivers.

It would be desirable that they should be engaged or enlisted in such a manner and on such terms that desertion would be a crime.

Let the drivers,—indeed, any one who is coming out here,—bring with them boots or shoes impervious to wet and mud.

The hay that was sent from Dublin was very ill packed; that, however, I understand will be corrected on the occasion of any future shipments from that port, hydraulic presses having been recently erected there; but the quality of the hay has been very much objected to here; that sent from Liverpool, on the contrary, was of excellent quality and admirably packed.

The packages in which sugar is shipped by the Victualling Departments in London appear to be unnecessarily expensive, for I must suppose that the small barrels in which it comes to be costly. Oblong deal cases, capable of containing about 100 lbs., and sufficiently strong, would do equally well.

I requested you hurriedly in my last to send out all the Commissariat Officers that could be spared. At the termination of the campaign we are in a very broken down and dilapidated condition. The five divisions of Infantry ought, for instance, to have 20 Commissariat officers attached to them for the Department to be efficient, but the accounts stand thus:—There are of

Commissariat Officers - - - -	9
Established Clerks - - - - -	4
Volunteers (Murray and Blackwood) - -	2
Constabulary Police - - - - -	2
Military Officer - - - - - -	1
	18
Leaving without any Officer or Clerk,—Brigades -	2
	20

If a casualty should happen amongst the Commissariat officers (and nothing is more likely to occur, considering the weather they are exposed to in camp, and the anxious and laborious life they lead), I should not know how to replace it. Then you will see by my official reports that sickness and death are still doing their work amongst the subordinates.

I have no wish that Mr. Stickney should be removed from his present charge; his talent for abstruse calculation is sometimes useful to me; but I should be glad if some one who has been accustomed to make out the statements and estimate required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the service at the Cape of Good Hope, could be placed under his orders.

I am full of apprehension as to our power of keeping this army supplied during the coming winter, not from want of supplies or of transport, but in this crowded little harbour only a proportion of our vessels can be admitted at a time, and a gale, such as has now been blowing during the last three days, here interrupts all communications with those at anchor outside, which are, moreover, exposed on a dangerous coast to imminent risk of shipwreck. Nor can our vessels which are unladen get out; not even our steam cattle vessels. Then again, with all the siege and other stores which are being disembarked at the same time, we can do but little more than land sufficient supplies to keep pace with the daily consumption of the troops; and to add to our difficulties, the road from the harbour to the camp not being a made one, it is impassable after heavy rains. Our obstacles in these respects will increase as the winter comes on. We shall have many more stores also to convey than we have hitherto had, fuel, for instance; in short, I am full of anxiety and dread on this subject.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) W. Filder, C. G.

No. 22.

Commissary-General Filder to Sir C. Trevelyan.—13 November 1854.

Sir, Received 2 December.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, an estimate of the provisions required for the use of this army for a period of three months, made out according to the form prescribed by the Commissariat regulations.

Although there is a sufficient supply of coffee in store, I would beg to suggest that, during the present season, and in consideration of the scarcity of fuel wood, roasted coffee should continue to be sent out from England as requested in my letter of 18th October, and the unroasted coffee in depôt be reserved for consumption during the summer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) William Filder, C.G.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Estimate of Provisions, &c. required from England for the use of the Army in the East, for Three Months, from 1st November 1854.

Number and Description of Troops.	Number of Rations Daily.	Ration.	Remarks.
Cavalry - - - - 2,325 Infantry - - - - 29,018 Artillery and Engineers - 3,617 Staff and Departments - 1,366 Turkish Infantry - - 6,599 Commissariat Transport - 2,379 Total - - 45,304	36,500 full rations. 2,400 ditto, except rum. 6,600 Turkish Infantry. 10,679 rations of forage.	1 lb. biscuit. 1 lb. salt meat. $\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{6}$ gallon of rum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar. 1 oz. coffee. 2 oz. rice. Forage, 10 lbs. hay. For Turkish Infantry: 1 lb. biscuit. 5 oz. rice.	Estimated daily, to provide against casualties. 3,427 Commissariat transport animals at Scutari not included for hay.

	Biscuit.	Salt Meat.	Rum.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.	Hay.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	
For numbers as above - -	4,186,000	3,578,800	104,938	391,432	223,675	637,100	6,900,000	Consignments per "Choice," "Rockliff," "True Briton," "Columbia," and "Belgravia," from London; "Franz Alois," "Aurora G." and "Boubab," from Malta, advised but not taken into account.
Deduct—								
Remains in store and afloat -	1,395,668	1,324,275	42,735	191,132	218,291	138,636	1,079,686	
Consignments arrived but not received into charge:								
"Il Malti," transhipped from "Ercole," from Corfu - -	331,968	–	–	–	–	–		
"Lion," from London -	528,080	94,016	7,312	- -	39,534	50,000	–	
Total to be deducted -	1,923,748	1,750,259	50,047	191,132	257,825	188,636	1,079,686	
Net quantity required -	2,262,252	1,828,541	54,891	200,300	- -	448,464	5,820,314	

Commissariat, Crimea,
Balaklava, 13th November 1854.

William Filder, C.G.

TREASURY MINUTE on the preceding Paper.—5 December 1854.

Write to Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Julyan that a further quantity of hay being required for the Commissariat service in the Crimea, my Lords authorize him to enter into a contract for the delivery of 1,200 tons at Manchester, at the rate of 75 tons per week, to commence three weeks after the engagement is made, and 100 tons per week after the expiration of five weeks from such date, at a rate dependent upon the inquiries which he will make as to the current market prices, but not exceeding 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton of hay, properly pressed, in bales of from four to five cwt., and delivered into store at Liverpool.

Mr. Julyan will, after having entered into the contract, suggest the means which appear to him the best and most suitable for ascertaining that the hay is of proper quality.

It is desirable that this service should be executed with as little delay as possible; and after having made the preliminary arrangements, he will proceed to Manchester and thence to Liverpool, and settle with Commander Bevis for the hire either of the magazines occupied temporarily by the Admiralty, or of other convenient magazines, for the deposit of the hay until vessels are appointed to receive it.

No. 23.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—18 November 1854.

Received 11 December.

Sir,

It is with much regret that I have to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that since I addressed you on the 8th instant, respecting the state of the supplies of this army, seven of the vessels laden with provisions and forage for the Commissariat have been wrecked whilst at anchor off Balaklava Harbour, during a hurricane which occurred on the 14th instant. p. 48.

I enclose a return of the vessels and supplies lost on this occasion.

Subsequent arrivals of provisions from England have relieved me of my present anxiety with respect to the food of the troops, but the hay lost was all, with a trifling exception, that we had on hand for the service of the army, either on shore or afloat, and was equal to about 20 days' consumption, the issues being at present confined, owing to the scarcity of forage, to the horses of the artillery and cavalry, officers' chargers and commissariat transport animals, and it might have been expected to last till the arrival from England of the "Belgravia," laden with the hay advised by your letter of 12th October. The great loss we have sustained of forage corn precludes the possibility of increasing the ration of that article as a substitute for the deficiency of hay. p. 42.

As it will be impracticable, I am of opinion, to convey forage by sea in an unpressed state in sufficient quantities to meet the consumption of this army, I am apprehensive that this loss and consequent deficiency of food for the animals will be attended with the worst results, especially with respect to those belonging to the Commissariat transport establishment, upon which the supply of the army depends, several of them having already died, although hitherto well fed, from exposure to wet and cold.

The "Prince" steamer recently arrived from England was also lost on this occasion with the whole of her valuable cargo, with the exception of 60,000*l.* in gold, which had been landed at Constantinople. Besides a large supply of warm clothing, of which the army stands in the utmost need, she had various stores on board for the Commissariat, all of which will require to be replaced at an early period according to the invoice which must be on record, I presume, at one of the Ordnance offices in London, with the exception of fifty pistols for the use of Commissariat conductors, which I do not consider necessary to be provided.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

Enclosure in No. 23.

RETURN of COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES lost on board vessels wrecked off Balaklava Harbour, during the Gale of the 14th November 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Biscuit.	Salt Meat.	Live Cattle.	Sheep.	Rum.	Rice.	Coffee.	Forage Corn.	Hay.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Gal. about	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Wild Wave	249,984	- -	- -	- -	3,217	- -	11,200	—	—
Progress	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,300	800,000
Wanderer	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	856,360	—
Il Malti	- -	74,880	- -	- -	4,783	73,986	- -	196,512	—
Peltoma	109,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rip Van Winkle	- -	- -	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth	- -	- -	- -	645	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	359,744	74,880	157	645	8,000	73,986	11,200	1,116,172	800,000

Balaklava, Crimea, 18 November 1854. WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 24.

The SAME to the SAME.—27 November 1854.

Sir,

The issue of rice to this army as forming part of the ration having only been a temporary measure, it ceased to be supplied to the troops from 15th instant.

It had been my intention to propose to Lord Raglan that this extra allowance should be continued whilst the army occupied its present position, and the siege of Sebastopol was going on; but in consequence of the death, from exposure to the wet and cold, of many of the transport animals, and of the breaking down of the arabas and mule carts owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, I am unable, whilst the interior of the country is closed to us, to provide conveyance for more than for the articles composing the fixed ration.

I would suggest, therefore, that the shipments of rice advised by your letter of the 6th instant should be discontinued for the present, as the quantity in depôt at Constantinople and on the way from England will be sufficient for a considerable time for the issues to the Turkish troops, who will continue to receive rice as part of their regular ration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 25.

The SAME to the SAME.—27 November 1854.

Received 11 December.

Sir,

Treasury Minute. p. 46.

I have the honour to acquaint you, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, No. 443, of 9th instant, by which you inform me that directions had been given to ship from England every 14 days a quantity of hay equal to that conveyed by the "Belgravia," viz., 400,000 lbs., that the issues of hay to this army, when confined to the horses of the artillery and cavalry, officers' chargers, and transport animals, amount to 1,300,000 lbs. per month.

As the ship "Progress," which was lost in the late hurricane, brought out a consignment from England of nearly 900,000 lbs. of hay, two vessels per month would nevertheless convey the requisite supply.

In estimating the consumption of this army at 1,300,000 lbs. hay per month, I have excluded baggage animals of every description from the calculation, as it may be possible, although attended with much inconvenience and expense, to bring to the Crimea from Turkey a supply of chopped straw for them, sufficient for a diminished ration whilst they are not working.

p. 52.

The estimate transmitted with my letter of 13th instant will show the quantity of hay which would be required for all the animals of the army.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

TREASURY MINUTE thereon.—12 December 1854.

Write to the Secretary of the Ordnance, and requst that he will state to the Board that Commissary-General Filder has represented that all the stores which were provided by the Ordnance for the Commissariat, and lost in the wreck of the "Prince" steamer, require to be replaced at an early period, with the exception of 50 pistols, for the use of Commissariat conductors, which are not now wanted; and the Secretary will move the Board to direct that the remaining Commissariat stores, according to the invoice of the shipment made on board the "Prince," may be supplied as requested by the Commissary-General.

Acquaint Commissary-General Filder with the above direction, with reference to the last paragraph of his letter, dated 18th ultimo. p. 53.

State that my Lords are glad to observe that the arrival of provisions from England subsequently to the heavy losses sustained during the hurricane of the 14th ultimo had relieved him from anxiety with respect to the food of the troops.

Further state that the shipment of the various supplies from England, the preparation of which has been notified to him, including hay and rice, will be continued until he is in a position to state that he can rely upon local resources for any of the articles.

In regard to hay, observe that every effort will be made to expedite the shipments from hence, but of course Mr. Filder will continue to draw as much sulla or clover from Malta as may be required and can be had, through the agency of Commissary-General Wild, in addition to the hay and chopped straw which may be procurable in Constantinople and its neighbourhood.

With respect to rice, state, with reference to his letter of the 27th ult., that the arrangements for shipping the quantity of which he has been advised having been completed, must now go forward, and any not required for immediate use may be kept in depôt at Constantinople.

No. 26.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN. (Semi-official).—28 November 1854.

My dear Sir,

Up to the time of the hurricane of the 14th, for such the storm was, no army was ever more abundantly supplied, and with provisions of better quality, than this had been. The troops not only received articles which never before formed part of the ration of the British Army, but they had extra quantities issued to them of those that had constituted part.

But since the hurricane, and our consequent losses, nothing but evil has come upon us; a succession of storms and gales, and a continuance of cold and wet weather, have destroyed many of our transport animals, which are in the camp without shelter, the same as the cavalry; and the roads are all but impassable, which have ruined our waggons and carts. As yet, however, the troops have wanted for nothing excepting forage; it having been possible only partially to substitute chopped straw for hay. I have sent to Constantinople to bring up more of our transport animals, but I am full of anxiety as to our power of continuing to supply the troops in the position they now occupy, with all the casualties arising from the storms of winter superadded.

You ask in your letter of the 13th, which I have received just as the mail is closing, whether I cannot increase the issue of fresh meat. Up to the period of the hurricane we managed to issue fresh meat on alternate days, but our cattle vessels were damaged on that occasion, although lying in the harbour, which has interrupted our supply of live cattle. Common winter weather will indeed, I perceive, interfere with the regular arrivals and departure of the vessels. Sailing vessels have been tried, but they are nearly a month, owing to a succession of gales, in coming from Varna, and half the cattle died. I was obliged to put a stop to such a means of conveyance, and although I have obtained from the navy the assistance of other steamers, it has been necessary to despatch them in search of hay. In short, it will be necessary to send out from England the quantity of salt meat for which I have estimated, in order to guard against casualties of the nature I have here mentioned.

I will write to you about vegetables by the next mail. We brought a large quantity from Constantinople, but owing to a continuance of bad weather, most of them were

spoilt, and the troops could scarcely be induced to come for those that were sound. They had in great measure supplied themselves with onions and potatoes that had been brought here by private enterprise, which, it appears to me, is the best channel for providing articles of this kind. The loss on the vegetables we brought from Constantinople will be great.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. FILDER, C.G.

No. 27.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—3 December 1854.

Sir,

I continue, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, my report respecting the supplies of this army.

Up to a very recent period the troops have been abundantly supplied with provisions of excellent quality, having had extra allowances of all the more essential articles of diet, viz., of biscuit, fresh meat, rum, and rice; but latterly, owing to a continuance of bad weather, many of our transport animals, exposed without shelter to the wet and cold, have, in common with the horses of the artillery and cavalry, died, and the roads having become from the same cause impassable for wheeled carriages, and nearly so for pack animals when loaded, a portion of the troops have experienced a deficiency of meat, and in a less degree of rum.

In anticipation that bad roads might, as the winter approached, impede the transport of supplies, I had made every exertion to form a depôt in advance on the elevated ground occupied by the troops, and had made some progress in effecting this; but a series of untoward events beyond my control prevented me from carrying out this object to the extent I had contemplated.

At one time Balaklava being considered untenable, was ordered to be evacuated, which caused the removal of all our supplies; shortly afterwards occurred the battle of Inkermann, when the troops having expended all the ammunition in camp, the whole of our disposable transport was occupied two or three days in carrying up further supplies of it; and subsequently occurred the hurricane of the 14th ultimo, when not only many of the ships at anchor outside the harbour were lost, but most of those in the harbour were damaged, which again interrupted the landing of stores.

Amongst the vessels seriously damaged was the most efficient of our cattle vessels, which, by lessening my means of importing live cattle, has rendered it necessary to convey to the camp a larger proportion of salt meat at the time that our transport animals are dying and the roads have become impassable.

I have now obtained from the Navy the temporary use of other steam-vessels capable of carrying cattle, and have also sent to Constantinople to bring up a portion of our transport animals which are in depôt there. I hope by these means to re-establish the service of the supply of the troops in its former state of efficiency, although the storms to which we are exposed at this season of the year, and which render all operations by sea so uncertain, leave grounds for apprehension and anxiety on the subject. A larger proportion of salt meat has, under these circumstances, been consumed by the troops than had been intended; but in the estimate recently sent home by me, I have made provision for casualties of this nature.

Having learnt that large reinforcements are about to be sent to this army from England, I request that the supplies for which I have made requisitions may be increased in proportion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 28.

Commissary-General FILDER to Lord RAGLAN.—6 December 1854.

My Lord,

I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant, respecting the deficiencies that have occurred in the rations of the troops, and inquiring whether my arrangements were such as would ensure a regular supply of provisions for the future.

The enclosed extract of a Report which I have recently addressed to the Lords of the Treasury on this subject will, I trust, convey to your Lordship the information desired.

In addition, however, to what I have there stated, I would beg to submit to your Lordship's consideration other circumstances arising out of the occupation of Balaklava, as our shipping port and the depôt for our supplies, which impede the Commissariat service, and expose our arrangements to irregularity.

Whenever the wind blows with violence from the south, our cattle vessels cannot get out of the harbour, in consequence of its narrow entrance; and when it blows from any westerly point they cannot take in cargo at Eupatoria. The vessels have recently experienced obstructions from both these causes, which, by preventing the arrival of live cattle, has created an additional demand upon our transport for the conveyance of salt meat to the camp.

Another impediment is, that we have no suitable magazines for the stores of so large an army, and as the supplies cannot be exposed on the quay to the wet and in the mud, they can for the most part only be landed as the transport from the divisions arrives, which requires a combination of arrangements with respect to boats, &c. very liable to fail, and to cause unavoidable delays in the issues.

With regard to the deficiency of 1,732 lbs. hay to the heavy cavalry on the 3d instant, I would observe that the regiments send a portion of their horses into Balaklava for their forage, and I have already mentioned to Lord Lucan that they do not come provided with sufficient means for carrying out their proper ration when they might draw it, for there was no deficiency on the 3rd instant.

The representations which have been made respecting the artillery waggons of the Light Division having been sent to Balaklava for hay without being loaded, and which have been referred to me, relate, with one exception, to a period before we had in any degree recovered from the loss we had sustained of twenty-one days' supply of that article by a hurricane. The batteries in question refused to receive wet hay with, in the first instance, a portion of dry, and subsequently without any of the latter, whilst other batteries accepted it in that state.

The Commissariat officers attached to divisions have not, I am of opinion, shown any want of zeal or exertion under the present trying circumstances, many of them being in the saddle all night, or until a very late hour in the night, endeavouring to bring in supplies, the arrival of which has been prevented by the impassable tate of the road.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the arrival of the additional transport animals from Constantinople, which are waiting there ready to be embarked, would put an end in great measure, if not entirely, to the difficulties arising out of the state of the roads.* They might have been here some days ago, but the "Jason," which was sent expressly for them on the 25th ultimo, is, I learn, in dock undergoing repairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G

No. 29.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN.—8 December 1854.

Received 23 December.

Sir,

The Commander of the Forces having given directions that all the baggage animals of this army should, in future, receive a full ration of hay or straw, as well as of corn, I request, with reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, that the quantity of pressed hay included in the estimate transmitted by me on the 13th November, may be sent out from England by periodical shipments. p. 54. p. 52.

It is impracticable to convey, by sea, unpressed forage in sufficient quantities to meet this consumption, or in the absence of all accommodation for storing and issuing it, to make the deliveries to the troops of forage in that condition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

* In the interval so many of the transport animals with the army had become inefficient, or had died from fatigue and exposure, that when the vessel did arrive the reinforcement did little to remove our difficulties.—W. FILDER.

No. 30.

Commissary-General FILDER to the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—12 December 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to state, in answer to your letter of yesterday's date, for the information of his Lordship the Field Marshal commanding, that 450 is the number of horses requiring to be conveyed from the Bosphorus to the Crimea, if not already forwarded by the "Jason."

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 31.

Commissary-General FILDER to Deputy Commissary-General SMITH.
12 December 1854.

My dear Sir,

I am very much afraid with respect to our supply of barley. I see you have been disappointed in your expectations of having the vessels laden with it towed up.

Perhaps our cattle vessels, the "Albatross" and "Cormorant," might bring up a large quantity of barley in sacks on the lower deck, below the cattle deck, without spoiling it, if covered with tarpaulin. They might take in the barley whilst watering and coaling, without detaining the vessels. I should not wish them to be much detained with the cattle.

Falanga had, I think, better come here to adjust the principle upon which his account is to be settled; in the meantime hold in suspense the question whether the sheep are to be considered equivalent to cattle. I have never yet consented *to him* that they should not be taken into account.

When once the cattle vessels are in order, I shall soon, with some additional assistance the navy will give me, diminish the cattle depôt at Constantinople.

Since writing the above, I have received a large number of letters from you, dated from 4th to 8th. There are three more clerks coming from England, of the useful class; I had meant them for a particular purpose, but you may detain one of them for Mr. Potgieter. I have not had time to read his letter.

The forage which has been sent to the Bosphorus on board the transports went from Eupatoria, not from this; it was collected and despatched by Captain Boys without our knowledge; Lord Raglan was much annoyed at it.

I send this by the "City of London," and another cattle vessel will leave this to-morrow for Constantinople; have the animals ready.

The "Hope" also will follow: let Potgieter prepare barley in sacks and rum in kegs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 32.

Commissary-General FILDER to Deputy Commissary-General SMITH.
18 December 1854.

My dear Sir,

The "Jason" is arrived, bringing only 250 horses. I understand it is owing to a miscalculation of the captain's that more were not embarked. I will make up the number to 400 by means of our cattle vessels gradually, by bringing a few in proportion as I can spare room for them. Let the "Cormorant" bring as many as she has berths or partitions for on her upper deck. We are in too great want at present of live cattle to appropriate any greater space to pack animals. You may do the same with regard to the *upper* deck of the "Albatross," provided the "Tonning" and the "City of London" will also speedily follow with cargoes of cattle, but not otherwise.

As to forage, I am in despair about it. It is now nearly three weeks since you wrote to Admiral Boxer for a steamer to tow up barley vessels, and full three weeks since he wrote to me to say that he had collected (and it was ready to send) all the forage that was on board the horse transports. Yet nothing makes its appearance, and our stock is all but gone. I have received fewer supplies since the disaster of the 14 November than at any time previously, excepting perhaps biscuit.

Mr. Downes has, I fear, formed to himself a very inadequate idea of our position, when he proposes that good hay should be left for the animals belonging to the transport depôt. We want forage in every shape—good or bad—good if possible, bad if not. Falanga who arrived per "Jason," says that Mr. Downes has only one man employed in cutting the hay at Buzineh Zchtmege, whilst he should have ten. I do not know whether Falanga is right or not, but I know that I should be most glad to see some of the proceeds of his contract.

Be so good as to let me know when all obstacles to our getting coals at the mines are removed, if Mr. Rogers is correct in saying that any exist at present.

[The rest lost.]

No. 33.

Commissary-General FILDER to Sir C. TREVELYAN—13 December 1854.

Sir,

The state of affairs with respect to the supply of the troops, I regret to have to inform you, continues as reported in my letter of the 3rd instant, the roads being still impassable, and the steam-vessel which was sent to Constantinople to bring up additional transport animals having been delayed there for repairs, although none were stated to be necessary before she left the fleet. p. 56.

Had she returned with the animals in the time in which the voyage is usually performed, or the Admiral Superintendent at Constantinople been able to substitute another vessel for her, seeing the urgency of the service, no deficiencies of provisions would have occurred in the issues to the army.

I may mention, in proof of the state of the roads, and that it is not the Commissariat transport alone that is unable to contend against it, that a waggon of the Royal Artillery with 10 horses was unable to reach the camp, having a load of only 1,400 lbs. of forage corn.

The necessity of converting draught mules into pack mules to meet this condition of the roads has diminished our transport power by two-thirds, besides the losses by death from exposure and fatigue, and the animals, moreover, now take two days to do what they before performed in one.

A proportion of the troops of some of the divisions have latterly been marched down to the depôt at Balaklava for their biscuit; but this having been found too much for them, in addition to other duties they are called upon to perform, a few of the cavalry horses have this day been employed in conveying it up to the camp.

Notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have to contend, the only deficiency in the rations of provisions of importance that has occurred has been in the article of meat; but the division that has suffered most in this respect has received, on the whole, during the period in which it has taken place, an average ration of half a pound of meat per man per diem.

I may add, that whilst the road from the English camp to Balaklava is impassable for carriages, that from the French camp to the Chersonesus continues practicable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 34.

Commissary-General FILDER to the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—14 December 1854.

Sir,

The inquiries which it was necessary to institute into the cause of the deficiencies in the issues of forage to Captain Morris' battery of artillery during the nine days included in the period between the 23rd November and the 1st December, as represented in a letter from that officer, transmitted in one from Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, have caused a delay in answering your letter of the 4th instant.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that these deficiencies relate to a period shortly after the hurricane of 14th November, on which occasion nearly all the hay in the possession of the Commissariat was lost; a small quantity of it, however, was recovered, wet, and issued in the first instance with a portion of dry hay, and subsequently without any of the latter; but Captain Morris' battery refused to receive it in that state, whilst other batteries accepted it. There was only one of the days included in the period mentioned on which no forage was offered to Captain Morris' battery, viz., the 1st December, when, although there was a vessel laden with chopped straw in the harbour, it was found impossible to land it in time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres would appear not to be aware that a ship containing nearly all the hay in the possession of the Commissariat (amounting to twenty days' supply) having been ordered out of the harbour of Balaklava, was lost, with many other Commissariat vessels, in the hurricane of 14th ultimo. Such a loss, in a country where no forage is to be obtained, must necessarily cause a deficiency, for which the Commissariat cannot be considered in any degree responsible.

I would observe, however, that the deficiencies in the issues of hay to this particular battery up to the period of the hurricane have been trifling. From 28th September, when the army arrived at Balaklava, to the 22nd November, when the effect of the loss of hay by the hurricane was felt, there have only been five days, viz., from 11th to 15th October, on which it has not received a full ration; and on those days 6 lbs. or 8 lbs. per horse per diem of English hay was issued to it.

In pursuance of the orders of the Commander of the Forces, communicated to me by your letter of the 24th October, I sent to every place in the Black Sea where it was likely that hay could be procured, but at only one of them could any be obtained, and there only a small quantity. Of chopped straw we have a depôt at Constantinople, from which place it can most readily be shipped, and there is at all times a supply of this article at Balaklava; but it is not possible, by any means of transport available with this army, to convey from a distance by sea forage (either hay or straw) in an unpressed state, in sufficient quantities to meet its consumption. A vessel of 600 tons will not contain more than 50 tons of unpressed hay; nor, if it were possible to convey them, could sufficient quantities of forage in an unpressed state be issued for the vast number of animals belonging to this army from one depôt, where the Commissariat is not provided with the requisite magazines and sheds on shore for its reception; and it can, consequently, only be issued in proportion as it is landed from the ships.

I have to add, that from a few days after the date of your letter of the 24th October up to the period of the hurricane, and from 2nd December up to the present time, all the horses of the artillery have received full rations of pressed hay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 35.

The SAME to the SAME.—24 December 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will submit to his Lordship the Commander of the Forces, that it is of the utmost possible importance that the transport animals of this army should be continually recruited, in consequence of the great numbers which are destroyed by their incessant employment, and the hard duty and exposure to which they are unavoidably subjected; I have, therefore, to request that a sufficient steamer may be placed at my disposal for this service, and she will be immediately dispatched to bring up from Constantinople as many as she can carry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

The SAME to the SAME.—28 December 1854.

Sir,

I beg to refer to my letter of the 24th instant, and to acquaint you that the steam transport "Jason," recently arrived from Constantinople with Commissariat transport animals and sundry stores, is now discharged of her cargo, and ready to proceed on another service.

As it is of the utmost importance, in the present state of the roads, that the Commissariat transport should be increased, I have to request that the "Jason," or if she is not available for the service, some other steam vessel may be appointed to proceed to Constantinople without delay, for the purpose of conveying to the Crimea a further number of Commissariat horses and mules.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

The SAME to the SAME.—10 January 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that steam transports may be appointed as soon as possible to convey from Constantinople about 900 pack animals belonging to the Commissariat, in addition to those for which the "Jason" has already been dispatched.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 36.

Commissary-General FILDER to the UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.
19 January 1855.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 1st inst., No. 572, marked "Confidential," requesting for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle explanations of the statements contained in an extract of a newspaper which you therein transmit to me, I have the honour to enclose, as regards the allegations concerning the shipment of cattle from Eupatoria, the report of Assistant Commissary-General Gardiner, the commissariat officer stationed there at the time alluded to.

And with respect to the cattle on board the "Pride of the Ocean," I beg to state that I have this day seen the master of that vessel, and he informs me that on his arrival off Balaklava from Varna on the 5th November, with a cargo of bullocks for the army, he applied to the naval authorities for permission to enter the harbour, but that in its then crowded state they did not see fit to accede to his request; his vessel was, in consequence, exposed to the hurricane of the 14th outside the harbour. He has also informed me that he had an ample supply of hay and bran on board for the cattle, and that their deaths must be attributed to his vessel having experienced, during a period of three weeks from the time he left Varna, a succession of gales and storms which ended in the catastrophe of the 14th November.

The commissariat have of course no concern in the harbour arrangements of Balaklava, but on the contrary, when a commissariat vessel is required, with a view to facilitate the discharge of its cargo, to change its position or to enter the port, permission for that purpose is requested of the naval authorities. I enclose copy of an application of this nature, made by me on the 13th November, in respect of the entrance of two vessels, but which not having been admitted were amongst those lost on the following day.

And with regard to the statement that the laundry of the hospital at Scutari is choked up with chopped straw, whilst the horses are said to be starving in the Crimea, I have called upon the Commissariat officer at Constantinople for an explanation of the first part of the allegation; and with respect to the latter part, I have the honour to state that at no time, from a few days subsequent to the hurricane, have we ever been without two or three vessels in the harbour of Balaklava laden with chopped straw. So uniformly has this been the case, that I have not found it necessary, until now that a long continuance of contrary winds has retarded the arrival of further supplies from Constantinople, to avail myself of the offer which General Canrobert made of three vessels of chopped straw,

p. 62.

which he placed at our disposal immediately after the loss of all our forage by that event. Previous to the hurricane we had always a large supply of English hay on hand.

That there should be any deficiency in the issues of forage whilst there is a supply in the harbour, arises from the circumstance that, either on account of the state of the weather or from some other unexpected occurrence, a sufficient quantity for the issues of the day cannot be landed. There are no suitable magazines on shore in which the forage can be stored, and it cannot be left without shelter in the mud and the rain. A large proportion of the hay or straw also, in the absence of pressed hay from England, being unpressed, it adds very much to the difficulty of landing and issuing it in sufficient quantities, for which service, indeed, we are almost wholly dependent upon the boats of the navy.

As soon as it became obvious that we should be obliged to winter in our present position, I sent to Constantinople for deals and artificers, for the purpose of erecting sheds, which are now in course of construction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. Filder, C.G.

No. 37.

Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-General Filder.
Constantinople, 15 January 1855.

Sir,

In obedience to a special instruction conveyed to me by command of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, I have inquired into the allegation that "the laundry at Scutari is choked up with enormous quantities of chopped straw, whilst the horses in the Crimea are starving;" and the following explanation will, I trust, remove the impression which seems to have been formed that this state of things has arisen from mismanagement on the part of the commissariat.

The building referred to as a laundry was lent by the Turkish Government to our first contractors, Messrs. Falanga and Co., and handed over by them several months ago to this department, in compliance with your own request, *expressly for a reserve depôt of chopped straw.* It is situated between the barracks and hospital. Was never, that I can learn, previously used as a laundry or supposed to be wanted for such a purpose, but the moment an application was made for it in furtherance of very recent hospital arrangements, I directed Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter, the officer in local charge at Scutari, to effect the removal of the straw, which he has been doing as far as the means at his disposal will admit of.

Without having recourse to this depôt, there has been an abundance of straw more easily available for shipment to the Crimea, and I have caused cargoes of it to be forwarded to the utmost extent to which the means of transport afforded me would admit of. If, therefore, the supply of hay or straw has not been regularly maintained in the Crimea, it has been caused either by adverse weather, or the difficulties we have had to contend with for want of proper shipping arrangements, difficulties which I have repeatedly brought under your notice, and which are so notorious as to require no elucidation on the present occasion.

At all events, there has never been any want of barley or other forage corn at Balaklava.

It may be necessary to add that straw is an article most difficult of transit in this country, where it is always broken up, cannot be pressed, and has to be shipped in bulk, so that even a large vessel can stow but a comparatively small quantity of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. Smith, D.C.G.

No. 38.

Commissary-General Filder to the Under Secretary of State for War.—
19 January 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, copy of a correspondence which has taken place between the Quartermaster-General of this army and myself respecting the state of the commissariat transport.

I would beg to add, in further explanation, that at the time the vessel alluded to in the correspondence (the "Jason") was sent to Constantinople to bring up more transport

animals, the deficiency of 279 horses, as shown in the report of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, the officer in charge of the transport, had not taken place, nor could so unprecedented a loss have been anticipated by me. The number of effective animals with the army before this deficiency took place, and including those to be brought by the "Jason," would have amounted to 962, which is quite sufficient for carrying to the camp the daily rations of provisions, and for the new service of conveying fuel, and is as many as can, in addition to the vast number of animals for which rations are already drawn, be provided for in the Crimea, seeing that a considerable proportion of unpressed forage has to be brought from a distance by sea, and that a vessel of 600 tons can only convey 50 tons of hay or straw in that state.

On learning this deficiency, however, I immediately made the application adverted to in my letter of 16th instant for other vessels to bring up more animals. pp. 65, 61.

A great proportion of the horses lost will, I have no doubt, be recovered by the aid of the military authorities, although the circumstance of there being three different armies on the spot will add, I fear, somewhat to the difficulty of accomplishing this object.

With respect to provisions for the troops, it is my intention shortly to lay before his Grace returns which, I trust, will show that the anonymous accounts which have appeared in the English newspapers of the privations undergone by this army with respect to food are greatly exaggerated, if not, as regards a large proportion of the army, wholly unfounded; and that of six divisions, of which (including the cavalry) it is composed, three of them, that is, the First, Second, and Cavalry Divisions, and I believe a fourth (the Light), have experienced up to this time no deficiency of provisions whatever, or very trifling ones; that as regards a fifth (the Third Division), the quantity of provisions deficient in 21 days, included in the period during which the greatest difficulties have existed, has amounted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ day's rations of meat, and one day's rations of the other articles for the whole division, although the deficiencies may have fallen unequally on different regiments, and that there is only one division (the Fourth) which, owing to particular circumstances, has suffered any material want of provisions: the issues to that division, however, have afforded an average ration of nearly a two-thirds full allowance, although there may, of course, have been days when the ration issued was less than that average.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

Enclosure (1.) in No. 38.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL to Commissary-General FILDER.—
26 December 1854.

Sir,

You are aware that vast quantities of stores of every sort and kind are expediting, and some even already arrived, from England; huts, timber, buffalo robes, provisions, sheepskin coats, warm clothing of all kinds, et cetera.

All these will require a great extent of storage, issuers, and much departmental arrangement. Lord Raglan is very anxious that all these details should be organized in time, so that there should be no delay in the troops receiving and having the advantage immediately of what Government has so liberally provided.

I request you will be good enough to inform me of what arrangements you propose making in the way of storage, commissariat labourers, commissariat issuers, and transport for the conveyance of the stores alluded to, up to the troops.

I have, &c
(Signed) RICHARD AIREY.

Enclosure (2.) in No. 38.

Commissary-General FILDER to the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—
30 December 1854.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the Commissariat establishment of officers and subordinates under my orders was only calculated

for the ordinary wants of this army, and that, owing to the sickness and mortality that have prevailed to an unprecedented extent amongst the latter, they are now inadequate, without incessant labour and exposure, to the performance of the usual duties of the department.

The harbour of Balaklava, moreover, with the available ground around it, is too confined to admit of the vast amount of business that has to be transacted for the various services of so large an army, without the addition now contemplated, being performed with regularity and despatch.

The Commissariat will, however, use every exertion to get through the additional duties adverted to under the difficult circumstances in which we are placed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) William Filder, C.G.

Enclosure (3.) in No. 38.

The Quartermaster-General to the Commissary-General.—
8 January 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Commander of the Forces observes that almost half this army is employed in fatigue parties, in carrying up provisions, warm clothing, blankets, planking, and every description of store, which service would properly be performed by the Commissariat department.

His Lordship is aware that you have at various times and recently received a great number of horses, and Lord Raglan requests you will have the goodness to inform me what number of transport animals the Commissariat department is now in possession of, in what manner they are daily employed, and how many are sent up daily to each division.

Lord Raglan also requests to know what steps you have taken to complete the spare ammunition horses of divisions, and the bât horses of regiments, as requested to be done in my letters dated 18th ultimo and 6th December.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Richard Airey, Q.M.G.

Enclosure (4.) in No. 38.

Commissary-General Filder to the Quartermaster-General.—
16 January 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to be furnished, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, with a statement of the transport at the disposal of the Commissariat, and the means the department possesses of conveying up from Balaklava to the camp the huts, timber, buffalo robes, and other stores expected shortly from England, and informing me also that a great extent of storage would be required for these articles.

I accordingly transmit herewith a return, showing the means of conveyance of every description in possession of the Commissariat, with its appropriation, and a report from Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, the officer in charge of the transport depôt, on the state of the transport service, to which I have added some remarks. This latter document I beg to lay before the Commander of the Forces, with the view of bringing under his notice the system of horse lifting which prevails, and the losses we have sustained in consequence.

pp. 66 to 68.

As the transport service is one of the utmost importance to this army, I may be permitted briefly to advert to the circumstances which have brought it to its present state of inefficiency.

Whilst the roads to the camp were passable, the Commissariat transport was more than sufficient for the wants of the army in its present position; it was not only equal to the conveyance to the camp of all the regulated rations, but of extra rations also. A portion of it was likewise employed daily, from the commencement of the siege, in carrying up stores to the trenches; and in addition to this, 150 mules, with a proportion of carts which had been appropriated for the purpose of forming a depôt of provisions on the high ground at head-quarters, near the camp, as a precautionary measure against bad weather and bad roads, were employed during several days immediately after the battle of Inkermann in carrying up musket ammunition to the camp; but when

the roads became impassable, both men and beasts perished in great numbers, owing to the fatigue they underwent in struggling to get through with the supplies, and from exposure to the wet and cold. This, as respects the animals, took place not merely with the small horses of the country, but the finest mules which had been imported from Spain for the transport service suffered equally.

On perceiving that the transport animals required to be relieved alternately, and before any material casualties had occurred, I made application for a steam transport to be sent to Constantinople to bring up more horses from the depôt there, and applications have been subsequently made by me for other transports for the same purpose; but on every occasion delays have taken place in despatching the vessels from causes beyond my control, and the animals have not arrived in time.

A large importation of horses was, as observed by you, recently received by the Commissariat, but great losses instantly occurred, as explained in the report above mentioned of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, of which a large proportion was owing to the practice of horse-stealing, to which I have before adverted.

The ordinary transport establishment of an army, however complete and efficient it might be, would be quite inadequate to the conveyance, in addition to the usual supplies, of indefinite quantities of wooden houses, timber, and other various stores enumerated by you. It could only be provided by having recourse to extraordinary measures; and the transport of this country not being available to us, and the roads being impassable for wheeled carriages, it would be necessary to purchase and import pack animals to an amount which could not be collected and transported by sea, particularly at this season of the year, under a period of several months.

The available ground around Balaklava Harbour is moreover already totally inadequate to the vast amount of business that has to be transacted in landing and forwarding guns, ammunition, engineer stores, fascines, and gabions, camp equipage, Quartermaster-general's stores, and Commissariat supplies for so large an army, and offers insurmountable obstacles to the use of a much greater number of pack animals than is at present employed. This want of space and wharfage for landing the stores, together with the total absence of suitable magazines, give rise to irregularities and delays in despatching the transport, which are unavoidable.

And with respect to the ample storage which you pointed out in your letter of 26th ultimo as being necessary to prepare, I would beg to observe, that there are no magazines in Balaklava, the hovels that have been given over to the Commissariat to serve as such being undeserving of the name, and the most valuable property consequently now lies on the wharf, or in the adjoining yards in the mud, for the want of store room. p. 63.

These combined causes give rise to numerous complaints respecting the issue of stores, although the fault lies in most cases, particularly as regards Quartermaster-general's stores, with the parties making them, and is owing to their not being furnished with orders signed according to the form which has been prescribed, not by the Commissariat, but by the military authorities, for the protection of the army, and without the observance of which one regiment might be supplied with necessaries to the detriment of another.

With respect also to the steps which I may have taken for completing the spare ammunition animals and the regimental bât horses, upon which you desire information, I have the honour to state that the steam ship "Jason" was sent to Constantinople on 29th ultimo for horses for these purposes, but has been detained there with sick on board. Application was likewise made by me on 10th instant, for additional means of conveyance for bringing up a further number of transport animals from Constantinople, but it has not yet been complied with. p. 61.

In conclusion, I would beg to be permitted to observe that the Commissariat did not foresee, any more than other departments, that the army would be in its present situation, otherwise precautionary measures might have been taken to mitigate some of the evils and inconveniences now experienced. In these circumstances, therefore, it only remains for the Commissariat to make every exertion to meet the difficulties in which the army is placed, and to carry on the service to the best of their ability.

I have &c.
(Signed) William Filder, C. G.

General Return of Transport employed for the Service of the British Army in the Crimea, 16 January 1855.

DISTRIBUTION.	Horses and Mules.			Camels.			Carts.			Arabas.			REMARKS.
	Effective.	Non effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	
Light Division - - -	60	–	60	–	–	–	13	–	13	–	5	5	*Mules.*
First Division (portion in front)	32	–	32	6	–	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	Expected daily from Alicante 200
Highland Brigade, Balaklava -	6	–	6	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	3	3	
Second Division - -	70	–	70	–	–	–	26	–	26	–	9	9	Expected daily from Malta - 50
Third Division - - -	51	–	51	–	–	–	27	–	27	–	–	–	
Fourth Division - -	45	–	45	3	–	3	18	–	18	–	–	–	250
Siege Train - - -	18	–	18	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	
Head Quarters - - -	7	–	7	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	
Naval Brigade - - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Light Cavalry - - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	
Heavy Cavalry - -	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	
Hospital purposes - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	
C. and I. Troops, Horse Artillery	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
Sick Cavalry Depôt - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Invalid Depôt, Karani - -	–	156	156	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	
General Depôt, Balaklava -	15	14	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total with the Army -	333	170	503	12	–	12	125	–	125	1	17	18	
In reserve at Constantinople	1,071	–	1,071	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
General Total -	1,404	170	1,574	12	–	12	125	–	125	1	17	18	

Effective - - - - - -	333
Ditto lost, but not known to be so - -	279
Supposed to be present and effective - -	612
To be received per "Jason" - - -	350
	962

Transport Office, Balaklava,
16 January 1855.

(Signed) C. Bagot Smith, D.A.C.G.

Enclosure (5.) in Appendix No. 38.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. B. Smith to Commissary-General Filder, 11th January 1855; with Remarks by Commissary-General Filder and Deputy Commissary-General Adams.

Sir,

I beg to submit for your information the enclosed statement of transport under my charge this day, embracing the receipts and issues since my return from Constantinople on 16th December last.

The deficiency of animals, you will perceive, is very great, and it is to the causes which have led thereto that I would beg to advert.

They may be justly attributed, in my opinion—

1st. To the unfitness of the Turks as muleteers. On this point I would observe, that, notwithstanding I have adopted every means in my power, and endeavoured to establish a proper chain of responsibility throughout the transport service under my charge, I have failed in accomplishing the end in view, as I find, and have found ever since my arrival in Turkey, that it is utterly impossible to exercise effectual control over the Turkish muleteers, who are so incorrigibly idle, and in all other respects so totally useless, that no satisfactory result can be obtained from their employment.

16 January 1855.

It was not foreseen that the army would be in its present situation, but as soon as it was perceived that these men could not withstand the cold to which they would be exposed, and that they were in other respects unsuited to the service, I applied for an organized corps of drivers from England, and a portion of the men were ready for embarkation towards the end of December.

The Commissariat transport

2nd. The severity of the weather of late has increased the natural apathy of the Turks, and has caused the death of a great many animals; but it has been found quite impossible to ascertain, either from the "onbashees" (Turkish conductors), or the muleteers, the particulars of such loss; a still greater number have been abandoned *en route* to and from the camp.

The difficulties which exist in loading the daily supplies, owing to the crowded and filthy state of the wharf, prevents most of the animals being despatched until the afternoon, at an hour which does not admit of their reaching their destination until very late at night, or their return to the depôt until near morning on the following day; the delay thus occasioned, the fatigue the men have to undergo, the wretchedness and misery they are subject to from having to stand about all day in the cold wet mud, the distance they are obliged subsequently to travel, over a most difficult country in all weathers, renders them not only still more inefficient from exhaustion, but utterly careless and indifferent to their charge, which they abandon, laden or otherwise, the moment they escape from the surveillance of those placed over them, and either return to their tents or else desert.

The horses suffer equally with the men. Those which are not lost have to remain nearly the whole day without food, and are consequently in a few days completely unserviceable. Such as are abandoned are rarely ever recovered, as it is impossible to obtain correct evidence of the misfortune.

Another reason why so many horses soon become inefficient is, that those which arrived from Constantinople were in very miserable condition, and quite unfit for more than one week's hard work in the present season of the year.

3rd. A very material point in explanation of our disasters is, the deplorable state of the roads leading to the front. For the last two months they have been almost wholly impassable; they are now so thoroughly out of repair, and beset with so many obstacles, that is only by the greatest possible exertion on the part of man and horse that the supplies are transported to the camps. In the attempt the men are completely worn out, and the horses are not unfrequently left to die in the mud, from which they are unable to extricate themselves.

4th. Very many horses have been found in the possession of individual soldiers and entire regiments; horse-lifting has become quite a practice here, and, as bearing upon the subject, I beg to enclose for your information a copy of a letter received by me from Lieutenant Nixon, in charge of the horse depôt, and a statement of one of my storekeepers, whom I sent some time ago with sick horses to the depôt, at Karani. The recovery of the latter cost me considerable trouble and annoyance.

p. 69.

Repeated instances of complaint against soldiers possessing themselves of Commissariat horses have been brought to me; but, beyond admonishing the delinquents, and retaining the horses, I have not had time to enter into the particulars of each case.

horses have been overworked. No horses could stand being worked daily over nearly impassable roads; but the public bât animals attached to the regiments which were furnished from the Commissariat depôt, as well as horses the private property of officers, show that the horses of the country which have not been overworked are hardier, and retain their condition under adverse circumstances, better than English horses.

(Signed) William Filder, C.G.

The Commissary-General having referred the annexed report to me as principal Deputy Commissary-General with this army, and superintending officer, I beg to submit the following remarks:—

Nearly all the available transport animals are at present stationed at Balaklava, and come to the wharf immediately after being fed; it is not necessary, therefore, that they should be fed again before they have done any work. When they were kept at the village of Karani, and came down to Balaklava, they were invariably fed while waiting to be loaded.

Since D. A. C. G. Smith resumed the charge, nearly all the animals have been apportioned to the divisions, and the rule is, that the transport of each division should attend in rotation; but the officers, in their anxiety to get the supplies up to the front, do not always observe it; indeed, the delays which frequently occur prevent every effort to establish regularity and arrangement. The different articles cannot always be landed in sufficient time and quantity. Ships become jammed in, and cannot be approached. If rum and salt meat are required, they cannot sometimes be got at until lighter articles and biscuit are removed from above them; and many other obstructions and delays occur, which baffle the most anxious and strenuous exertions to overcome them; they are altogether beyond our power of control.

There is another serious obstacle to the landing of the supplies, the want of sufficient boats, on board of steamers especially, and the plea frequently set forth is, that the charter-party only requires the crew of the vessel to

The practice has become so general, that a horse left for five minutes in any part of the town without its rider is sure to disappear.

I am perfectly satisfied that a great many horses which do not belong to them are in the possession of regiments; and I would submit, that some effectual steps be taken to prevent the continuance of a practice so detrimental to the public interests, and to enforce the return of such horses as may be improperly detained, or the possession of which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

It will be found, however, a difficult matter to identify many of the horses as being public property, as the Commissariat mark is either overgrown, or has been purposely defaced, and the number of a regiment substituted on another part of the body. Some of the horses which came from Eupatoria were not branded, owing partly to the pressure which existed for their employment in conveying provisions to the front the moment they were disembarked, and the impossibility of afterwards having it done.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe, that, under existing difficulties, it would be quite impossible to maintain an efficient transport establishment sufficient to meet the wants of this army without the aid of an enlisted corps of drivers, properly officered, and governed upon military principles. The men should be furnished with a suitable uniform, otherwise they would not be recognized by those for whom they labour. The absence of an acknowledged uniform in any branch of the service in connexion with the army, gives rise to much inconvenience, and I have found it frequently the case in reference to my superintendents and other subordinate persons, whose authority is often questioned and held in contempt, although they may be in performance of important duties, and thus the public service suffers.

The proportion of drivers should be with horse and mule transport one to every two animals.

deliver the packages alongside. This was not the practice during the last war, when every transport was provided with a sufficient long boat, and all boats could be employed in discharging any vessel. On Sundays, too, the crews often refuse to work, and fatigue parties cannot always be obtained.

The boats of the men-of-war are often engaged in embarking the sick and wounded, and landing ordnance and ammunition, and can only afford limited assistance to the Commissariat.

But the greatest of all our obstacles is the totally inadequate space, and the want of magazines in Balaklava for such vast operations, and the badness and impassability of the roads, if roads they can be considered.

(Signed) D. Adams, D. C. G.
17 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Bagot Smith, D.A.C.G.

Statement of Horses received and issued by Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. Bagot Smith, since the 16th December 1854, and remaining on the 11th January 1855.

Received from Constantinople	Per "Jason"	250 horses	16 December.	
	„ "City of London"	50 „		
	„ "Cormorant"	50 „		
	„ "Albatross"	85 „		
				435
Received from Eupatoria	„ "Tynemouth"	83 „		
	„ "Queen of the South"	7 „		
	„ "Shooting Star"	191 „		
				281
				716
Issued:				
Second Division		26 „		
Sundry persons		12 „		
Died in camp		19 „		
Invalid depôt		56 „		
Not returned by Grenadier Guards, having been issued for conveyance of baggage		20 „		
Not returned by fatigue party of 38th Regiment, having been issued for the conveyance of biscuit to depôt		24 „		
	Issued	157		
	Remaining on 11th January 1855	280		
				437
				279 horses.

Transport Office, Balaklava,
11 January 1855.

(Signed) C. Bagot Smith, D.A.

Enclosure (6.) in No. 38.

Letter from Lieutenant NIXON.

Sir, Balaklava, 11 January 1855.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commissary-General, that I this morning observed a soldier of the 49th Regiment taking a horse away from the other horses picketed behind the muleteers' tents; on questioning him, he replied that the horse belonged to the 49th Regiment, as their number was marked on his quarter. I looked at his shoulder, where the Commissariat horses are marked, and found that the stamp had been cut out. The soldier relinquished the horse on my telling him to do so.

I likewise found three horses near the tent of an officer of the drafts encamped near Balaklava; I claimed the horses, as the one nearest me had the Commissariat brand cut out from his shoulder. A serjeant of the 41st Regiment told me impertinently that they had been bought by an officer. I told him to refer the officer he named to myself, mentioning my name and regiment. A voice from inside the tent said, "One of the horses belongs to the Commissariat, and was brought here, but the other two were bought." A second voice called to the serjeant, saying, "Now, mind you do not let that person take those ponies away." The manners of all being exceedingly offensive, I left the camp without taking the horse acknowledged to belong to the Commissariat, and, in consequence, make the present report, as I find every opposition in my way when I have to claim horses that have often been bought by officers at prices that would only be taken by persons who had obtained possession of them illegally.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR NIXON, Lieut. Rifle Brigade,
Attached to Commissariat Transport Service.

D.A.C.G. Smith.

Enclosure (7.) in No. 38.

Letter from Assistant Storekeeper NAISH.

About ten days since I was ordered by Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Charles Bagot Smith to escort fifty-two sick horses from the transport camp at Balaklava to the invalid transport camp at Karani: the animals broke loose, and got in among the encampment of 18th Royal Irish, and other detachments near Balaklava, and were retained by the soldiers, until I had to return and report the circumstance to Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. B. Smith for an order to the officers to have the horses restored. After some trouble, I recovered the animals, aided by Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Goold, and other storekeepers; I also found four other animals in the encampment belonging to the Commissariat.

(Signed) PATRICK NAISH, Assistant Storekeeper.

Enclosure (8) in No. 38.

Commissary-General FILDER to the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—17 January 1855.

Sir,

I omitted in my letter of yesterday to notice that part of your letter of 8th instant, in which you state that fatigue parties are employed in carrying up provisions, a service which properly should be performed by commissariat transport.

I presume you here allude to the biscuit which is being carried up by soldiers stationed in Balaklava, at the rate of 28 lbs. per man, for the purpose of forming a depot at head quarters, a distance of little more than three miles. On this point I have the honour to observe to you, that a depôt to a much larger extent than can be effected now that the roads are impassable for carriages, was contemplated and in progress of formation by me, by means of commissariat transport, when the necessities of the service required the transport to be taken away, and appropriated to the conveyance of ammunition and siege stores. This object was further impeded by an order having at one time been given to evacuate Balaklava Harbour, when the commissariat supplies were sent away, and the prevalence of violent northerly gales prevented any vessels from re-entering the harbour for some days after the order had been countermanded.

I also omitted to point out, that so far back as the 13th November I reported to you that it was indispensable that the road from Balaklava to the camp should be repaired, and that it was extremely difficult in the then state of the roads to transport the requisite supplies to the front.

(Signed) W. FILDER, C.G.

The Quartermaster-General.

Memorandum by the ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—January 1855.

3. If Mr. Smith has found, "ever since his arrival in Turkey," that the Turkish muleteers are "so totally useless that no satisfactory result can be obtained from their employment," it is much to be regretted that the Commissary-General did not provide other men when the preparations for the invasion of the Crimea were being made. His experience in Bulgaria of the insufficiency of this class of person, when a movement of the army was in question, should have warned him not to trust entirely to such resources again.

4 and 5. If the convoys were marched properly under the charge of a Commissariat officer, or other responsible person, there would be no difficulty in preventing the loss of any horses or mules by their straying away.

7. The horses "from Constantinople were in very miserable condition, and quite "unfit for more than one week's hard work in the present season of the year." Whose fault is that? Surely while the army was engaged in active operations in the Crimea the horses procured expressly to supply the wants of that army might have been kept in good working condition at Constantinople, where forage is abundant! A Turkish packhorse requires very little to keep him in good working order.

9. "Very many horses have been found in the possession of individual soldiers and "entire regiments. Horse lifting has become quite a practice here."

It is singular that a crime of such magnitude, and which must materially affect the Commissariat arrangements, should have been allowed to become habitual without ever being brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, or of the Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General. The allusion in this Memorandum being the first notice that the military authorities have received of such being the case.

11. "A horse left for five minutes in any part of the town without its rider is sure to disappear."

So it probably would in London, or any great town of Europe.

12. If the Commissariat Officers in charge of the horses did their duty properly, the irregularity here supposed could not occur; for the service upon which each horse, or set of horses, is employed for the day being arranged and noted down before they leave the Commissariat depôt, nothing could be easier than to record on their return any deficiency in the number of animals sent out, and to call upon the regiment or department concerned for an explanation."

13. If the Commissariat mark is overgrown, it is entirely from the neglect of those in charge of the horses; a brand on the hoof could not be obliterated, and will last for months.

14. The concluding remark of Mr. Smith contains a proposal for the only efficient remedy for the present most rotten and unsatisfactory system.

p. 66. Mr. Filder's Memorandum:

"No horses could stand being worked daily over nearly impassable roads."

An efficient Transport system should provide for a day of rest being constantly given to every animal.

p. 67. Mr. Adam's Note shows one great cause of our difficulties.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,

Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MEMORANDUM by Lord RAGLAN.—20 January 1855.

The more I consider the matter the more satisfied I am that I should not be doing my duty if I did not institute an inquiry into the way in which the Eupatorian horses were abandoned or let to stray.

I despatched Mr. Stockley to purchase horses at Eupatoria, and to engage Tartars, and he returned with 281 or 3 horses, and 100 Tartars.

Many of the former were lost on landing, and no report was at once made on the subject, and I was wholly ignorant of it until Mr. Filder submitted to me a long paper from Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, which showed there had been carelessness and extensive loss. p. 66.

As the necessity of inquiry into this particular question is evident to me, I think, upon the whole, that it would be better that a Board should assembled to investigate the case, and to consider the state of the Transport Service in general, its equipment, its attendants, and its daily duties, and what steps are taken to regulate it, and to ensure the condition of the horses, and their proper care, and whether any better system could be adopted.

The duties of the Transport Service are multifarious. The first object is the conveyance of provisions; then that of warm clothing and hutting, and fuel; and lastly, the removal of the sick.

Great transport is consequently required for these various important services, and every care should be taken to maintain the efficiency of animals upon which so much depends.

I wish the Quartermaster-General to preside at this Board, and the Commissary-General to be a member of it. I will confer with General Estcourt with respect to the other members.

By General AIREY.

Colonel Gordon,

Let me know the circumstances of these Eupatoria horses!

1. Number of horses and men?
2. How landed, any understanding with Commissariat about landing?
3. Who had the duty of landing them? I conclude the Commissariat Department.

No. 39.

Commissary-General FILDER to the MILITARY SECRETARY.
Balaklava, 17 January, 1855.

My dear Sir,

I AM sorry that Lord Raglan should have determined upon relinquishing the chopped straw without ordering a communication to be made to me on the subject, as I am apprehensive that we may, in consequence, experience a deficiency of forage.

Immediately after the hurricane of 14th November, when we lost all our hay, General Canrobert offered us three vessels of chopped straw, and I accepted the assistance, but did not remove the vessels from Kamiesch Bay, hoping that I should be able to carry on the service without availing myself of it until the arrival of the regular consignments of hay from England; for as yet we have never been without a supply of chopped straw in Balaklava Harbour. But the continued prevalence of contrary winds lately made me uneasy, and about two weeks ago I sent to order the vessels round from Kamiesch Bay to Balaklava; when I received a letter from the Intendant-General, saying, that affairs were very much changed since the straw was first offered to me, and that the French army now required forage, but that nevertheless he would give me two vessels instead of three. Thereupon I immediately wrote to Sir Edmund Lyons to request he would order them to be towed round as soon as the weather permitted. It is to this last offer, I presume, that General Canrobert must allude, for I accepted the first offer in writing, and it took place two months ago; and with respect to the second offer, there has been no other

delay than that caused by the weather; indeed I think that, after having accepted in writing the three vessels, they should have been considered mine.

It is indispensable, and very urgent, that one vessel at least, if not both of them, should be recovered without delay, or we shall be deficient of forage.

I am, &c.,

W. Filder.

No. 40.

Memorandum by Assistant Commissary-General Power.—26 January 1855.

No deficiences occurred in the issue of commissariat supplies to the Second Division previously to the month of November, and none have occurred since the end of December.

The transport of supplies during the above period was a work of extreme labour, anxiety, and uncertainty, owing to the severity of the weather, the casualties among the horses and mules, the almost universal desertion of the Maltese, Tartars, and Turkish drivers, and the terrible state of the roads, which precluded the use of carts. From the latter cause an entirely new description of transport had to be organized, at a time when everything tended to render the undertaking most difficult. The supplies at the same time had to be kept up, and which, with the exceptions noted in the annexed Return, was accomplished in spite of numerous casualties and losses, which sometimes in one night exceeded the total quantity of the deficiencies noted. The total deficiency with reference to the strength only amounted to one-third of a pound of meat to each man in a period of two months, at the worst season of the year. The other articles are in still smaller proportions.

Fuel and candles have been always procurable at Balaklava, by sending the regimental bât horses for a supply. Hay, since the tempest on the 14th November, has sometimes been deficient; but chopped straw or bran was always procurable in lieu of it. Rice, noticed as deficient by Lieutenant-Colonel Patullo, was no part of the ration after the 15th November, but it was, nevertheless, frequently issued under instructions from the Commissary-General.

(Signed) W. Tyrone Power, A.C.G.

I entirely concur in the above statement. The deficiency on the supply of the ration has been very small, and quite unavoidable and the exertions of the Assistant Commissary-General of the division have been most praiseworthy and remarkable.

(Signed) G. Buller, M.-General,
Commanding the Second Division.

No. 41.

Memorandum by Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Bartlett.
26 January 1855.

This statement shows that the total loss to each man during the 31 days of December has been 4 oz. of biscuit, 9 lbs. of meat, 1½ oz. coffee, 2½ oz. sugar, and 6 gills of rum.

The battery of artillery attached to this division having transport of their own, brought up their own rations from Balaklava, and have therefore received full rations the whole month.

The 57th Regiment have also had full rations since the 14th of the month, having sent parties to the depôts to carry out the articles deficient, and rendered every assistance to the commissariat in the transport of their own provisions to the camp.

The deficiencies in the issues have been caused by the insufficiency of the transport of the division, so many animals having died from the severity of the weather, and been knocked up in consequence of the impassable state of the roads. Many horses were also lost between Balaclava and the camp, owing to the negligence of the escort, and the insufficient number of men attached to the transport establishment; and on one occasion an escort of the 63d Regiment lost 26 horses laden with biscuit between Balaklava and the camp; and although every effort was made to trace them, neither horses or biscuit

were ever found. These horses would have been sufficient to have brought up from Balaklava all the deficiencies shown in this statement.

There are two other reasons why this [4th] division has not had the advantages that others have had :—

1st. The regiments composing it landed in the Crimea direct from England, and were not furnished (as other divisions were) with the pack horses allowed by the Queen's Regulations to regiments serving in the field, and which would have been available for the carriage of supplies from Balaklava to the camp.

2d. The reserve ammunition horses in other divisions were employed in transporting supplies from the depôt to their several camps, whilst in this they were not allowed to be used by the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Royal Artillery.

(Signed) Henry Bartlett, D. A. C. G.

No. 42.

Memorandum submitted by Commissary-General Filder to Lord Raglan.
27 January 1855.

No such deficiencies in the rations of provisions as here stated have taken place, as will be shown by returns and documents which I shall have the honour of submitting to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and the Commander of the Forces.

That there have been deficiencies is not to be denied, and they are to be regretted ; but the statements which have appeared in regard to them are, as respects a large proportion of the army, wholly unfounded, the 1st, 2nd, and Cavalry Divisions having experienced no deficiencies whatever, or very trifling ones, and in other cases they are greatly exaggerated. In proof of this I would quote the instance of the 3rd Division, the principal medical officer of which, Dr. Pine, having stated that the sickness of the troops was owing to a deficiency of food, an investigation took place, when it was found that during a period selected by himself the quantities deficient in 21 days amounted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ day's rations of meat (of which one day's supply was lost by the troops), and one day's rations of all other articles for the whole of the division. Dr. Pine then retracted or qualified his assertion, and stated that the sickness was caused by the irregular hours at which the issues were made, but the irregularity in the arrival of supplies at the camp is owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Commissariat. With the crowded state of the harbour of Balaklava, the confined space for landing supplies and loading and despatching the transport, and with roads in which the animals tumble into deep holes at every few paces, it is quite impossible to ensure regularity in this respect.

Another cause of misapprehension on this subject is the habit which prevails with some corps of multiplying or repeating the same deficiency. The supplies which arrive at a late hour in the camp, more particularly salt meat, are, on the first occasion of its occurring, issued early the following morning to make good the deficiency of the preceding day, and so on successively ; so that whilst there has only been a deficiency on the first day, and the troops on each succeeding day may have received the full ration, a deficiency is returned as having taken place on each day. This has occurred particularly with the siege train.

An additional cause of misapprehension is, that the returns sent in by the general officers commanding divisions are compiled from regimental reports, which are in some cases made out early in the day, and are consequently at variance with the actual issues.

With respect to forage I would observe, that with the exception of a few days after the hurricane (that is, from about the 21st to 30th November), we have never been without a supply of hay or straw at Balaklava ; but the state of the weather, the appropriation of the men-of-war's boats (upon which we are dependent) to the landing of guns and ammunition and embarkation of sick and wounded, or other circumstance, have occasionally prevented a sufficient quantity from being brought on shore ; and in some instances the cavalry have declined receiving chopped straw when landed. The brigade of light also experienced a deficiency, the most important one that has occurred, when it was stationed in front, the roads having been at that time wholly impassible for carts, and the distance having been considered by the military authorities to be too great for the horses to be sent to Balaklava to bring up their own forage.

In proof that the death of horses has been owing to exposure, and, in the case of the transport animals, to great fatigue in addition, it may be stated, that all horses of this army which are under shelter are almost without exception in good condition, although they have received no greater allowance of food than other horses.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C.G.

No. 43.

FURTHER MEMORANDUM.—16 February 1855.

The Commissary-General has the honour to submit herewith, with reference to his
p. 73. Memorandum of the 27th ultimo, returns showing the deficiencies which have occurred in the issues of provisions to the troops between the 1st December and 26th January.

It will be seen by these documents, that the statements which have appeared respecting a deficient supply of food in this army are, as regards a large proportion of it, unfounded, and, as regards the remainder, greatly exaggerated.

That the deficiencies have not been greater may, no doubt, be attributed in part to the troops having been marched down to Balaklava, during a portion of the period in question, to carry up rations. That this measure was had recourse to, was owing to its having been necessary, when the roads became impassable for wheeled carriages, to convert all the draught into pack animals, by which two-thirds of their transport power was lost, a mule being capable of drawing 600 lbs., but of carrying only 200, and also to the country waggons being rendered useless or destroyed in the attempt to drag them through impassable roads. To this may be added the fact of the steamship "Jason," which was sent to Constantinople for more transport animals, having been absent on that service three weeks. Had she returned within the usual period, it would have been unnecessary for the troops to carry up any portion of their rations, as they ceased to do so shortly after the animals she brought became available, with the exception of a few regiments of the Light Division, which continued to send down men that were off duty to carry up provisions, with the view of forming "Reserve Regimental Depôts." The practice, however, of sending men to Balaklava for rations was very partial and limited. Of the five divisions of infantry, two, the First and Third, never sent any men; the Fourth Division sent them three times; the Second sent parties four times, which amounted in the aggregate to 800 men; and the Light Division only had recourse to this measure between the 11th and 20th December, with the exception above mentioned respecting the regimental reserves.

Another circumstance which tended to cause a deficiency in the rations was, that the Commissariat transport was employed in conveying the sick from the camp to Balaklava and was generally detained, at both places, so long as to greatly impede and retard the forwarding of supplies.

And a further cause of deficiency was, that, owing to the state of the roads, the transport occupied two days in performing what it had done, whilst the roads were passable, in one. At the same time, the losses of animals by death from fatigue and exposure were numerous.

Any one of the foregoing causes would account for a much greater amount of deficiencies than has actually taken place.

It seems to be generally supposed that the French army has brought with it into the Crimea a greater proportion of transport than the English; but that is not the case. The French landed, in the first instance, without any transport at all, with the exception of a part of their ambulance train. The French soldiers carried on their persons six days' rations, which were replenished from time to time at the embouchures of the different rivers that we passed on the march, and for several days after our arrival before Sebastopol they were marched into Balaklava, and carried up their rations on their backs.

With respect to the English army, the means that could be appropriated on board the transports for the conveyance of animals from Varna were necessarily very limited; but we landed in the Crimea with 70 carts equipped with mules, and the troops having secured a number of the waggons of the country, the provisions of the army were conveyed throughout the march by means of this transport, the men carrying on their persons only one day's rations.

Within little more than a fortnight from the time of our landing, I had imported into the Crimea—

216 carts, with 216 Spanish or Maltese mules, capable of conveying each 600 lbs., or - - - - - - - - - - -	129,000
And 266 pack animals, capable of conveying 200 lbs. each, or -	53,000
Total conveyed by means of public transport - - -	182,000

There were at that time, in addition, in the employment of the Commissariat—

193 hired country waggons, capable of conveying each 700 lbs. -	135,100
Equal to the conveyance of - -	Lbs.317,300

Which is much more than is required for the British army in respect of Commissariat supplies whilst in its present position.

There would appear to be a misconception also as to the quantity of transport in possession of the French, although what they have is adequate to their wants whilst they are within six miles of their depôt, and is excellent of its kind, being part of the regularly organised transport belonging to their army when in France and Algeria ; it is (exclusive of the ambulance corps) very limited in amount, being equal to the conveyance of little more than one day's supply for their force.

Admitting that the French have imported into the Crimea all the transport they brought with them from France, and which they had in Bulgaria, it would consist, exclusive of the ambulance train, of 50 4-horse waggons,

capable of conveying 2,000 lbs., or - - - -	Lbs. 100,000	
And 400 mules ditto, 200 lbs. each - - - -	80,000	
Total - -	Lbs. 180,000	for Commissariat purposes.

The French had, in addition, some country waggons employed in their service ; but they were few in number, about 20 or 30.

The public transport in possession of the Commissariat before the animals were destroyed by fatigue in attempting to struggle through impassable roads, and exposure to wet and cold, was therefore equal, positively, in amount to that of the French army, and relatively to the respective forces of the two armies, much greater.

The French are therefore no more independent of the transport of the country in which operations may be carried on than the English, excepting that their soldiers carry six, and sometimes eight days' rations on their persons, whilst ours carry only one day's rations, and not always that. There is, indeed, no instance on record of an army bringing with it, from one country into another, its own means of conveyance, so as to be independent of the transport of the country.

If the British army when in Bulgaria had advanced to the Danube, it would have required for its use 5,000 pack animals (that number was actually purchased), and 3,000 waggons ; or, if all the transport had consisted of pack animals, 14,000 would have been necessary.

It has been ascertained, from the official records at Bucharest, and the testimony of the local authorities, that the Russian army, during its recent operations in the Principalities and on the Danube, had 140,000 waggons of the country in its employment. It is obvious that no nation, not even the British, could find the means of conveying by sea such a mass of transport as that indicated by the smallest of the above figures, or anything approaching to it, concurrently with all the other services for which it would have to provide conveyance during a war.

It has been stated that a waggon-train had been organised under the Duke of Wellington. With the exception of a few spring waggons for the conveyance of the sick, there was no train organised during the Peninsular war, either at its commencement, or on its termination, nor in the subsequent campaign in Flanders and France.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER, C. G.

MEMORANDUM AND EXPLANATION

IN REGARD TO

A Section of the Report of the Board of General Officers appointed to inquire into certain Statements contained in Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Tulloch's Report.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *March* 1857.

Under 8 *oz.*

SIR JOHN M'NEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 March 1857 ;—*for*,

A "COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the GOVERNMENT or WAR OFFICE and Sir *John M'Neill* and Colonel *Tulloch*, with reference to the Offer of a Thousand Pounds made to them."

War Office, Pall Mall, March 1857. F. PEEL.

Gentlemen, War Office, 20 February 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have decided to mark the services rendered by you in the discharge of your duties in the Crimea, by tendering to each of you the sum of 1,000 *l.*

This grant is intended not as a mere pecuniary equivalent for the results of your inquiries, but to convey likewise, in the manner which appears to them most proper, the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the zeal and ability with which those inquiries were conducted, to which Lord Palmerston, in his place in Parliament, has already borne testimony.

I have reason to believe that you have felt hurt by the omission made, on my part, of the usual official acknowledgment of so important a document as the Report laid by you before the Government. I at once admit the ground of this complaint, and express my personal regret that it should have existed, but the fact was, that having accepted the Report from the hands of one of the Commissioners at a personal interview, without, so far as I can trace, any formal letter accompanying it, and my mind being much occupied by important affairs at the time, I omitted that formal acknowledgment of your services, which courtesy and my own opinion of their value required.

With this explanation on my part, and tendering to you the thanks of Her Majesty's Government and my own for your services in the discharge of an arduous and important duty,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Panmure.*

Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Granton House, Edinburgh, 21 February 1857.

THIS evening I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 20th instant, and I beg leave to assure you that it affords me great satisfaction to be put in possession of a document containing an official acknowledgment of the services of that Commission which I conducted to the Crimea two years ago. It is a source of still greater gratification to me to receive at the same time the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, and of your Lordship, for the manner in which those services were conducted.

I can readily conceive how the circumstances alluded to by your Lordship may have accidentally led to the omission of the usual official acknowledgment of the Report of the Commissioners, at least until the 18th April, when official

 intimation

intimation was conveyed, by your directions, to Colonel Tulloch, for the information of the Board at Chelsea, that there was no document at the War Department approving of the Report.

Your Lordship informs me that Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to grant me 1,000*l.*, and you add, "This grant is intended not as a mere pecuniary equivalent for the results of your inquiries, but to convey likewise, in the manner which appeared to them most proper, the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the zeal and ability with which those inquiries were conducted, to which Lord Palmerston, in his place in Parliament, has already borne testimony."

If I rightly understand this statement of the grounds on which the grant is tendered to me, it means that the sum of 1,000 *l.* is intended to be considered not merely as a recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the manner in which the duty was performed, but likewise as the pecuniary equivalent of the results of the inquiry, that is, the money value of the advantages which the country derived from those results.

This estimate alone is sufficient to lead me, without further consideration, at once to decline a proposal which, as explained by your Lordship, appears to me to involve the admission that the results of my labours have been so insignificant, as to be almost without appreciable value to the public. The thanks which your Lordship has done me the honour to convey to me, would have been far more acceptable if they had been unconnected with such an estimate.

Had it been considered expedient to adopt the course which Lord Palmerston seems to have believed was actually in progress, I might perhaps have been spared the pain of formally declining what your Lordship has proposed, but the letter which I am now answering is the first communication which I have received upon the subject.

Your Lordship is well aware that I have never sought to obtain for myself any reward or remuneration; Her Majesty's Government have, till now, apparently considered my services in the Commission as gratuitous, and I am quite ready, as I have always been, so to consider them; I shall be amply rewarded by the consciousness of having freely given them, at a time of difficulty and anxiety, to the Government and to the public; but I am not prepared to forego that reward for any consideration the acceptance of which would be disparaging, or forfeit the good opinion of the country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M'Neill.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Panmure,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, 63, Eaton-square, 24 February 1857.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's letter of 20th instant, I have the honour to express my obligation to Her Majesty's Government for the recognition of the services rendered by Sir John M'Neill and myself, and for the expression of your opinion of their value.

It affords me also the utmost satisfaction to find, that after the severe and very unusual test to which the Report of my colleague and myself has been exposed, it should at length have been honoured by the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

As, however, it would neither be in accordance with the motives which induced me to undertake this service, nor the high opinion you have expressed of its value, to accept any reward of the nature proposed, I beg respectfully to decline any pecuniary recompense whatever.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. M. Tulloch,* Col.

The Right Honourable Lord Panmure,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, War Office, 28 February 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of 21st instant in reply to mine of the 20th.

I should not have thought it necessary to add to this correspondence had it not been for the interpretation which you have put upon a passage in my letter, and which I feel it to be due both to you and myself to correct.

I certainly had no intention whatever to place a money value on the advantages derived from your Report, and, on a careful perusal of my letter to you, I cannot help considering that such a construction of its terms is somewhat strained and hypercritical.

All that I aimed at was to convey to you, in the most courteous manner, the offer of the Government, and to signify my regret for my own personal omissions in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Panmure.*

Sir John M'Neill.

My Lord, Granton House, Edinburgh, 2 March 1857.

I HAD the honour to receive this morning your Lordship's letter of the 28th February, in which you inform me that all you aimed at in your letter of the 20th ultimo, was to convey to me, in the most courteous manner, the offer of the Government, and to signify your regret for your own personal omissions in this matter.

This assurance has afforded me the greatest satisfaction; and I deeply regret that the proceedings in regard to the Commission with which I was connected, have not been such as would have entitled me to assume that your Lordship's intentions were friendly or courteous, though the terms in which you expressed them appeared to imply a different meaning.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M'Neill.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Panmure, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR JOHN M'NEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the GOVERNMENT OR WAR OFFICE and Sir *John M'Neill* and Colonel *Tulloch*, with reference to the offer of a Thousand Pounds made to them.

(*Mr. Layard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 March 1857;—*for*,

A "COPY of any ORDER or INSTRUCTIONS issued by the WAR DEPARTMENT during the past Year for the DISBANDMENT of the LAND TRANSPORT CORPS."

War Office, Pall Mall, 20 March 1857. F. PEEL.

COPY of ORDER or INSTRUCTIONS issued by the WAR DEPARTMENT during the past Year for the DISBANDMENT of the LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Sir, War Department, 22 May 1856.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to Major Wood's proposition to discharge the sick and inefficient men of the Land Transport Corps as they arrive at Horfield, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship considers it desirable to discharge not those men only, but also all the highly paid artisans of the corps, and that the establishment at Horfield should be reduced as much as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Mundy.*

Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Horse Guards.

Sir, War Department, 23 May 1856.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to request that you will represent to Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge that, in his Lordship's opinion, it is highly desirable to reduce the Land Transport Corps, as it arrives in this country, as much as possible, in order to facilitate the future remodelling of the corps.

I am therefore to state that his Lordship trusts that, of the men in this country, no more will be retained than those who have proved themselves of real value to the service.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Mundy.*

Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Horse Guards.

Sir, War Department, 27 May 1856.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you, for the information of Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, that his Lordship is of opinion that 2d Class Driver, Joseph Clayton, is entitled to his discharge from the Land Transport Corps. I am to add, that his Lordship considers that the men of the corps should be encouraged to avail themselves of this privilege.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Mundy.*

Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Horse Guards.

Sir, War Department, 4 August 1856.

I am directed by Lord Panmure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship is of opinion that, as there is no urgent necessity for the services of the Land Transport Corps, it would be advisable to get free from the Crimean Corps in the first place, and then to organise the new one from the men who would otherwise be discharged, and who should, in his Lordship's opinion, be enlisted for the same period as the cavalry of the line.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Mundy.*

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

Sir, War Department, 21 August 1856.

With reference to your letters of the 23d and 30th July, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship approves of the new and reduced establishment proposed in the former letter for the Land Transport Corps.

With regard to the formation of the corps, I am to state that Lord Panmure does not object to the retention of any really eligible men who belonged to the corps, as lately constituted, and who have been serving in the Crimea, but he is of opinion that, as a body, the force would be best raised by selection from the supernumeraries of the army.

I am to add that the officers to be continued on full pay should be those of the greatest experience and promise.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Major-General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, War Department, 15 August 1856.

I am directed by Lord Panmure to transmit to you, to be laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief, the accompanying Royal Warrant for the organisation of a military train.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Major-General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

(s.) VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS it is expedient to revise the terms of Our Royal Warrant of the 24th January 1855, with a view to the more permanent formation of a Land Transport Corps for the service of Our army at home and in the field, it is Our will and pleasure that from the date of this Our Royal Warrant, the men enlisted for such corps, to be henceforth denominated the Military Train, shall be attested for the same period as for the line, and such men now serving in the corps as may be permitted to volunteer to remain in it, be re-attested upon like terms.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 14th day of August 1856, in the 20th year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

(signed) *Panmure.*

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

COPY of ORDER or INSTRUCTIONS issued by the WAR DEPARTMENT during the past Year for the DISBANDMENT of the LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(*Mr. Thomas Duncombe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *March* 1857.

98.

Under 1 *oz.*

BARRACKS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 July 1856;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Amount Expended on BARRACKS in the United Kingdom in each Year from 1820 to 1853, both inclusive, distinguishing the Amount Expended on Erection of New, Enlargement, and Repairs of BARRACKS:"

"Of the Amount Voted for BARRACKS in the United Kingdom, in each of the Years 1854, 1855, and 1856:"

"And, of the Amount Expended for HUTS in the United Kingdom in each of those Years."

War Office, February 1857.

F. PEEL.

RETURN showing the Amount Expended on BARRACKS in the United Kingdom in each Year from 1820 to 1853, both inclusive, distinguishing the Amount Expended on the Erection of New, Enlargement, and Repairs of BARRACKS.

YEARS.	New Work and Enlargements.	REPAIRS.	YEARS.	New Work and Enlargements.	REPAIRS.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
1820 - - -	The Books for these years were destroyed by the fire in 1841.		1837 - - -	7,448	67,034
1821 - - -			1838 - - -	1,072	60,590
1822 - - -			1839 - - -	3,732	65,766
1823 - - -			1840 - - -	5,517	77,107
1824 - - -	7,000	122,082	1841 - - -	13,146	89,070
1825 - - -	5,000	113,340	1842 - - -	35,696	101,201
1826 - - -	46,553	117,237	1843 - - -	77,225	108,444
1827 - - -	24,000	104,736	1844 - - -	113,487	122,126
1828 - - -	7,521	90,000	1845 - - -	120,726	120,955
1829 - - -	Nil -	57,827	1846 - - -	132,114	158,818
1830 - - -	17,758	45,589	1847 - - -	101,213	179,663
1831 - - -	5,768	51,667	1848 - - -	149,576	110,946
1832 - - -	8,779	75,640	1849 - - -	77,900	91,443
1833 - - -	14,725	55,146	1850 - - -	63,961	111,771
1834 - - -	11,724	48,355	1851 - - -	65,120	105,530
1835 - - -	7,783	53,470	1852 - - -	68,805	110,312
1836 - - -	4,108	68,494	1853 - - -	57,581	116,180

RETURN of the Amount Voted for BARRACKS in the United Kingdom, in each of the Years 1854, 1855, 1856.

YEARS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.
1853-4 - - - - - - - -	171,092 - -
1854-5 - - - - - - - -	248,721 - -
1855-6 - - - - - - - -	623,624 - -

RETURN of the Amount Expended for HUTS in the United Kingdom, in each of the Years 1854, 1855, 1856.

YEARS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.
1853-4 - - - - - - - -	- - Nil.
1854-5 - - - - - - - -	38,690 12 7
1855-6 - - - - - - - -	683,483 8 1

BARRACKS, &c.

RETURN of the Amount Expended on Barracks in the United Kingdom, from 1820 to 1853;—of the Amount Voted for Barracks in the United Kingdom, in 1854, 1855, and 1856;—and, of the Amount Expended for Huts in the United Kingdom, in each of those Years.

(*Mr. William Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1857.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS (ARMY AND NAVY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the NAMES and RANK of the several OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom:"

"Of the DATE, DESCRIPTION, and ANNUAL SALARY and EMOLUMENT of each such Civil Appointment:"

"And, of the ANNUAL AMOUNT of HALF-PAY (if any) which each such Military or Naval Officer respectively receives, in addition to the Salary and Emolument of each such Civil Appointment."

War Office, March 1857.

F. PEEL.

(*Captain Scobell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *March* 1857.

RETURN of the NAMES and RANK of the several OFFICERS of the ARMY now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom;—of the DATE, DESCRIPTION, and ANNUAL SALARY and EMOLUMENT of each such Civil Appointment;—and, of the ANNUAL AMOUNT of HALF-PAY (if any) which each such Military Officer receives, in addition to the Salary and Emolument of each such Civil Appointment.

RANK AND NAME.	Date of Appointment.	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY (Annual).	Amount of Half-pay (Annual).	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
WAR DEPARTMENT:					
Colonel G. C. Mundy	16 March 1854	Under Secretary of State for War	1,500 — —	nil.	
„ Sir T. Troubridge	7 June - 1855	Director-general of Clothing	1,000 — —	nil.	
„ A. M. Tulloch	16 October 1835	Military Superintendent of Pensioners	1,000 — —	11*s.* per day.	
„ John Crofton	22 July - 1852	Assistant ditto	300 — —	11*s.* „	
Lieut.-col. J. H. Lefroy	4 Dec. - 1854	War Department	800 — —	- - -	Regimental pay according to rank.
Captain A. C. Gleig	1 Jan. - 1856	Superintendent of Military Schools	450 — —	- - -	- - - ditto.
„ W. Marvin	1 July - 1855	War Department	220 — —	11*s.* 1*d.* per day.	
„ Belfield	22 July - 1855	Barrack Branch, War Department	500 — —	Full pay (R. E.)	
Colonel A. Tulloh	7 June - 1855	Superintendent Royal Carriage Department	500 — —	- - -	Regimental Pay.
„ W. H. Pickering	14 Nov. - 1855	Secretary to the Select Committee	300 — —	- - -	- ditto.
Lieut.-col. W. H. Askwith	1 July - 1855	Superintendent Royal Powder Factories	500 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ F. M. E. Wilmot	7 June - 1855	- ditto - Royal Gun Factories	500 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ W. M. H. Dixon	- ditto - -	- ditto - Royal Small Arms Factories	500 — —	- - -	- ditto.
Captain H. Clark	1 April - 1852	Assistant Superintendent Royal Carriage Department.	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ E. M. Boxer	7 June - 1855	Superintendent Royal Laboratories	500 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ J. F. Baddeley	19 June - 1855	Captain Instructor Royal Factories	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ Younghusband	13 Jan. - 1855	Secretary to Royal Artillery Institution	127 15 —	- - -	- ditto.
„ J. Gore	14 April - 1848	Master of Plan Drawing	350 — —	Full pay of his rank.	
„ F. A. Campbell	1 April - 1855	Assistant Secretary to the Select Committee	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
2d Captain G. H. J. Fraser	20 June - 1855	Captain Instructor Royal Laboratories	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ T. P. Warlow	9 June - 1855	- - ditto - - Small Arms Factories	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ A. Vandeleur	29 June - 1855	- - ditto - - Royal Gun Factories	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ A. S. Orr	20 June - 1855	- - ditto - - Royal Laboratories	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ W. H. Simpson	21 Sept. - 1855	Carriage Studies Department (Instructor)	150 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ G. K. Taylor	- - -	- - ditto - - ditto	100 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ R. O. Farmer	28 July - 1856	Captain Instructor Royal Carriage Department	200 — —	- - -	- ditto.
Colonel Portlock	1 Sept. - 1851	Inspector Royal Military Academy	300 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ E. N. Wilford	1 August 1856	Governor of ditto	500 — —	- - -	- ditto.
Lieut.-col. T. Elwyn	7 Sept. - 1856	Inspector of ditto	300 — —	- - -	- ditto.
Major Gibb	21 October 1856	Assistant Inspector of Studies	200 — —	- - -	Regimental pay. House or lodging allowance, and servants ditto.
Captain P. J. Bainbrigge	16 August 1854	Professor of Fortification	250 — —	- - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ C. R. Binney	11 August 1855	Second Master for Geometrical Drawing	136 17 6	- - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ E. Palmer	10 May - 1855	Assistant Instructor in Surveying	91 5 —	- - -	Regimental pay.
„ C. F. Young	28 April - 1854	Instructor in Practical Artillery	150 — —	- - -	- ditto.
„ and Brevet Major C. Owen	1 Jan. - 1856	Assistant ditto	800 — —	Full pay of his rank.	

2d Captain J. J. Wilson	16 August 1854	Assistant Instructor of Fortification	91 5 –	- - -	Regimental Pay. House or lodging allowance, and servants ditto.	
„ C. S. Hutchinson	1 October 1851	Instructor of Fortification	91 5 –	- - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
Brevet Lieut.-col. R. F. Romer	25 August 1848	Barrack Master, Winchester	182 10 –	Full pay of his rank.		
Captain E. Sutherland	14 July - 1855	- ditto - Woolwich	273 15 –	7*s.* per day.		
Lieutenant W. R. Spalding	14 March 1821	- ditto - Fort Augustus	136 17 6	Full pay of his rank.		
„ G. Ackland	5 July - 1824	- ditto - Templemore	182 10 –	10*s.* per day.		
„ G. D. Drummond	27 April - 1827	- ditto - Manchester	273 15 –	3*s.* „		
„ John Nagel	6 June - 1851	- ditto - Castlebar	136 17 6	4*s.* „		
„ J. Rutherford	1 October 1841	- ditto - Newcastle	228 2 6	4*s.* „		
Quartermaster R. S. Kelly	26 June - 1826	- ditto - Hythe	182 10 –	5*s.* „		
Captain T. R. Agnew	31 Dec. - 1819	Ordnance Storekeeper, Tipnor	300 – –	Full pay of his rank.		
Lieut.-col. N. H. Adams	1 July - 1843	Professor of Fortification - (R. M. C.)	270 – –	146 – –	Unattached.	
Captain J. D. Verner	21 August 1854	Professor of Military Drawing, ditto	170 – –	7*s.* per day.	- ditto.	
„ H. J. Warden	- - -	Riding Master - - - ditto	- - -	7*s.* „		
„ Paterson	15 Sept. - 1855	Instructor of Arithmetic - - ditto	180 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
Lieutenant Petley	1 Jan. - 1855	Professor of Military Surveying ditto	232 10 –	82 2 6	- ditto.	
Dr. A. Smith	25 Feb. - 1853	Director-general Army Medical Department	1,200 – –	- nil.		
ADMIRALTY:						
Major J. H. C. Robertson	21 Feb. - 1855	Director of Transports and Prisoners of War	1,000 – –	8*s.* per diem.		
Lieutenant J. Patterson	30 March 1827	Coast Guard Collector	15 – –	4*s.* 6*d.* „	4*s.* per day: 18*l.* for eighteen visits of Inspection, yearly, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for stationery.	
Captain J. Vetch	1 October 1853	Engineer Harbour Branch	800 – –	- nil.		
BOARD OF TRADE (Railway Department):						
Lieut.-col. Wynne	19 August 1847	Inspector of Railways	1,000 – –	202 16 6	(seconded).	
„ Yolland	19 July - 1854	- - ditto	650 – –	Full pay (R. E.)		
Captain Galton	21 Feb. - 1847	Assistant Secretary	800 – –	124 14 2	(seconded).	
„ Tyler	15 April - 1853	Inspector of Railways	650 – –	Full pay (R. E.)		
EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' DEPARTMENT:						
Lieut.-col. H. Hawker		Agent for the selection of Emigrants, Lynn	- - -	7*s.* per day.	The Staff Officers of Pensioners employed in the selection of Emigrants do not receive fixed Salaries, but are paid by Fees on such of the Emigrants selected by them as may actually embark. The rate of Fee is 1*l.* for a married couple under 50 years of age, 7*s.* for a single man, and 10*s.* for a single woman.	
Major J. Cockburn		- ditto - ditto - Canterbury	- - -	7*s.* „		
„ C. Teale		- ditto - ditto - Norwich	- - -	8*s.* „		
„ M. Whitmore		- ditto - ditto - Brighton	- - -	4*s.* 6*d.* „		
Brevet Major H. Powell		- ditto - ditto - Leicester	- - -	8*s.* „		
Captain C. E. Austell	14 March 1851	- ditto - ditto - Trowbridge	- - -	7*s.* „		
„ J. O. Burridge		- ditto - ditto - Carlisle	- - -	7*s.* „		
„ A. H. Hull		- ditto - ditto - Newcastle	- - -	8*s.* „		
„ J. Lawson		- ditto - ditto - Hull	- - -	8*s.* „		
„ T. W. Provost		- ditto - ditto - Bristol	- - -	8*s.* „		
Quartermaster W. Earnshaw	- - -	Clerk to Emigration Office, Southampton	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.* p' day pension		
Serjeant Thomas Dixon	- - -	- ditto - ditto Liverpool	- - -	1*s.* 6½*d.* - ditto.		

(*continued*)

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Army now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

RANK AND NAME.	Date of Appointment.	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY (Annual).	Amount of Half-Pay (Annual).	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:					
Major-general Maclachlan	April - 1846	Chief Inspector of Revenue Police	600 – –	Full pay	With residence free.
Captain E. B. Fraser	4 Dec. - 1850	Distributor of Stamps and Collector of Taxes, Inverness.	554 8 6	91 5 –	Unattached.
Lieut. J. Grant	20 Dec. - 1819	Officer of Excise, Ongar	246 7 6	4 *s.* 6 *d.* per day.	
„ W. Munro	27 Nov. - 1845	Sub-Distributor of Stamps	14 18 1	nil.	
Deputy Storekeeper T. Caffyn	July - 1842	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes	140 – –	103 15 –	
Conductor of Stores, W. Frander	31 Dec. - 1819	Officer of Inland Revenue	100 – –	24 6 8	
Serjeant W. Ryan	5 Feb. - 1855	Messenger	72 – –	18 5 –	
COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT:					
Col. F. H. Seymour	20 October 1850	Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park	400 – –	194 3 4	A lodge, and 20 acres of land; pasturage and windfall trees; valued at 180 *l.* a year.
Lieut. J. Burke	28 July - 1819	Chief Quit-rent Office, Dublin	700 – –	nil.	
AUDIT OFFICE:					
Lieut.-col. W. Maberly	– – –	Commissioner	2,000 – –	11 *s.* per day.	
Assistant Commissary-general J. Pryce	– – –	Extra Clerk	199 4 7	7 *s.* 1 *d.* „	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT:					
Lieut. P. Evans	20 Nov. - 1820	Collector of Customs and Light Dues	164 19 9	nil.	
„ J. Trevenen	9 October 1855	Collector	700 – –	nil.	
GENERAL POST OFFICE:					
Lieut. T. Bainbrigge	9 April - 1824	Postmaster, Derby	246 10 –	4 *s.* 6 *d.* daily.	
„ W. Mellish	15 Sept. - 1845	Sub-Postmaster, Windsor	7 – –	4 *s.* 6 *d.* „	
„ B. Brady	18 April - 1849	Postmaster, Dromod	47 – –	82 2 6	
Assistant Surgeon J. O'Donnell	March 1836	Sub-Postmaster, Ballyshannon	107 – –	73 – –	
CONVICT SERVICE DEPARTMENT:					
Col. J. Jebb	1 April - 1849	Surveyor-general of Prisons, and Chairman of the Board of Directors.	900 – –	202 5 –	
POOR LAW BOARD:					
Ensign J. Bell	16 June - 1845	Auditor of Accounts (East Cumberland and Westmorland).	90 – –	3 *s.* per day	18 *l.* 10 *s.* allowed for travelling expenses.
MILITARY PRISONS' DEPARTMENT:					
Dr. Piper	26 June - 1852	Medical Officer, Fort Clarence	5 *s.* per day	13 *s.* per day	1 *l.* 1 *s.* per week allowed for lodgings, and 1 *s.* per week servant's allowance.
Surgeon R. D. Smith	9 Nov. - 1854	ditto - Gosport	5 *s.* „	13 *s.* „	1 *l.* 1 *s.* per week allowed for lodgings.
„ H. Fraser	4 Nov. - 1854	ditto - Weedon	5 *s.* „	15 *s.* „	ditto - ditto.
Dr. Bain	10 Sept. - 1849	ditto - Cork	5 *s.* „	15 *s.* „	

MISCELLANEOUS:					
Col. Wortham	2 Feb. 1847	Superintendent of Roads for South Wales	500 – –	Full pay of his rank.	
„ D. R. Kearsley	27 August 1836	Assistant Inclosure and Tithe Commissioner	800 – –	142 19 –	200 *l.* special personal allowance.
Lieut.-col. P. Maclean	1 Nov. 1854	Superintendent of Carshalton School	250 – –	Full pay of his rank.	
„ C. F. Parkinson	11 March 1852	ditto of Mercantile Marine Pensioners, Durham.	– – –	Full pay of his rank.	
Captain Mainwaring	24 May 1855	Captain Instructor at Shoeburyness	91 5 –		
„ Romer	16 March 1855	Fire-Master at Gosport	150 – –	Full pay of his rank.	
„ Labalmondiere	8 April 1850	Assistant Commissioner of Police	800 – –	7 *s.* per day.	
„ Fowke	– – –	Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.	– – –	Full pay of his rank.	
„ R. Hart	1 April 1841	Sub-Inspector of Factories	300 – –	7 *s.* per diem	Travelling expenses, and 12 *s.* lodging and subsistence-money for every night he is necessarily absent on duty.
Lieut. E. M. Holgate	– – –	Harbour Master, Alderney	40 – –	4 *s.* 6 *d.* „	
Ensign J. Gardner	– – –	Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey	287 6 7	Full pay of his rank.	
Inspector-General of Hospitals J. R. Hume	8 August 1845	Commissioner in Lunacy	1,500 – –	1 17 11	Travelling expenses allowed.
Surgeon J. Bacot	1 October 1842	Inspector of Anatomy, London University	300 – –	7 *s.* per day.	200 *l.* of the civil salary is an allowance to defray certain expenses.
IRELAND:					
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:					
Lieut.-col. T. A. Larcom	9 Sept. 1846	Under Secretary of State	1,900 – –	202 8 –	Other allowances, amounting to 375 *l.* yearly.
CONSTABULARY FORCE:					
Major-general Sir D. M'Gregor	1 July 1838	Inspector-general of Constabulary	1,500 – –	Full pay	Unattached.
Captain J. S. Rich	1 Feb. 1837	County Inspector	250 – –	132 16 8	
Lieut. H. W. Thompson	9 June 1848	Assistant Inspector-general of Constabulary	500 – –	82 2 6	2 *s.* per diem each for two horses, when effective.
„ F. Percy	1 October 1839	County Inspector	298 – –	82 2 6	
„ M. Colclough	1 Nov. 1849	ditto	250 – –	82 2 6	
„ W. Henderson	10 August 1822	Sub-Inspector	180 – –	82 2 6	
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:					
Col. J. G. R. M'Kerlie	24 July 1855	Commissioner	800 – –	—	
Assistant Commissary-general J. Trimmer	20 June 1854	Accountant	600 – – to rise to 750 *l.*	—	
CONVICT PRISONS:					
Capt. W. F. Crofton	29 Nov. 1854	Chairman of the Board of Directors	750 – –	—	
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES:					
Assistant Commissary-general A. Chalmers	15 May 1837	Principal Clerk and Cashier	700 – –	—	
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Lieut. J. Kingsley	– – –	Appointment under "Army Licensing Act"	not known	4 *s.* 8 *d.* per day.	

RETURN of the NAMES and RANK of the several OFFICERS of the NAVY now holding CIVIL APPOINTMENTS in the Public Service within the United Kingdom;—of the DATE, DESCRIPTION, and ANNUAL SALARY and EMOLUMENT of each such Civil Appointment;—and, of the ANNUAL AMOUNT of HALF-PAY (if any) which each such Naval Officer respectively receives, in addition to the Salary and Emolument of each such Civil Appointment.

NAME.	RANK.	CIVIL APPOINTMENT.				Annual Amount of Half-pay received in Addition.
		Date of Appointment.	DESCRIPTION.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Right Hon. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.	Rear-Admiral	5 January 1853	Lord of the Admiralty	1,000 – –	* – – –	456 5 –
Henry Eden	ditto	8 March 1855	ditto	1,000 – –	200 – – House allowance.	456 5 –
Peter Richards, C.B.	ditto	3 June 1854	ditto	1,000 – –	* – – –	456 5 –
Alexander Milne	Captain	5 January 1853	ditto	1,000 – –	* – – –	264 12 6
Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B.	ditto	1 February 1848	Surveyor of the Navy	1,000 – –	300 – – House allowance.	264 12 6 Under H.M.'s Order in Council of 1 April 1853.
Sir John Liddell, C.B., M.D.	Director-general	1 May 1855	Director-general of the Medical Department	1,000 – –	300 – – House allowance.	—
John Dinnen	Inspector of Machinery afloat.	11 April 1849	Employed in Steam Branch Department of the Surveyor of the Navy.	– – –	125 – – In addition to full sea pay.	—
Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H.	Admiral	29 October 1854	Vice-Admiral of Great Britain	434 1 9	– – –	766 10 –
Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.	ditto	– – ditto	Rear-Admiral of Great Britain	342 9 –	– – –	766 10 –
Robert Fitzroy	Captain	1 August 1854	Chief of the Meteorological Department	300 – –	– – –	264 12 6
John Washington	ditto	29 January 1855	Hydrographer	800 – –	– – –	228 2 6
John Burdwood	Master	18 September 1854	Tide Computer	200 – –	– – –	109 10 –
A. B. Becher	Captain	12 May 1823	Naval Assistants in Hydrographical Department, Admiralty	300 – –	– – –	191 12 6
W. Barrie	Commander	1 April 1856		182 10 –	– – –	155 2 6
E. Dunsterville	ditto	19 April 1842		182 10 –	– – –	191 12 6
J. W. King	Master	8 April 1854		182 10 –	– – –	109 10 –
G. Marsh	ditto	19 April 1856		182 10 –	– – –	91 5 –
F. J. O. Evans	ditto	16 March 1855	Superintendent of Compass Department	182 10 –	— In addition to full sea pay as additional master of "Fisgard."	
John C. Giles	ditto	1 July 1846	Employed in Storekeeper-General's Department, in the examination of warrant officers' accounts.	300 – –	91 5 – In lieu of half-pay	—
Richard Simmonds	Paymaster	3 October 1851	Employed in Accountant-General's Department as a temporary clerk.	127 15 –	– – –	91 5 –
Rev. J. K. Goldney	Chaplain	6 May 1839	Superintendent of the issue of religious books to the Fleet.	200 – –	— In addition to his salary as Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and in lieu of half-pay.	
Edward Hawes	Retired Captain	28 February 1850	Superintendent of harbour works at Portpatrick	120 – –	– – –	191 12 6
Robert Craigie	Captain	21 February 1855	Chairman and Director, Transport Department	1,200 – –	250 – – House-rent.	—

Abraham Sugden	Paymaster	30 November 1854	Temporary Clerks, Transport Department	127 15 –	–	109 10 –
James Chimmo	ditto	ditto		127 15 –	–	136 17 6
N. B. Lush	ditto	15 March 1855		127 15 –	–	136 17 6
Stephen Fisher	ditto	28 May 1856		127 15 –	–	109 10 –
John M. Jefferson	ditto	30 May 1856		127 15 –	–	91 5 –
Alfred Whitehouse	ditto	13 June 1856		127 15 –	–	109 10 –
Deptford Dockyard:						
H. T. Austin, C.B.	Captain	18 October 1854	Superintendent	900 – –	* 40 7 6 Fuel and provisions.	—
John Robertson	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon	450 – –	* —	
Woolwich Dockyard:						
John Shepherd	Commodore	31 December 1853	Superintendent	359 11 – In addition to full sea pay.	* 40 7 6	—
John M'Donald	Master	20 June 1850	Master Attendant	480 – –	* —	
Colin A. Browning, M.D.	Surgeon	13 February 1850	Staff Surgeon	500 – –	* —	
Rev. James C. Connolly	Chaplain	1 April 1854	Chaplain	350 – –	50 – – House allowance.	—
Chatham Dockyard:						
George Goldsmith, C.B.	Captain	20 March 1856	Superintendent	384 15 – In addition to full sea pay.	* 40 7 6	—
Charles Pope	Master	5 November 1853	Master Attendant	480 – –	* —	
John Wise	Lieutenant	7 September 1841	Director of Police	250 – –	* —	
William Bruce, M.D.	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon	500 – –	* —	
Henry Peacock	Assistant Surgeon	21 July 1843	Assistant Surgeon	300 – –	* —	
Rev. A. Fielding	Chaplain	17 September 1851	Chaplain	350 – –	* —	
Sheerness Dockyard:						
J. J. Tucker	Captain	16 June 1854	Superintendent	200 – – In addition to full sea pay.	40 7 6	—
James Brown	Master	1 April 1856	Master Attendant	480 – –	* —	
John Jackson (6)	ditto	5 November 1853	Assistant ditto	380 – –	* —	
Edward Ramsay	Lieutenant	7 September 1841	Director of Police	250 – –	* —	
William Gunn, M.D.	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon	500 – –	* —	
Rev. R. Wilson	Chaplain	3 April 1852	Chaplain	350 – –	* —	

(continued)

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Navy now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.				Annual Amount of Half-pay received in Addition.
		Date of Appointment.	DESCRIPTION.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD:						
James Underwood	Master	1 July 1850	Master Attendant and Harbour Master	480 – –	* —	
James Tonkin	- ditto	23 October 1852	Assistant ditto	380 – –	* —	
Henry W. Hall	Lieutenant	1 July 1837	Director of Police	250 – –	* —	
Alexander T. Allen	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon	500 – –	* —	
Ernest Elliott	Assistant Surgeon	14 November 1851	Assistant Surgeon	300 – –	* —	
Rev. E. S. Phelps	Chaplain	11 July 1851	Chaplain	350 – –	* 70 – –	
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD:						
John E. Mills	Master	17 February 1851	Master Attendant	480 – –	* —	
George Biddlecombe	- ditto	26 February 1855	Assistant ditto	380 – –	* —	
Joseph K. Martin	- ditto	1 April 1856	- ditto	380 – –	* —	
Thomas Williams	Lieutenant	1 April 1839	Director of Police	250 – –	* —	
W. H. Thompson	Master	1 July 1850	Harbour Master	500 – –	* —	
William Folds	Surgeon	28 July 1847	Staff Surgeon	500 – –	* —	
John Reid	Assistant Surgeon	17 February 1844	Assistant Surgeon	300 – –	* —	
Rev. John Briggs	Chaplain	11 August 1835	Chaplain	350 – –	* —	
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD:						
Robert Smart, K.H.	Captain	26 May 1854	Superintendent	200 – –	* 40 7 6	
Richard Weatherley	Lieutenant	1 April 1839	Director of Police	In addition to full sea pay.		
David Craigie	Master	1 April 1856	Master Attendant	250 – –	* —	
Thomas Frazer, M.D.	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon	50 – –	* —	
Rev. J. H. Malet	Chaplain	26 September 1845	Chaplain	In addition to full sea pay.		
				450 – –	* —	
				400 – –	—	
DEPTFORD VICTUALLING YARD:						
—	—	—	Superintendent	(Included in pay for Deptford Dockyard.)		
E. J. P. Pearn	Master	12 April 1850	Master Attendant	480 – –	* —	
John Breaks	Paymaster	8 August 1851	Storekeeper	600 – –	* - - -	109 10 –
William Graham, M.D.	Surgeon	1 July 1855	Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper	374 2 6	* —	

Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport:									
S. C. Dacres, C.B.	Captain	13 July	1855	Superintendent	800	– –	*	—	
John Davies	Master	1 July	1846	Master Attendant	400	– –	*	—	
Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth:									
Joseph Nias, C.B.	Captain	17 November	1854	Superintendent	800	– –	*	—	
Robert W. Roberts	Master	1 April	1856	Master Attendant	400	– –	*	—	
Haulbowline Victualling Establishment:									
Richard Stokes	Master	6 May	1856	Master Attendant	400	– –	50 – – House allowance.		
Haslar Hospital:									
—	—	—		Superintendent	(Included in pay for Royal Clarence Victualling Yard).				
Alexander F. Parr	Lieutenant	30 April	1831	Lieutenant	230	– –	*	—	
William Parker	ditto	26 November	1838	ditto	230	– –	*	—	
William Lindsay, M.D.	Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	14 May	1855	Inspector	602	5 –	*	—	
Alexander Nisbet, M.D.	ditto	1 July	1855	ditto	602	5 –	*	—	
Peter Leonard, M.D.	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	14 May	1855	Deputy Inspector	501	17 6	*	—	
Fitzwilliam Mansell, M.D.	ditto	1 July	1855	ditto	501	17 6	*	—	
F. W. Le Grand	Surgeon	24 May	1855	Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper	374	2 6	*	—	
Alexander Stuart	ditto	14 May	1855	ditto in charge of Lunatic Wards	501	17 6	*	—	
J. A. R. Harvey	ditto	15 May	1856	Assisting Surgeon	255	10 –	*	—	
Rev. W. G. Tucker	Chaplain	11 March	1853	Chaplain	300	– –	*	– –	127 15 –
John L. Trousdell	Assistant Surgeon	25 March	1854	Assistant Surgeon	155	2 6	*	—	
Charles G. Wolfenden	ditto	7 February	1856	ditto	155	2 6	*	—	
Charles Sproull	ditto	2 October	1854	ditto	155	2 6	*	—	
O. J. Llewellyn	ditto	28 March	1856	ditto	155	2 6	*	—	
Plymouth Hospital:									
—	—	—		Superintendent	(Included in pay for Royal William Victualling Yard.)				
John Tulloh	Lieutenant	9 February	1837	Lieutenant	230	– –	*	—	
Edm. Malone	ditto	8 March	1842	ditto	230	– –	*	—	
Edward Hilditch	Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	1 July	1855	Inspector	602	5 –	*	—	
Thomas R. Dunn, M.D.	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	28 October	1854	Deputy Inspector	501	17 6	*	—	
John Grant	Paymaster	13 May	1851	Agent and Steward	400	– –	*	—	
George Mackay	Surgeon	1 July	1855	Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper	301	2 6	*	–	
Rev. W. R. Payne	Chaplain	12 January	1846	Chaplain	300	– –	*	–	164 5 –
Benjamin Browning	Assistant Surgeon	22 February	1856	Assistant Surgeon	146	– –	*	—	
Charles Harper	ditto	23 February	1856	ditto	155	2 6	*	—	

(continued)

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Navy now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.				Annual Amount of Half-pay received in Addition.
		Date of Appointment.	DESCRIPTION.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEAL HOSPITAL:						
J. W. Johnston	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	15 February 1854	Deputy Inspector and Superintendent	501 17 6	* —	
F. H. Rose	Assistant Surgeon	10 November 1855	Assistant Surgeon	146 — —	* —	
NORTH YARMOUTH HOSPITAL:						
Thomas W. M'Donald	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	19 July 1854	Deputy Inspector	501 17 6	* —	
George Goodman	Assistant Surgeon	24 October 1855	Assistant Surgeon	146 — —	* —	
DEPTFORD TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT:						
W. F. Wentworth	Lieutenant	1 January 1853	Agent for Transports	400 — —	* — —	109 10 —
LEITH TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT:						
Edward W. Pitt	Lieutenant	20 December 1838	Agent for Transports	150 — —	— — —	127 15 —
MARINE BARRACKS:						
Robert J. Little	Captain R. M.	12 September 1829	Barrack Master, Woolwich	273 15 —	31 4 — House-rent.	127 15 —
A. A. R. Wolrige	ditto	5 June 1832	ditto — Chatham	273 15 —	31 4 — House-rent.	127 15 —
Thomas Moore	ditto	16 August 1827	ditto — Portsmouth	273 15 —	31 4 — House-rent.	127 15 —
Isaac Toby	ditto	25 March 1842	ditto — Plymouth	273 15 —	31 4 — House-rent.	127 15 —
MARINE INFIRMARY, WOOLWICH:						
Oliver Evans, M. D.	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	17 January 1849	Deputy Inspector	501 17 6	* —	
Henry Eales	Assistant Surgeon	15 May 1856	Assistant Surgeon	155 2 6	* —	
C. H. Chambers	ditto	17 May 1856	Assistant Surgeon Purveyor	155 2 6 (Paid as Divisional Paymaster).	* —	
MARINE INFIRMARY, CHATHAM:						
John Drummond	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, &c.	17 January 1849	Deputy Inspector	501 17 6	* —	
William Fasken	Assistant Surgeon	22 November 1850	Assistant Surgeon	173 7 6	* —	
R. M'Donnell	ditto	5 February 1856	Assistant Surgeon Purveyor	146 — — (Paid as Divisional Paymaster).	* —	

Marine Infirmary, Portsmouth:						
Samuel Irvine	Surgeon	1 December 1841	Staff Surgeon	365 – –	70 – – House-rent.	—
R. P. R. Sparrow	Assistant Surgeon	21 November 1851	Assistant Surgeon	155 2 6	27 6 – Lodging allowance.	—
W. W. Wildey	ditto	18 November 1851	ditto	173 7 6	27 6 – Lodging allowance.	—
Marine Infirmary, Plymouth:						
A. Millar	Surgeon	12 August 1848	Staff Surgeon	365 – –	* —	
A. C. Hatherly	Assistant Surgeon	26 December 1853	Assistant Surgeon	155 2 6	* —	
W. H. Woods	ditto	11 September 1854	ditto	146 – –	* —	
George Watson	Captain R.M.	1 July 1853	Divisional Paymaster, Royal Marines, Woolwich	400 – – Including 100*l.* as Purveyor.	* – –	111 – –
George Hookey	ditto	1 April 1836	ditto ditto Chatham	400 – – Including 100*l.* as Purveyor.	* – –	111 – –
John Lawrence	ditto	20 July 1830	ditto ditto Portsmouth	300 – –	* – –	127 15 –
Thomas B. Gray	ditto	12 February 1854	ditto ditto Plymouth	300 – –	* – –	127 15 –
Royal Naval College, Portsmouth:						
Rev. Thomas J. Main	Chaplain	1 October 1839	Professor	500 – – In addition to full sea pay.	* —	
A. R. Savage	Captain R.M.	17 March 1847	Instructor of Fortification	200 – – In addition to full sea pay.	—	
R. Percival	Lieutenant	4 July 1845	Agent for Mails	315 – –	—	
				This and the following includes an allowance of 15*l.* a year for a servant.		
J. Brown	ditto	7 July 1845	ditto	215 – –	—	
J. Inglis	ditto	29 December 1845	ditto	215 – –	—	
J. Ray	ditto	30 March 1846	ditto	315 – –	—	
J. Hay	ditto	5 April 1847	ditto	215 – –	—	
R. Parker	ditto	21 November 1848	ditto	315 – –	—	
J. O'Reilly	ditto	21 April 1849	ditto	215 – –	50 – – Lodging allowance.	—
H. Beddek	ditto	16 June 1849	ditto	215 – –	—	
T. W. Purver	ditto	21 October 1850	ditto	215 – –	—	
T. Brydges	ditto	24 December 1850	ditto	215 – –	—	
G. H. Heathcote	ditto	31 December 1851	ditto	315 – –	—	

(*continued*)

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Navy now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.				Annual Amount of Half-pay received in Addition.
		Date of Appointment.	DESCRIPTION.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTSMOUTH—*continued.*						
G. J. Gardner	Lieutenant	6 February 1851	Agent for Mails	315 – –	—	
				This and the following includes an allowance of 15 *l.* a year for a servant.		
J. G. Robins	ditto	26 May 1852	ditto	215 – –	—	
T. P. B. Barrow	ditto	11 January 1853	ditto	215 – –	—	
H. Charleton	ditto	ditto	ditto	215 – –	—	
E. P. Fuge	ditto	ditto	ditto	215 – –	—	
W. H. Payne	ditto	21 January 1853	ditto	215 – –	—	
J. Oxenham	ditto	14 March 1853	ditto	315 – –	—	
A. Darby	ditto	6 June 1853	ditto	215 – –	—	
J. Tickell	ditto	4 July 1853	ditto	215 – –	—	
P. M'K. Godfrey	ditto	8 October 1853	ditto	315 – –	—	
J. Kempe	ditto	28 January 1854	ditto	215 – –	—	
C. Bolton	ditto	31 January 1854	ditto	215 – –	—	
W. W. Morris	ditto	22 September 1854	ditto	215 – –	—	
H. L. Griffiths	ditto	30 October 1854	ditto	315 – –	—	
A. La Touche	ditto	15 February 1855	ditto	315 – –	—	
C. Pearson	ditto	3 March 1855	ditto	215 – –	—	
H. Stewart	ditto	24 May 1855	ditto	215 – –	—	
J. Irwin	ditto	25 July 1855	ditto	215 – –	—	
L. Dennehy	ditto	18 September 1855	ditto	215 – –	—	
H. De Lisle	ditto	9 October 1855	ditto	315 – –	—	
J. H. Lloyd	ditto	12 May 1856	ditto	215 – –	—	

* The officers against whose names asterisks are placed under the column of Emoluments, occupy official residences or quarters.

R. M. Bromley,
Accountant-General of the Navy.

Admiralty, 14 July 1856.

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Navy now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	Date of Appointment.	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY (Annual).	Amount of Half-Pay (Annual).	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:						
John Symons	Midshipman	10 October 1818	Inspector of Taxes	500 – –	—	
CONVICT SERVICE DEPARTMENT:						
G. H. Dabbs	Surgeon	15 January 1848	Medical Officer, Parkhurst Prison	250 – –	182 10 –	House provided.
William Houghton	ditto	10 Nov. 1849	ditto Portland Prison	300 – –	133 13 6	ditto.
W. H. B. Jones	ditto	28 October 1856	ditto Dartmoor Prison	250 – –	237 5 –	ditto.
J. Bowler	ditto	14 Nov. 1854	ditto Portsmouth Prison	195 – –	146 – –	ditto.
J. D. Burns	ditto	12 October 1849	ditto Chatham Prison	250 – –	127 15 –	ditto.
J. Campbell	ditto	6 August 1852	ditto "Defence" Hulk	280 – –	127 15 –	39*l.* a year lodging money allowed.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT:						
Ed. Saurin	Rear-Admiral	8 July 1846	Commissioner, Port of London	1,200 – –	365 – –	
Thomas How	First Lieutenant, R.M.	22 October 1847	Surveyor-general ditto	900 – –	nil.	
J. O. M'William	Surgeon	January 1847	Medical Inspector ditto	800 – –	7*s.* per diem	
L. C. F. Walker	Lieutenant	Sept. 1847	Surveyor of Sloops ditto	450 – –	109 10 –	
H. L. Grove	Commander	25 August 1853	Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Gloucester.	545 – –	120 – –	
W. B. Chamberlain	ditto	10 January 1848	Superintendent of Quarantine, Liverpool	100 7 6	127 15 –	
BOARD OF TRADE:						
— Beechey	Rear-Admiral	15 August 1850	Professional Member of the Mercantile Marine Department.	800 – –	456 5 –	
R. Robertson	Commander	17 August 1854	Surveyor-general of Steam Shipping	400 – –	155 2 6	
— Brown	Lieutenant	31 July 1835	Registrar-general of Merchant Seamen	800 – –	nil.	
GENERAL POST-OFFICE:						
F. Gore	Paymaster	20 Nov. 1831	Postmaster at Margate	149 16 –	6*s.* per diem	

(*continued*)

RETURN of the Names and Rank of the several Officers of the Navy now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	Date of Appointment.	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY (Annual).	Amount of Half-Pay (Annual).	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
GREENWICH HOSPITAL:						
Sir J. Gordon	Admiral		Governor	1,500 – –	2*l.* 2*s.* per diem	
Sir W. F. Carroll	Rear-Admiral		Lieutenant-Governor	800 – –	1*l.* 5*s.* „	
Sir W. Pell	Admiral		Commissioner	600 – –	1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* p' diem	
Rev. G. Fisher	Chaplain		Instructor to Boys of the Lower School	400 – –	5*s.* per diem	
Rev. E. Kitson	ditto		Chaplain	300 – –	8*s.* „	
QUEEN'S PRISON:						
Jos. Hudson	Captain		Keeper	800 – –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
J. C. Evison	Lieutenant		Deputy-Governor	400 – –	6*s.* „	
EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' DEPARTMENT:						
J. S. Lean	Commander	February 1837	Emigration Officer, London	400 – –	8*s.* 6*d.* „	
G. F. Westbrook	ditto	August 1852	Assistant Emigration Officer, London	150 – –	8*s.* 6*d.* „	
J. T. Forster	Master	May 1852	ditto ditto	200 – –	5*s.* „	
T. A. Alldridge	Lieutenant	October 1854	ditto ditto	150 – –	5*s.* „	
E. Barnard	ditto	September 1854	ditto ditto	150 – –	4*s.* „	
C. F. Schomberg	Captain	July 1852	Emigration Officer, Liverpool	400 – –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
P. B. Stewart	Commander	June 1854	Assistant Emigration Officer, Liverpool	200 – –	10*s.* „	
T. Higgins	ditto	April 1850	ditto ditto	200 – –	8*s.* 6*d.* „	
M. Bouchier	Lieutenant	July 1852	ditto ditto	200 – –	5*s.* „	
T. H. Prior	ditto	1 April 1847	ditto ditto	250 – –	5*s.* „	
E. A. Smith	Paymaster	May 1847	Emigration Officer, Southampton	208 5 –	6*s.* „	
C. G. E. Patey	Captain	February 1850	ditto Plymouth	208 5 –	12*s.* 6*d.* „	
J. J. Freere	ditto	June 1855	ditto Glasgow	208 5 –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
M. de Courcy	ditto	June 1852	ditto Cork	208 5 –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
G. S. Dyer	ditto	April 1854	ditto Belfast	208 5 –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
C. Keele	ditto	July 1852	ditto Londonderry	208 5 –	18*s.* „	
R. Kerr	ditto	March 1852	ditto Dublin	208 5 –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
A. J. Burton	Commander	October 1854	ditto Waterford	120 – –	8*s.* 6*d.* „	
W. Ellis	ditto	April 1847	ditto Limerick	208 5 –	10*s.* 6*d.* „	
J. L. Stoll	ditto	January 1854	ditto Sligo, &c.	208 5 –	10*s.* „	
R. D. Hay	Lieutenant	July 1854	ditto Tralee	100 – –	6*s.* „	
W. C. Saunders	ditto	April 1850	Assistant Emigration Officer, Galway	120 – –	6*s.* „	
J. Williams	Boatswain	October 1854	In charge of Hospital Ship "Inconstant"	2*s.* per diem	3*s.* 6*d.* full pay.	

IRELAND:					
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:					
— Hutchins	Lieutenant	31 January 1823	Harbour Master, 250 *l.*, and Ballast Master 15th September 1836, 50 *l.*, Kingstown.	300 – –	109 10 –
— Clarke	ditto	15 October 1852	Harbour Master, Donaghadee	20 – –	91 5 –
A. W. Hill	ditto		Employed under the Commissioners	140 – –	6 *s.* per diem.
CONSTABULARY FORCE:					
H. Hawkshaw	Lieutenant	1 January 1848	County Inspector	250 – –	109 10 –
MISCELLANEOUS:					
J. C. Caffin	Captain		Director-general of Artillery	900 – –	158 10 –
C. R. Bethune	Rear-Admiral		Acting Member of Commission for Inquiry into Shipping Dues.	800 – –	1 *l.* 5 *s.* per diem
R. Owen	Captain		Auditor under Poor Law Commissioners, Ireland	500 – –	18 *s.* ,,
J. S. Spark	Paymaster		Admiralty, Somerset-House	273 15 –	6 *s.* ,,
S. B. Cook	Master		Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping	275 5 –	5 *s.* ,,
J. W. Armstrong	ditto		Examiner in Seamanship, Tyne Ports	150 – –	14 *s.* ,,
J. Bradley	Lieutenant		Sub-Commissioner of Pilotage, Port of Gloucester.	13 – –	6 *s.* ,,
H. C. Harston	Commander		Examiner in Navigation, &c., Belfast	160 – –	8 *s.* 6 *d.* ,,
R. Hodder	Lieutenant		Landing Surveyor — ditto	400 – –	6 *s.* ,,
T. E. Hodder	ditto		Agent to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Cork.	100 – –	6 *s.* ,,
R. M'Lean	Captain		Examiner in Navigation, Dublin	80 – –	10 *s.* 6 *d.* ,,
T. Stuart	ditto		— Ditto — — — Cork	80 – –	10 *s.* 6 *d.* ,,
J. C. Perry	Lieutenant		Inspector of Cork Gaol	100 – –	5 *s.* ,,
T. Thompson	Commander		Shipping Master, Leith	160 – –	8 *s.* 6 *d.* ,,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS (ARMY AND NAVY).

RETURNS of the NAMES and RANK of the several OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY now holding Civil Appointments in the Public Service within the United Kingdom, &c.

(*Captain Scobell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

Under 3 *oz.*

MUTINY BILL.

CLAUSES LXIX AND LXXIII.

How and where Troops may be billeted.

LXIX. It shall be lawful for all Constables of Parishes and Places, and other Persons specified in this Act, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and they are hereby required, to billet the Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, and Out-Pensioners when assembled as a local Force by competent Authority, and Persons receiving Pay in Her Majesty's Army, and the Horses belonging to Her Majesty's Cavalry, and also all Staff and Field Officers' Horses, and all Bât and Baggage Horses belonging to any of Her Majesty's other Forces, when on actual Service, not exceeding for each Officer the Number for which Forage is or shall be allowed by Her Majesty's Regulations, in Victualling Houses and other Houses specified in this Act (taking care in *Ireland* not to billet less than Two Men in One House, except only in case of billeting Cavalry as specially provided); and they shall be received by the Occupiers of the Houses in which they are so billeted, and be furnished by such Victuallers with proper Accommodation in such Houses, or if any Victualler shall not have sufficient Accommodation in the House upon which a Soldier is billeted, then in some good and sufficient Quarters to be provided by such Victualler in the immediate Neighbourhood, and in *Great Britain* shall also be furnished with Diet and Small Beer, and with Stables, Oats, Hay, and Straw for such Horses as aforesaid, paying and allowing for the same the several Rates hereinafter provided; and at no Time when Troops are on a March shall any of them, whether Infantry or Cavalry, be billeted above One Mile from the Place mentioned in the Route, care being always taken that Billets be made out for the less distant Houses, in which suitable Accommodation can be found, before making out Billets for the more distant; and in all Places where Cavalry shall be billeted in pursuance of this Act, each Man and his Horse shall be billeted in One and the same House, except in case of Necessity; and except in case of Necessity, One Man at least shall be billeted where there shall be One or Two Horses, and Two Men at least where there shall be Four Horses, and so in proportion for a greater Number; and in no Case shall a Man and his Horse be billeted at a greater Distance from each other than One hundred Yards; and the Constables are hereby required to billet all Soldiers and their Horses on their March in the Manner required by this Act upon the Occupiers of all Houses within One Mile of the Place mentioned in the Route, and whether they be in the same or in a different County, in like Manner in every respect as if such Houses were all locally situate within such Place; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to authorise any Constable to billet Soldiers out of the County to which such Constable belongs when the Constable of the adjoining County shall be present and shall undertake to billet the due Proportion of Men in such adjoining County; and no more Billets shall at any Time be ordered than there are effective Soldiers and Horses present to be billeted; all which Billets, when made out by such Constables, shall be delivered into the Hands of the Commanding Officer present; and if any Person shall find himself aggrieved by having an undue Proportion of Soldiers billeted in his House, and shall prefer his Complaint, if against a Constable or other Person not being a Justice, to One or more Justices, and if against a Justice, then to Two or more Justices within whose Jurisdiction such Soldiers are billeted, such Justices respectively shall have Power to order such of the Soldiers to be removed, and to be billeted

upon other Persons, as they shall see Cause; and when any of Her Majesty's Cavalry or any Horses as aforesaid shall be billeted upon the Occupiers of Houses in which Officers or Soldiers may be quartered by virtue of this Act who shall have no Stables, then and in such Case, upon the written Requisition of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Corps, Troop, or Detachment, the Constable is hereby required to billet the Men and their Horses, or Horses only, upon some other Person or Persons who have Stables, and who are by this Act liable to have Officers and Soldiers billeted upon them; and upon complaint being made by the Person or Persons to whose House or Stables the said Men or Horses shall have been so removed to Two or more Justices within whose Jurisdiction such Men or Horses shall be so billeted, it shall be lawful for such Justices to order a proper Allowance to be paid by the Person relieved to the Persons receiving such Men and Horses or to be applied in furnishing the requisite Accommodation; and Commanding Officers may exchange any Man or Horse billeted in any Place, with another Man or Horse billeted in the same Place, for the Benefit of the Service, provided the Number of Men and Horses do not exceed the Number at that Time billeted on such Houses respectively; and the Constables are hereby required to billet such Men and Horses so exchanged accordingly; and it shall be lawful for any Justice, at the Request of any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer commanding any Soldiers requiring Billets, to extend any Routes or to enlarge the Districts within which Billets shall be required, in such Manner as shall appear to be most convenient to the Troops; provided that, to prevent or punish all Abuses in billeting Soldiers, it shall be lawful for any Justice within his Jurisdiction, by Warrant or Order under his Hand, to require any Constable to give him an Account in Writing of the Number of Officers and Soldiers who shall be quartered by such Constables, together with the Names of the Persons upon whom such Officers and Soldiers are billeted, stating the Street or Place where such Persons dwell, and the Sign, if any, belonging to the Houses.

Definition of Terms.

LXXIII. All the Powers and Provisions in this Act contained relating to *England* shall be construed to extend to *Wales* and to the Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed;* and all Powers and Provisions relating to the *British Isles* shall be construed to extend to *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark,* and *Man,* and all Isles thereto and to *Great Britain* and *Ireland* belonging; and all Powers and Provisions relating to Soldiers shall be construed to extend to Non-commissioned Officers, unless when otherwise provided; and all Powers and Provisions relating to Justices shall be construed to extend to all Magistrates authorised to act as such in their respective Jurisdictions, and to Chief Magistrates of exclusive local Jurisdictions; and all the Powers given to and Regulations made for the Conduct of Constables in relation to the billeting of Officers and Soldiers, and all Penalties and Forfeitures for any Neglect thereof, shall extend to all Tithingmen, Headboroughs, and such like Officers, and to all Inspectors or other Officers of Police, and to High Constables and other Chief Officers and Magistrates of Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Parishes, and Places in *England* and *Ireland,* and to all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates of Burghs, Commissioners of Police, and other Chief Officers and Magistrates of Cities, Towns, Villages, Parishes and Places in *Scotland,* who shall act in the Execution of this Act in relation to billeting; and all Powers and Provisions for billeting Officers and Soldiers in Victualling Houses shall extend and apply to all Inns, Hotels, Livery Stables, Alehouses, and to the Houses of Sellers of Wine by Retail, whether *British* or Foreign, to be drunk in their own Houses, or Places thereunto belonging, and to all Houses of Persons selling Brandy, Spirits, Strong Waters, Cider, or Metheglin, by Retail, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland;* and in *Ireland,* when there shall not be found sufficient Room in such Houses, then to billeting Soldiers in such manner as has been heretofore customary: Provided that no Officer or Soldier shall be billeted in *Great Britain* in any private Houses, or in any Canteen held or occupied under the Authority of the War Department, or upon Persons who keep Taverns only, being Vintners of the City of *London* admitted to their Freedom of the said Company in right of Patrimony or Apprenticeship, notwithstanding such persons who keep such Taverns

Powers and Regulations as to Billets.

Exemptions from Billets.

Taverns only have taken out Victualling Licences, nor in the House of any Distiller kept for distilling Brandy and Strong Waters, nor in the House of any Shopkeeper whose principal Dealing shall be more in other Goods and Merchandise than in Brandy and Strong Waters, so as such Distillers and Shopkeepers do not permit tippling in such Houses, nor in the House of Residence in any part of the United Kingdom of any Foreign Consul duly accredited as such.

MUTINY BILL.

CLAUSES LXIX AND LXXIII.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1857.

ARMY, &c. EXAMINATIONS.

RETURN (in part) to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1857;—*for*,

A "RETURN showing what are the Present SUBJECTS of Examination on entering the ARMY; and whether any Examination is held, or contemplated (and, if so, on what Subjects) on PROMOTION in the ARMY; also, whether the EXAMINATIONS proposed for Candidates in the DIPLOMATIC and CONSULAR SERVICE have been carried into effect, and, if so, what are the SUBJECTS of those Examinations."

[So far as relates to the Army.]

A RETURN showing what are the Present SUBJECTS of Examination on entering the ARMY; and whether any Examination is held, or contemplated (and, if so, on what Subjects) on PROMOTION in the ARMY.

MEMORANDUM of the Points upon which CANDIDATES are to be Examined before they can be recommended for COMMISSIONS.

1. THE candidate must be able to read English correctly, and write it from dictation.

2. In Arithmetic he must be acquainted with the four first rules (simple and compound); Proportion, Fractions, the use of Logarithms, as applied practically to Multiplication, Division, Formation of Powers, and Extraction of Roots.

3. Algebra, so far as to include Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of both integer and fractional expressions.

4. In Languages he must be able to translate any passage in Livy's History of Rome (Books 21 to 25 inclusive), and also any portion of Virgil's Æneid (Books 1 to 3 inclusive), with Parsing and Prosody. If he should not have received a classical education, he must be able to render into English a given passage either from a French or from a German author (as he may himself prefer), and parse; and he must, in addition, translate into French or German a passage selected by the Examiners from an English author.

5. In History he must be able to answer such questions as may be proposed by the Examiners.

6. In Geography he must possess a knowledge of the general divisions of the world, the name of the capital of each nation in Europe, the principal rivers, seaports, and military posts in Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty's dominions in every part of the world.

7. In Fortification he must be able to trace upon paper, in presence of the Examiners, a front of Fortification according to Vauban's First System, and also the profile of a Rampart and Parapet. If the candidate can perform this correctly, it will be received as evidence of his having acquired some knowledge of Drawing.

8. If the candidate be a member of the Church of England, he will have to produce a certificate of having been confirmed; if not a member of the Church of England, he will be required to produce a certificate from a minister or priest, stating that he has been well instructed in the principles of the religion in which he has been brought up.

9. A medical examination will take place, to ascertain that the candidate is, in every point of view, fit for military service.

THE following Regulations in regard to the Examination of OFFICERS, preparatory to Promotion in the Army, are to be substituted for those promulgated by the Circular Memorandum of 14th of May 1850:—

The qualifications required of candidates for Commissions will be made known to their friends, and the time and place of examination will be stated in each case, so that the same may take place before any Commission is granted.

Before Officers are recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer is to have them examined by a Board of Officers, consisting of himself, another Field Officer (if there should be one present with the regiment), and the senior Captain; and if there should be no second Field Officer present with the regiment, then the two senior Captains present.

This Board is to report to the Military Secretary, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Officers about to be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, have been instructed on the following points, viz.—

1. They must have a perfect acquaintance with the Standing Orders of the Regiments in which they are serving.

2. They must have a thorough knowledge, and must give an account, of the duties they have to perform as Regimental Orderly Officers, as Officers commanding Guards, or as Subaltern Officers of Guards under Officers of superior rank.

3. They must be able to put a Company through the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and be capable of exercising both a Squad and Company in the Drill and Evolutions as prescribed in the first two parts of the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Infantry.

4. They must know exactly the place of all the Company Officers in every situation of the Battalion, whether in line, or in open, close quarter, or half-distance column, and whether right or left in front.

5. They must be acquainted with the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, and with the Mutiny Act, and the Articles of War.

6. They must be acquainted with the Queen's Regulations and Warrants in regard to the supply of necessaries to the Troops, with the price of each article, and the Regulations applicable to the same.

7. They must know the weight of the knapsack, the weight of the soldier's firelock, with and without the bayonet, of his pouch, with and without ammunition, the quantity of ammunition it is calculated to carry, and the weight of his accoutrements.

8. In addition to such portions of the above as may apply to the Cavalry Service, the Cornets must be required to be well acquainted with their Stable and Barrack duties, to have completed their course of instruction in the Riding School, and to be able to exercise a Troop both on foot and mounted.

9. They must be perfectly acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

10. And with the Forms and Proceedings of Courts Martial.

11. They must have studied some of the standard works on Courts Martial.

12. They must understand perfectly the Evolutions of a Battalion of Infantry or Regiment of Cavalry, as laid down in the Regulations for those Services respectively.

13. They

13. They must be acquainted with the Light Infantry Drill.

14. They must perfectly understand the interior economy of a Troop or Company, the Regulations for the Messing and Subsistence of the Soldiers, and the established system of keeping their Accounts.

15. They must be acquainted with the Royal Warrants which regulate the Pay, Provisioning, Pensions, Rewards, Periods of Service, Clothing and Equipment of the Soldier.

16. They must be acquainted with the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, more particularly with those for the government and management of the Troops embarked in Transports and Convict Ships.

17. And it must be ascertained that they are competent to take charge of a Company or Detachment in every position in which it may be placed.

War Office, Pall Mall,
March 1857.

F. PEEL.

ARMY, &c., EXAMINATIONS.

RETURN showing what are the Present Subjects of Examination on entering the Army; and whether any Examination is held, or contemplated (and, if so, on what Subjects), on Promotion in the Army.

(*Mr. William Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1857.

101.

Under 1 *oz.*

CAMP AT COLCHESTER.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 March 1857;—*for*,

"COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the War Department and Major-General *Gascoigne*, in relation to the DESTITUTION amongst the Families of SOLDIERS at *Colchester*."

War Office, 6 March 1857. F. PEEL.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
23 February 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to their Inspector, Sir John Walsham, by the Guardians of the Colchester Union, relative to the destitute condition in which several soldiers' wives and their children are living within that union. I am directed to draw the particular attention of his Lordship to those cases in which the marriage of the soldier has taken place without the consent of the Colonel of the regiment. It is alleged that in these cases the wives and children of the men are moved with the regiment, by the regimental authorities, but that the expense of the removal is debited to the husband, for which he is put under stoppages from his pay, and that in other respects the same privileges are not granted to them as to the wives and families of soldiers who have married with the consent of the colonel. The husbands being unable to support their wives and families from their pay, and the women finding it extremely difficult to find employment, they almost necessarily become destitute, and are compelled to seek relief from the poor-rate.

Under these circumstances, the Board request that his Lordship will be so good as to consider whether it is expedient that the women and their children should be brought by the regimental authorities from their former homes to Colchester, whereby not only great suffering is occasioned to them, but a heavy burden in their support is entailed upon the ratepayers of that town.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

Sir B. Hawes, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.
War Office.

(123,206–13.)

Crouch-street, Colchester,
12 February 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Guardians of this Union to request you will lay the following statement of facts before the Poor Law Board, and in furtherance of what passed on the subject at our Board Meeting on the 3d instant, at which you were present.

The depôts of several regiments of the line are now stationed in the Colchester Barracks, and consequently a considerable number of the soldiers' wives have followed them.

These regiments have had their depôts in Ireland and other distant places, where, from long continuance, the wives have hitherto found employment towards their maintenance ; but coming to Colchester, where they are strangers to everybody, they are unable to do so, and consequently much distress is occasioned to them, and which is increased to an alarming degree by the following facts.

It is a regulation of the army that such soldiers as marry without the consent of the Colonel of the regiment, are not permitted to enjoy the privileges which those have that previously obtain that consent, and one of those privileges is, that wives married with consent, are removed from whence they came with their husband, free of expense to the husband, while the expense of the removal of wives, married without consent, is debited to the husband, and for which he is put under stoppages from his pay ; and, again, husbands married without consent, are required to mess or consume their rations in barracks with other soldiers, whilst the husbands married with consent, are allowed to share their rations with their wives and children out of barracks, and such wives also are privileged by having regimental washing and other advantages, which the wives married without consent are debarred from.

The scenes of destitution as to the wives and children of soldiers now in Colchester from these causes, and from the dearness of food and other circumstances, are truly deplorable, and there are not so few as 250 wives and 350 children at this moment next to houseless ; for though they most of them have managed to congregate together in some miserable apartments, they are utterly without furniture or bedding of any kind, except straw litter, and subsisting chiefly on the little soup they are enabled to get from charitable sources, and this destitution, it is expected, will lead to fevers and other maladies, to which the town will be subjected, and indeed small-pox amongst them has already appeared.

The pay of the soldier is barely sufficient to sustain his wife, where there are no such stoppages as are referred to, and where the wife can have all the privileges of being married with consent ; but where labouring under the disadvantages of non-consent to their marriage, starvation, or a most extraordinary burthen to the town, must inevitably be the consequence, if not in some way met.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. G. Abell.*

Sir John Walsham, Bart.,
Poor Law Inspector,
Bury St. Edmund's.

(Immediate.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
17 February, 1857—(Z 997-65.)

Sir,

The Chaplain-general having made a representation that considerable destitution exists amongst the wives and families of soldiers at Colchester, I have the honour, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, to request that you will be pleased to report for his Lordship's information the number of women alleged to be destitute, and the number of their families; also, whether they have received any allowances under the Circular of the 15th July 1856, No. 1235 ; and his Lordship is further desirous of being furnished generally with all the information you can collect bearing upon the subject, stating, in addition, whether the destitution in question has been brought under your notice by the Chaplain to the Camp.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Major General Gascoigne,
Commanding Troops Colchester Camp.

Circular

Circular No. 1235.

(160,285-8.)

War Department, Horse Guards,
15 July 1856.

Sir,

The subject of providing for the wives and children of soldiers of the regular army not permitted to accompany the regiments into permanent camps at home, having been brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, that, in the event of the regiment under your command proceeding to any of the camps, lodging allowance at twopence per diem will be granted to each soldier's wife within the regulated number permitted to reside in barracks, who shall not proceed to the camp; and that, in addition thereto, allowances in lieu of half-rations may also be charged by the regimental paymaster, of threepence a day for every such soldier's wife, and three-halfpence a day in lieu of quarter rations for each of their children, provided they remain at the place from which the regiment was moved into camp.

I have to add, that the above allowances may be continued so long as the husbands and fathers of the women and children remain in the camp, and the latter receive no accommodation whatever therein; and under the same restrictions the allowances in lieu of half and quarter rations may be extended to all women legally married, and their legitimate children, although above the regulated number, but not the lodging money above alluded to, which is strictly to be confined to the prescribed number allowed to live in barracks.

I have, &c.

To Officers Commanding Regiments, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Colchester, 20 February 1857.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th February 1857 (997-65), and, in reply, beg to state, for the information of his Lordship, the Secretary of State for War: Firstly, that the chaplain to this camp, the Rev. H. Huleatt, did, on the 14th instant, bring to my notice in an official statement the destitute condition of many of the soldiers' wives and children belonging to the several depôts here stationed, which statement I had the honour to forward for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and a copy of which I beg herewith to enclose. Secondly, that, according to his, the Chaplain's, representations, considerable distress does prevail among these women, who, as it appears from the showing of the commanding officers of their battalions, to whom I referred on the receipt of your letter, do not, according to their opinion, come under the class intended to be relieved by the Circular of 15 July 1856, No. 1235, and who, in consequence, have had no relief. And, lastly, I would beg to enclose you a return, from the several Depôt Battalions, of the number of women and children in this camp, distinguishing those entitled to, or otherwise permitted to live in barracks, and those who, from the superfluity of their numbers, or the fact of their husbands having married without the consent of their commanding officers, are excluded from that privilege, or any compensating allowance, which, under other circumstances, might be their due.

I beg, in addition, to enclose copies of all the correspondence on this subject, including that of a letter received by me this day from the Rev. H. Huleatt, consequent on your letter above alluded to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. F. Gascoigne,*
Major-General
Commanding Eastern District.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
War Department, London.

(Chaplain's First Letter.)

Chaplain's Office, the Camp, Colchester,
Sir, 14 February 1857.

May I ask you to bring under General Gascoigne's notice the following:

I have seen in the "Times" of the 11th a statement made by Sir J. Tyrell in the House, regarding the distress of the soldiers' wives at Colchester, in which he sets forth, that representations on this subject had been made by the chaplains to the Home Office and to himself.

I beg to say that no communication whatever has passed between me and the Home Office, or between me and Sir J. Tyrell.

The only statement I made on the subject was sent through the regular channel, the Chaplain-general, having been previously submitted to the General in command.

I take this opportunity to again call attention to the grievous distress that still prevails. While much has been done to relieve it, and a very active sympathy towards the soldiers' wives is exercised in Colchester (the soup kitchen has been opened with a special regard to the distress of the soldiers' wives), yet there still exists distress of the direst kind, and of such magnitude, that no private liberality can continue to grapple with it. There is one class of distress that I feel it my duty to specially call attention to: the married soldiers who have no children are obliged to mess in camp. The wives of those men receive twopence, and many of them only one penny a day to live on; lodging in the most depraved localities, hard pressed by want; their husbands sleeping in barracks. The evils that follow are deplorable to contemplate. If something be not speedily done, many, if not all those cases will end in open prostitution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Huleatt*,
To the Major of Brigade. Chaplain to the Forces.

(Chaplain's Second Letter.)

Chaplain's Office, the Camp, Colchester.
Sir, 20 February 1857.

In accordance with your wishes, I have the honour of stating, for the information of his Lordship the Secretary of State for War, that we have at present here about 370 women, with between 500 and 600 children (I cannot give a more definite statement, as we have a constant influx of women and children from the regiments, and an outflow to Chatham, where the old soldiers go to be invalided). Out of this number, 144 women with their families are in the camp; the remainder live in the town, and, with very few exceptions, are destitute more or less.

There is a great difference in the degree of destitution in the different depôts, resulting from a greater amount of stoppages which the soldiers of some depôts are under, from the greater extent and expense of their journey to Colchester. As an example, the 13th and 89th depôts both came from Ireland; the 13th brought 73 women and 108 children from Templemore; the 89th, 60 women and 126 children. The number of destitute is therefore much greater in those depôts than in any of the others.

I am not aware of any soldier's wife in Colchester receiving any allowances under the Circular of 15th July 1856, No. 1235, nor had I an idea that it applied to our case; should it do so, it would afford us very great relief.

I take the liberty of bringing under his Lordship's notice, as the most deplorable class of cases, the wives of soldiers married without the commanding officer's leave, and who have no children. Those soldiers are obliged to mess in camp; their wives receive twopence, and many of them only one penny a day to live on; lodging in the most depraved localities, hard pressed by want; their husbands sleeping in barracks. The evils that follow are deplorable to contemplate; and if something be not speedily done, many, if not all those cases will end in open prostitution.

I am

I am aware of the great difficulty that surrounds this question. Loose women will ever gather round an encampment, and in improving the condition of the soldier's wife, there is the danger that many such will prevail on the thoughtless soldier in the hour of dissipation to cover over their misconduct with a holy name, and to admit them to the privileges of soldiers' wives. But, on the other hand, there are very many soldiers' wives trying to bring up their families in sobriety, chastity, and in the fear of God ; many of those poor women are here at present in great destitution, and I wrote the letter to the Chaplain-general as well as the statement of the 14th you were kind enough to forward, with a special view to their relief.

The private sympathy of officers and civilians has done much for the temporary relief of the state of things set forth in my letter to the Chaplain-general.

I believe there is no soldier's wife in Colchester now without some straw to lie on, and a rug to cover her and her children. But some relief of a permanent and discriminating character is wanted, which, while affording encouragement to the industrious and well-behaved women, would also give an opening to the young and inexperienced to save them from the foul and infectious contact of the depraved that infest every camp. A soldiers' wives' lodging-house is one great need in this town.

I have, &c.

To Major-General Gascoigne. (signed) *H. Huleatt*,
Chaplain to the Forces.

Camp, Colchester,
19 Feb. 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and, in reply, beg to state, for the information of the Major-general Commanding, that the number of women legally married permitted to live in camp exceeds that laid down by regulation, consequently there are none who are entitled to the lodging allowance as laid down in the first paragraph of the War Office Circular of the 15th July 1856.

With regard to the women legally married and their children who are living out of camp, I have the honour to state, that none have been receiving relief under the Circular before named, inasmuch as, I believe, that Circular contemplates the cases of women who have been left behind at the stations at which their husbands were serving previous to their removal into camp, and not to those women married without leave who belong to corps situated as the depôts are here, *i. e.*, permanently encamped, and who are living in the town of Colchester.

As regards the distress of these women married without leave, and living out of camp, I beg to add, that the Queen's Regulations are so stringent (*vide* para. 4, page 16), as to granting indulgence to the husbands of such women, that they were only allowed out of mess by authority of the Inspector-general of Infantry, and that only in cases where they had children.

The return of women legally married and children living in and out of camp is herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. A. Whitmore*,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding
1st Depôt Battalion.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *T. De C. Hamilton*, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade,
&c. &c. &c.
Camp, Colchester.

Sir, Camp, Colchester, 19 February 1857.

In answer to your letter, dated the 18th instant, relative to the soldiers' wives of the battalion under my command, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the Major-general's information, a return of all women and children belonging to the depôts composing the battalion.

With regard to those residing in town, and not on the strength of their respective depôts, I have to observe, that they cannot be in a state of extreme distress, as their husbands enjoy the indulgence of being "out of company mess." There are but two exceptions, one in the 6th and one in the 45th depôt; and as their cases are not considered by the commanding officers of the depôts worthy of recommendation, I have not interfered in the matter.

I have to report that no relief has been made in any instance under the Circular dated War Department, 15th July 1856, No. 1235, as I conceive that the privileges therein authorised should only be granted to families that do not accompany troops to a camp.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Armstrong*,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 2d Battalion.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *T. De C. Hamilton*, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade,
Camp, Colchester.

THIRD DEPÔT BATTALION.

RETURN of Women Legally Married, and Children in the above Battalion.

CORPS.	WOMEN		CHILDREN		REMARKS.
	In Camp.	In Lodgings.	In Camp.	In Lodgings.	
73d Depôt - - -	11	24	27	34	None of the women have received any allowance whatever under the Circular dated War Department, 15th July 1856, No. 1235.
77th ditto - - -	8	13	13	17	
80th ditto - - -	9	26	11	8	
89th ditto - - -	9	61	27	114	
Total - - -	37	124	78	173	

(signed) *John A. Street*,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 3d Battalion.

Camp, Colchester, 20 February 1857.

SECOND

SECOND DEPÔT BATTALION.

RETURN of WOMEN and CHILDREN of the above Battalion.

	RESIDING IN CAMP.		RESIDING IN TOWN: At their own Request, on the Strength.		RESIDING IN TOWN: Not on Strength, out of Mess.		Residing in Town, having no Indulgence.	
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.
6th Depôt - - - - -	18	34	- -	- -	7	7	1	—
33d ditto - - - - -	7	19	1*	4	—	—	—	—
45th ditto - - - - -	9	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
50th ditto - - - - -	22	20	1*	2	1	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	56	86	2	6	8	7	2	—

* Two Serjeants, who prefer living in town, paying for their lodgings.

(signed) *J. W. Armstrong*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2d Depôt Battalion.

Camp, Colchester, 19 February 1857.

RETURN of WOMEN and CHILDREN, 1st Depôt Battalion.

CORPS.		WOMEN: With Leave.	WOMEN: Without Leave.	WOMEN: TOTAL.	Children.
2d Depôt - - -	In Barracks - - -	15	- -	15	30
	In Lodgings - - -	2	18	20	23
4th ditto - - -	In Barracks - - -	14	- -	14	41
	In Lodgings - - -	5	5	10	7
12th ditto - - -	In Barracks - - -	2	- -	2	5
	In Lodgings - - -	2	7	9	9
13th ditto - - -	In Barracks - - -	20	- -	20	36
	In Lodgings - - -	1	52	53	73
	TOTAL - - -	61	82	143	224

(signed) *E. A. Whitmore*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Depôt Battalion.

Colchester, 19 February 1857.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.
2 March 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, reporting, as requested in the communication from this department of the 17th ultimo, upon the extent of destitution among the wives and families of soldiers belonging to the several depôts at Colchester, who have married without the consent of their commanding officer, or whose wives are in excess of the numbers allowed by regulation, and to acquaint you, that Lord Panmure, whilst deeply regretting the privations and hardships to which these families have been exposed, cannot sanction the application to their cases of the Circular, No. 1235, dated the 15th July 1856, inasmuch as that Circular contemplates the cases of women who have been left behind

behind at the stations at which their husbands were serving previous to their removal to a camp, and not to women above the regulated number who belong to corps situated as the depôts at Colchester are.

Neither does his Lordship consider that he can properly grant out of army funds any local relief to these destitute families; but, with the view of remedying, as far as possible, the distress under which they are suffering by their removal from their homes, Lord Panmure has consented to grant free passages or travelling expenses back to their parishes, to the wives and families of soldiers at Colchester who have married without the consent of their commanding officers, or whose wives are in excess of the regulated numbers, provided they are willing to return; their subsistence being also provided at the Government expense during their passage under the ordinary regulations applicable to the conveyance to their homes of the wives and children of discharged soldiers.

I have to request, therefore, that you will, as early as possible, cause the necessary arrangements for that purpose to be carried into effect.

I have at the same time to remark, that Lord Panmure learns with surprise, as stated in the letter of the Chaplain to the Forces, dated 20th February, and in a communication which has been addressed to the Poor Law Board, a copy of which is enclosed, that soldiers who have married without the consent of their commanding officer, and whose wives and families have been permitted to accompany them from their depôts in Ireland to Colchester, have been placed under stoppages from their pay to refund the expense of transit; and as such stoppages are, in his Lordship's opinion, not justified either by law or the usages of the service, he desires that they may be immediately discontinued, and that you will issue the necessary instructions to this effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Major-General Gascoigne,
&c. &c. &c.

CAMP AT COLCHESTER.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the War Department and Major-General *Gascoigne*, in relation to the DESTITUTION amongst the Families of SOLDIERS at *Colchester*.

(Sir John Tyrell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1857.

102.

Under 1 *oz.*

FLOGGING (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 July 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the ARMY in each of the Years 1854 and 1855; specifying the Offence, the Regiment, the Place of Station, the Time, the Sentence, and the Number of Lashes Inflicted (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 294, of Session 1854)."

War Office, March 1857.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the ARMY of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year 1854; specifying the Regiment, Offence, Station, Time, Sentence, and Number of Lashes Inflicted.

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1854:	*Lashes.*	
1st Life Guards	None.					
2d „	None.					
Royal Horse Guards	None.					
1st Dragoon Guards	1	Desertion	Newbridge	24 May	50	None.
2d „ „	1	Disgraceful conduct	Dundalk	8 Dec.	50	50
3d „ „	None.					
4th „ „	None.					
5th „ „	None.					
6th „ „	None.					
7th „ „	1	Insubordination	Cahir	24 Jan.	50	50
1st Dragoons	None.					
2d „	None.					
3d Light Dragoons	None.					
4th „ „	None.					
6th Dragoons	None.					
7th Hussars	1	Disobedience of Orders	Edinburgh	17 June	50	50
8th „	None.					
9th Lancers	None.					
10th Hussars	None.					
11th „	None.					
12th Lancers	None.					
13th Light Dragoons	None.					
14th „ „	None.					
15th Hussars	None.					
16th Lancers	None.					
17th „	None.					
Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion	1	Unnatural crime	London	3 Feb.	50	50
Ditto, 2d Battalion	2	1 Insubordination 1 Disgraceful conduct	- ditto - ditto	4 Oct. 7 June	50 50	50 50
Ditto, 3d Battalion	None.					
Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion	None.					
Ditto, 2d Battalion	2	1 Disgraceful conduct 1 Insubordination	- ditto - ditto	17 June 4 Oct.	25 50	25 None.
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion	None.					
Ditto, 2d Battalion	None.					
1st Foot, 1st Battalion	None.					
1st „ 2d Battalion	None.					
2d „ Depôt	1	Disgraceful conduct	Athlone	10 April	50	None.
3d „	None.					
4th „ Depôt	3	1 Insubordination 1 - ditto 1 - ditto	Parkhurst - ditto - ditto	14 August 14 August 23 Oct.	50 50 50	50 50 50
5th „	None.					
6th „ Depôt	1	Disgraceful Conduct	Hull	22 Dec.	50	None.
7th „ „	1	- Ditto	Winchester	5 July	50	None.
8th „	None.					
9th „ Depôt	1	Insubordination	Tralee	25 March	50	None.
10th „	None.					

(*continued*)

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1854:	*Lashes.*	
11th Foot Depôt -	1	Violence to superiors - -	Winchester - -	7 Feb. -	50	50
12th „ 1st Battalion	None.					
„ „ Res. Battalion	None.					
13th „ Depôt -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Clonmel - -	15 March -	50	50
14th „ „ - -	None.					
15th „ - - -	3	1 Insubordination - - -	Londonderry -	31 March -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	9 Sept. -	50	50
		1 Violence to superiors - -	- ditto - -	2 Nov. -	50	50
16th „ Depôt -	1	Insubordination - - -	Athlone - -	12 May -	50	50
17th „ - - -	None.					
18th „ - - -	None.					
19th „ - - -	None.					
20th „ - - -	None.					
21st „ - - -	None.					
22d „ - - -	None.					
23d „ Depôt -	1	Absence without leave, and disgraceful conduct.	Winchester - -	6 Sept. -	25	None.
24th „ - - -	None.					
25th „ - - -	None.					
26th „ - - -	None.					
27th „ - - -	None.					
28th „ - - -	None.					
29th „ - - -	None.					
30th „ Depôt -	1	Insubordination - - -	Fermoy - -	23 Oct. -	50	None.
31st „ „ - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Pembroke - -	12 June -	50	None.
32d „ - - -	None.					
33d „ - - -	None.					
34th „ - - -	None.					
35th „ - - -	None.					
36th „ - - -	None.					
37th „ - - -	None.					
38th „ - - -	None.					
39th „ - - -	None.					
40th „ Depôt -	1	Insubordination - - -	Waterford - -	8 March -	50	None.
41st „ „ - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Mullingar - -	9 March -	50	None.
42d „ - - -	None.					
43d „ - - -	None.					
44th „ - - -	None.					
45th „ - - -	None.					
46th „ - - -	None.					
47th „ - - -	None.					
48th „ Depôt -	1	Violence to superiors - -	Carlisle - -	28 Oct. -	50	50
49th „ - - -	None.					
50th „ - - -	None.					
51st „ - - -	None.					
52d „ - - -	None.					
53d „ - - -	None.					
54th „ - - -	None.					
55th „ - - -	None.					
56th „ - - -	None.					
57th „ - - -	None.					
58th „ - - -	None.					
59th „ Depôt -	3	1 Violence to superiors - -	Kinsale - -	16 Feb. -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	13 April -	30	None.
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	27 Nov. -	50	None.
60th „ 1st Battalion	None.					
„ „ 2d Battalion	None.					
„ „ 3d Battalion	None.					
61st „ - - -	None.					
62d „ Depôt -	2	1 Insubordination - - -	Belfast - -	9 Nov. -	50	50
		1 Violence to superiors - -	- ditto - -	14 July -	50	50
63d „ „ - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Birr - - -	16 Sept. -	50	None.
64th „ „ - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Chatham - -	29 June -	50	None.
65th „ - - -	None.					
66th „ - - -	None.					
67th „ - - -	None.					
68th „ - - -	None.					
69th „ - - -	None.					
70th „ - - -	None.					
71st „ - - -	None.					
72d „ Depôt -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Galway - -	24 June -	50	None.
73d „ - - -	None.					
74th „ - - -	None.					
75th „ - - -	None.					
76th „ - - -	None.					

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1854:	*Lashes.*	
77th Foot	None.					
78th ,,	None.					
79th ,,	None.					
80th ,,	None.					
81st ,,	None.					
82d ,,	None.					
83d ,,	None.					
84th ,,	None.					
85th ,, Depôt	1	Insubordination	Sunderland	22 Dec.	50	50
86th ,,	None.					
87th ,,	None.					
88th ,,	None.					
89th ,,	None.					
90th ,,	None.					
91st ,,	None.					
92d ,, Depôt	3	1 Disgraceful conduct	Galway	22 Feb.	50	None.
		1 Desertion	- ditto	6 Jan.	50	None.
		1 Insorbordination	Belfast	9 Dec.	50	None.
93d ,,	None.					
94th ,,	None.					
95th ,, Depôt	1	Disgraceful conduct	Parkhurst	9 Dec.	50	50
96th ,,	None.					
97th ,,	None.					
98th ,,	None.					
99th ,,	None.					
Rifle Brigade:						
1st Battalion, Depôt	1	Insubordination	Portsmouth	3 Nov.	50	50
2d Battalion	None					
3d Battalion	None.					
TOTAL	42			TOTAL		1,125

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards,
26 February 1857.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the ARMY of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year 1855; specifying the Regiment, Offence, Station, Time, Sentence, and Number of Lashes Inflicted.

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1855:	*Lashes.*	
1st Life Guards	None.					
2d ,,	None.					
Royal Horse Guards	None.					
1st Dragoon Guards	None.					
2d ,, ,,	None.					
3d ,, ,,	None.					
4th ,, ,,	None.					
5th ,, ,,	None.					
6th ,, ,,	None.					
7th ,, ,,	1	Violence to superiors	Dublin	16 May	50	25
1st Dragoons - Depôt	1	Disgraceful conduct	Canterbury	1 Jan.	50	25
2d ,,	None.					
3d Light Dragoons	None.					
4th ,, ,,	None.					
6th Dragoons	None.					
7th Hussars	None.					
8th ,,	None.					
9th Lancers	None.					
10th Hussars	None.					
11th ,,	None.					
12th Lancers	None.					
13th Light Dragoons	None.					
14th ,, ,,	None.					
15th Hussars	None.					
16th Lancers	None.					

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1855:	*Lashes.*	
17th Lancers Depôt -	2	1 Violence to superiors - -	Brighton - -	11 Dec. -	25	25
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	11 Dec. -	25	25
Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Aldershott - -	22 Oct. -	50	26
Ditto, 2d Battalion -	1	- ditto - - - -	London - -	26 May -	50	50
Ditto, 3d Battalion -	None.					
Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion - -	None.					
Ditto, 2d Battalion -	7	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	London - -	26 May -	50	50
		1 Violence to superiors - -	Aldershott - -	7 July -	50	None.
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	8 July -	50	25
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	16 July -	50	25
		1 Insubordination - - -	London - -	7 Sept. -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	1 Dec. -	50	50
		1 Violence to superiors - -	- ditto - -	20 Dec. -	50	50
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion -	None.					
Ditto, 2d Battalion -	None.					
1st Foot, 1st Battalion, Depôt - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Fermoy - -	28 May -	50	None.
1st Foot, 2d Battalion, Depôt - -	1	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	26 July -	50	None.
2d Foot - - -	None.					
3d „ Depôt - -	2	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	Kinsale - -	27 Mar. -	35	None.
		1 - ditto - - - -	Winchester - -	12 Oct. -	50	None.
4th „ - - -	None.					
5th „ - - -	None.					
6th „ Depôt - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Leeds - - -	27 Aug. -	50	None.
7th „ - - -	None.					
8th „ - - -	None.					
9th „ - - -	None.					
10th „ - - -	None					
11th „ - - -	None.					
12th „ 1st Battalion	None.					
„ „ Res. Battalion	None.					
13th „ - - -	None.					
14th „ Depôt - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Cork - - -	14 June -	50	None.
15th „ Depôt - -	3	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	14 June -	50	None.
		1 - ditto - - - -	Dublin - -	6 Nov. -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	28 Nov. -	25	None.
16th „ - - -	None.					
17th „ - - -	None.					
18th „ - - -	None.					
19th „ - - -	None.					
20th „ - - -	None.					
21st „ - - -	None.					
22d „ - - -	None.					
23d „ Depôt - -	1	Making away with necessaries	Portsmouth - -	22 May -	50	50
24th „ - - -	None.					
25th „ - - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Manchester - -	12 Dec. -	50	50
26th „ - - -	None.					
27th „ - - -	None.					
28th „ - - -	None.					
29th „ - - -	None.					
30th „ - - -	1	Violence to superiors - -	Fermoy - -	21 Feb. -	50	50
31st „ Depôt - -	1	Making away with necessaries -	Plymouth - -	1 June -	50	50
32d „ - - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Chatham - -	30 May -	50	55
33d „ - - -	None.					
34th „ Depôt - -	2	1 Insubordination - - -	Preston - -	22 May -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - - -	- ditto - -	21 Dec. -	50	None.
35th „ - - -	None.					
36th „ - - -	None.					
37th „ - - -	None.					
38th „ - - -	None.					
39th „ - - -	None.					
40th „ Depôt - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Chatham - -	16 Nov. -	50	None.
41st „ - - -	None.					
42d „ Depôt - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Stirling - -	31 Jan. -	12	None.
43d „ - - -	None.					
44th „ - - -	None.					
45th „ - - -	None.					
46th „ - - -	None.					
47th „ - - -	None.					
48th „ - - -	None.					
49th „ - - -	None.					

REGIMENTS.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	STATION.	DATE.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
				1855:	*Lashes.*	
50th Foot - - -	None.					
51st „ - - -	None.					
52d „ - - -	None.					
53d „ - - -	None.					
54th „ Depôt - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Canterbury - -	29 Nov. -	50	None.
55th „ - - -	None.					
56th „ - - -	None.					
57th „ - - -	None.					
58th „ Depôt - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Stirling - -	31 Jan. -	12	None.
59th „ - - -	None.					
60th „ 1st Battalion	None.					
„ „ 2d Battalion -	None.					
„ „ 3d Battalion, Depôt -	1	Insubordination - - -	Curragh - -	8 Nov. -	50	None.
61st „ - - -	None.					
62d „ - - -	None.					
63d „ - - -	None.					
64th „ - - -	None.					
65th „ - - -	None.					
66th „ - - -	None.					
67th „ - - -	None.					
68th „ Depôt - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Kilkenny - -	24 Sept. -	50	None.
69th „ Depôt - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	24 Sept. -	50	None.
70th „ - - -	None.					
71st „ - - -	None.					
72d „ - - -	None.					
73d „ - - -	None.					
74th „ - - -	None.					
75th „ - - -	None.					
76th „ - - -	None.					
77th „ - - -	None.					
78th „ - - -	None.					
79th „ Depôt - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Aberdeen - -	28 Sept. -	25	25
80th „ - - -	None.					
81st „ - - -	None.					
82d „ - - -	None.					
83d „ - - -	None.					
84th „ - - -	None.					
85th „ - - -	None.					
86th „ - - -	None.					
87th „ - - -	None.					
88th „ - - -	None.					
89th „ - - -	None.					
90th „ - - -	None.					
91st „ - - -	None.					
92d „ Depôt - -	2	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	Edinburgh - -	23 Mar. -	25	None.
		1 - ditto - - - -	- ditto - -	6 June -	22	None.
93d „ - - -	None.					
94th „ Depôt - -	1	Disobedience - - - -	Parkhurst - -	15 Dec. -	50	50
95th „ - - -	None.					
96th „ - - -	None.					
97th „ Depôt - -	2	1 Insubordination - - -	Preston - -	11 Aug. -	50	None.
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	- ditto - -	6 Dec. -	50	None.
98th „ - - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	Sheffield - -	31 July -	50	None.
99th „ - - -	None.					
Rifle Brigade:						
1st Battalion - -	None.					
2d „ - -	None.					
3d „ - -	1	Insubordination - - -	Aldershott - -	10 Oct. -	25	25
TOTAL - - -	44			TOTAL - - -		876

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards,
26 February 1857.

G. A. Wetherall, A. G.

FLOGGING (ARMY).

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS FLOGGED in the ARMY of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in each of the Years 1854 and 1855; specifying the Offence, the Regiment, the Place of Station, the Time, the Sentence, and the Number of Lashes Inflicted (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 294, of Session 1854).

(*Mr. William Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

ORDER OF VICTORIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1857;—*for*,

A "COPY of the ROYAL WARRANT dated the 29th day of January 1856, laying down the REGULATIONS under which the Decoration of the VICTORIA CROSS is to be Conferred."

War Office, February 1857. } F. PEEL.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of officers of the lower grades in Our naval and military service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines, in Our navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Our army; and whereas the third class of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both services, and the granting of medals, both in Our navy and army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalised themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, institute and create a new naval and military decoration, which We are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of our naval and military services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated "the Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the navy, and by a red riband for the army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour, or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained that the decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances: —

I. When the fleet or army, in which such act has been performed, is under the eye and command of an admiral or general officer commanding the forces.

II. Where the naval or military force is under the eye and command of an admiral or commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a general commanding a corps, or division or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such admiral, commodore, or general officer shall have the power of conferring the decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by Us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a commanding officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the captain or officer commanding his ship, or to the officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such captain or such commanding officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the admiral or commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under Rule Seven, shall be publicly decorated before the naval or military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under Rule Eight shall receive his decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the naval or military commander of the forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our commander-in-chief of Our army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the navy, confer the decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained that, in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of seamen and marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the admiral, general, or other officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case, the admiral, general, or other officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of seamen or marines, or for every troop or company of soldiers, one officer shall be selected by the officers engaged for the decoration; and in like manner one petty officer or non-commissioned officer shall be selected by the petty officers and non-commissioned officers engaged; and two seamen or private soldiers or marines shall

shall be selected by the seamen, or private soldiers, or marines engaged respectively for the decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the senior officer in command of the naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the admiral or general officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every warrant officer, petty officer, seaman, or marine, or non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special pension of Ten Pounds a-year, and each additional Bar conferred under Rule Four on such warrant or petty officers or non-commissioned officers or men, shall carry with it an additional pension of Five Pounds per annum.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred, be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the pension conferred under Rule Fourteen shall cease and determine from the date of such warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the decoration and pension.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Panmure.

ORDER OF VICTORIA.

COPY of the Royal Warrant dated the 29th day of January 1856, laying down the Regulations under which the Decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be Conferred.

(*Captain Scobell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1857.

108.

Under 1 *oz.*

RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 March 1857;—*for*,

A "COPY of REPORT on the Organisation of the RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, and the Sanitary State of their CRIMEAN HOSPITALS, forwarded by Sir *John Hall* to Dr. *Andrew Smith*, on the 15th day of May 1856."

War Office, Pall Mall, 16 March 1857. F. PEEL.

Dr. *Smith* to Mr. *Peel*.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 2 September 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Minister for War, a copy of a Report in reference to the medical concerns of the Russian army, which was some time ago transmitted to me by Sir John Hall.

It contains much matter both interesting and valuable, and I hope his Lordship will consider that I am fully justified in regarding it as highly creditable to the two able officers (Dr. Mouat and Mr. Wyatt) who, by great exertion, great zeal, and great tact, collected, under many difficulties, the information which enabled them to supply it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Smith*, Director-General.

REPORT of Dr. *Mouat* and Mr. *Wyatt*.

Sir, Camp, Sebastopol, May 15, 1856.

IN compliance with your instructions, we have the honour to submit, for the information of the Director-general of the Army and Ordnance and Medical Department, the following Report upon the organisation of the medical department of the Russian army, the sanitary condition of their hospitals, and such information, statistical and otherwise, on the surgery of the war, prevailing diseases, and mortality, as we have been able to collect in a visit to the Russian camp on the north side, the field or camp hospitals on the Mackenzie Plateau, and the large general hospitals of Baktchiserai and Simpheropol, more particularly the latter, where, through the kindness of M. Reisky, the chief medical officer of the Crimean army, we had an opportunity of witnessing the remaining cases of the surgery of the war, and all the arrangements of a military hospital on a large scale.

This building, originally erected for the military hospital of a large garrison, contained the principal depôt of apothecaries' stores for the use of the army, most of which are made in Government manufactories at Kherson, and appeared well organised and arranged.

For facility of reference, and to prevent any points of material interest or importance being overlooked, we purpose dividing this Report into the following considerations:—

1st. Organisation of the medical department, including the ambulances; also the purveyors, apothecaries, and dressers, &c.

2d. The surgery of the war.

3d. Medical history, and sanitary condition of the hospitals and camps.

4th. The prevailing diseases in the Russian army, as well as those of the native population or Tatars.

These four considerations will be again subdivided, and preceded by the following general observations, to facilitate the drawing up a Report like the present, much of which was gleaned from conversations with various medical officers, at the principal civil and military establishments.

The figures are general approximations only, as the statistics of the Russian army (in accordance with a standing rule in the service) are never prepared until twelve months after the event of war.

Of the state of the hospitals themselves, we can speak from a careful personal examination, as we visited a large number, including one set apart for officers, also a large number of spacious tents of a very superior description, each of which was double lined, and supplied specially for the use of the wounded during this war (we were given to understand, by the generosity and patriotism of the people); most of the carriages and animals for the transport of provisions from Russia to the Crimea were similarly supplied; and as the divisional ambulance vehicles of the army were quite inadequate to convey to the rear the enormous numbers of wounded and sick, during the protracted siege, these ordinary country carts, sent from Russia, were also employed. It was said that each family in Russia, upon the outbreak of war, undertook voluntarily to supply one such cart, filled with grain, three horses, and a driver, also four oxen for food; and it was calculated that about one-half only ever reached the Crimea. This fact explains a circumstance of which we were in total ignorance during the war, viz., the absence of salt meat generally as an article of diet. It was reported to us, that plenty of fresh meat was always obtained for the troops during the war, and, with cabbage to make the national "potage aux choux," was always available for the use of the sick and wounded. As a necessary consequence, therefore, scurvy did not exist to any extent, and does not appear to have proved the same serious complication with them as it did with us during the sad and memorable winter of 1854–55. It may, then, very naturally be asked, to what cause do the Russians attribute their very large amount of sickness and mortality. They do not appear as yet to have arrived at any very definite and satisfactory conclusion on this important subject, but point generally to the natural hardships and privations consequent upon a war carried on in the depth of winter. It appeared to us to be in some measure due to other causes. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, with a marked tendency to adynamia, and a low typhoid condition, appear to have been the most frequent and fatal sources of disease and mortality. Diarrhœa, likewise, occasionally degenerating into dysentery, appears to have been a frequent complication. The Russian medical officers evidently consider remittent fevers to be the endemic of the Crimea, and this is the principal disease from which the Tatar inhabitants chiefly suffer, and likewise the Crimean and French intendants, and other employés in the service of the Russian nobility in the south coast. This natural tendency to the endemic of the climate appears to have been further aggravated by the system of underground hutting adopted in the Russian camp; the same system, in fact, in use with the Turks, and, to a great extent, by the Tatars, which, whatever advantages it may possess in affording shelter and protection against the extreme cold of a Crimean winter, is deficient in those sanitary conditions, dryness and ventilation, so essential to health. Baron Larrey, alluding to this subject upwards of fifty years since, stated that the system of underground hutting adopted by the Turks was productive of a malignant kind of fever. The same exciting cause appears to have operated in some degree in producing disease of an allied nature in the French and Sardinian armies during the late campaign in the Crimea; and it is impossible to observe the abodes of the native Tatars, without being led to the conviction that the low form of intermittent fevers, from which they invariably suffer at certain periods of the year, must be in a great measure produced by the vast absorption of damp and moisture, combined with a thorough want of ventilation, which exist in a potent form in these earth-clad habitations. The appearance of the Russian soldiers generally did not strike us as being healthy; many of them appeared prematurely old and withered, or very young; their aspect was sallow and unhealthy, their persons and camps generally not clean. They are said to possess a natural predilection for spirituous liquors, and proportions of the strong active

active spirits form a part of their daily rations. Their clothes and boots appeared good and substantial of their kind; they wear the same long, drab great-coat in summer as in winter; formerly they were supplied with separate garments for the two seasons; although some of these garments were patched, we saw none in rags; many of the soldiers wore the common sheepskin coat. They appear, like ourselves, to have suffered from frostbite, but not to any great extent. In physical conformation and height, the men we saw, including the militia, were above the average, equal in height to the British, but inferior to them in capacity of chest and muscular conformation. With the exception of the camp on the Mackenzie heights, and the north side, their chief camp appears to have occupied a large valley about two miles from Baktchiserai, in a sheltered position. The men here were all hutted underground, with materials procured on the spot, which was well wooded, and supplied with water. They state their sufferings during the winter, notwithstanding the hutted accommodation, and ample supply of fresh meat, to have been very great, and the loss of public horses enormous, forage having become exceedingly scarce. We found nothing but a very coarse description of hay, in small quantities, and little or no barley. There did not appear to have been any scarcity of water, and several wells had been dug in the camp, wherever practicable. We saw no regular cavalry, but numerous troops of Cossacks, on their shaggy ponies. All the horses, even those of the officers, were in a miserable condition, and had no kind of clothing; they were most of them, however, under cover in temporary sheds. The huts constructed by the Russian army, of the materials found on the spot, were neither paved nor boarded, and were very dark; some of them were provided with a rude, clumsy kind of stove, more like an oven than anything else, and calculated rather to impede than assist ventilation. The hospital huts, which were made of the same materials as those used for the construction of barracks, contained a kind of elevated platform, running the whole length of the huts, which, covered with a wattle or hurdle, on which was placed a straw mattress and pillow, running as a bed. These huts generally contained from 12 to 20 men or more, very closely packed, but were only occupied by such slight cases as could be conveniently treated in camp, all serious cases being removed to the fixed hospitals in the rear. The interior of these huts were tolerably clean and well kept, their chief imperfection being in their total want of ventilation and light; windows or open fire-places did not exist; the air, consequently, when the only door was closed, must have been rapidly vitiated, and must have favoured the generation of fever from the accumulation and condensation of noxious animal and terrestrial emanations, and hence one great exciting cause of diseases of an adynamic type. We shall probably never arrive at their true loss: they gradually admitted to us, in conversation, to have lost upwards of 300,000 men during the siege. The Russian medical officers, who appeared an intelligent and well educated body of gentlemen, though far too few in number for the duties required of them, were perfectly aware that some of the causes in operation were due to the necessities of war, which left them little or no option in occupying unhealthy parts, or unwholesome crowding. The encampments, as with us, were necessarily formed in the vicinity of rivers, or marshy ground frequently, or exposed elevations, recently cleared of timber and brushwood, well known causes of malaria. Like ourselves, the Russian medical officers appear to have been subjected to unmerited odium, for what was truly beyond their reach, and we heard of a medical officer of high standing having been degraded in consequence of the alleged impurity of the quinine supplied to the army, with which he, of course, could have nothing to do. The medical officers of the Russian army were seldom consulted in the selection of sites for camps or the construction of the hutting; they were, however, called upon to bear the blame when disease broke out, and, in the emphatic language of one of them, the military authorities exclaimed, when disease and pestilence overtook them, "Messieurs, faites votre medicine."

It appears that, independently of the voluntary union of the Russian medical staff into a body for the purposes of scientific discussion, the Government ordered the constitution of a hygienic debating society, for the purpose of inquiring into the exciting causes of the sickness and mortality then prevailing; and whenever this sanitary commission was at all agreed and unanimous upon any point, their suggestions, embodied in a report, were forwarded, and sometimes received attention from the authorities; the medical officers all agreed, that since the commencement of the present war, the Government had become infinitely more liberal as regards hospital supplies; for instance, during our visit to

the hospitals of Baktchiserai, we saw upwards of 3,000 leeches, which were stated to have cost two francs each; still everything appeared to be carried on with great attention to economy, and we observed no waste or unnecessary profusion. Beds were extemporised of the commonest materials; and the sheets and blankets in use in the hospitals were of the coarsest description also: the former a species of cotton canvas, the latter, a kind of thick dark grey or brown frieze, similar to the material used for the men's great-coats. We observed that the upper sheet was stitched to the blanket covering, and the bed linen was said to be changed once a week, when practicable; the bedding generally consisted of a straw paillasse, but there were a certain proportion of mattresses stuffed with wool. The bedsteads were hard and uneven, and by no means comfortable to lie upon, as we found from practical experience; only one blanket appeared to be allowed for each bed; we observed no chamber-utensils or night-chairs in the wards, but each bed had a kind of spittoon at the side. From the enormous amount of sickness, they appear to have occasionally run short of some of the medicines in ordinary use, particularly quinine and opium. In addition to the common Russian "raki," or spirit, and the fermented beverage "kwass," the sick were supplied with wine grown in the Crimea; this was of two kinds, the first, a light red wine, resembling Burgundy, but of a more aromatic flavour, the other a white wine, resembling Sauterne, but pleasanter, and the preferable of the two; they are both considered equal in price and quality. The sanitary conditions of the hospitals was better than might have been expected, considering the enormous pressure to which they have been subjected; the most objectionable and striking feature to a visitor accustomed to the ample accommodation of the English establishments, was an over-crowding, and want of separation of infectious diseases; for instance, we observed, both at Baktchiserai and Simpheropol, cholera, dysentery, and erysipelas, also typhoid fever in the same crowded wards. This might have been easily obviated, as we saw a large amount of open hospital accommodation which, we were told, was a reserve in case of an epidemic, as a visitation of some kind or other was expected from the large accumulation of sick and wounded; indeed such an accumulation had already taken place at Odessa, where a large extension of malignant fever (accompanied by buboes in the groin and axilla) had occurred in the crowded hospitals. The Russian medical officer stated that on account of all communications being cut off by our blockading fleet, their losses during the extensive journeys by land carriage, which the sick and wounded were obliged to undertake, were out of all proportion to any preceding war. We found the prevailing type of diseases, in the hospitals which we visited, to be fevers of a remittent type, with typhoid symptoms; but a most careful examination in many cases failed to detect maculæ, or any specific eruption. The cases, such as we saw, were stated to be benefited by quinine, iron, wine, and general stimulants; a few local complications required the aid of leeches; but purgatives, we were assured, had been very sparingly used.

The cooking was conducted in large coppers or boilers, and the cooks were soldiers selected for the purpose, so that the men on duty in the trenches on returning to camp or barracks in the morning, invariably found their morning meal prepared for them.

ORGANISATION OF THE RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE are two classes of students who enter the medical department of the Russian army—

1st. Those who have been educated at the expense of the State, who are generally the sons or orphans of military officers.

2d. Those who have studied medicine at their own expense, at the different Universities of the Empire.

The

The right of the first class (educated by Government) to serve in the army, for a certain period, is compulsory, from which they cannot retire until they have completed six years' servitude. After 25 years' service, every medical officer is entitled to a retirement on the half-pay of his rank; but if he consents to serve for 30 years, he then obtains the entire pay of his rank on retirement; after 30 years' service, no further inducement to serve exists.

After the first six years' service, each medical officer receives an increase of pay, and this continues after each succeeding five years.

There are different grades of medical officers, exclusive of apothecaries, and felchers or dressers. Each regiment, which consists of four battalions of 1,000 men each, has attached to it a medical staff of one surgeon-major and three surgeons of battalion; which latter term is applied to every junior medical officer who first joins a regiment; but if he should be attached to a hospital instead of a regiment (according to the exigencies of the service, or his own predilection) then his primary appellation would be that of "Ordinateur de l'Hospital." His pay, whether doing duty in a regiment or attached to a hospital, will be 250 silver roubles, or 800 francs a-year, with two servants and forage for four horses; also the relative rank of captain in the army is accorded him. If, upon entering the service, he should happen to be an M.D., then he is allowed the relative rank of major; this, however, does not interfere with the performance of his allotted duties as surgeon of a battalion, which, being the first rank he can acquire, corresponds to that of an assistant surgeon in the English army.

The next step is that of surgeon of a regiment, or "ordinateur superieur" (if attached to a hospital), the pay in both cases being 346 roubles, or 1,260 francs a year, with relative rank of major, and forage for five or six horses, according to rank, which sometimes is increased for particular merit. There is also an increase of pay after five years.

The third grade is that of doctor of a division, or of a regiment of guards or chief medical officer of a small hospital (of 1st, 2d, or 3d class), or aide of a chief medical officer of a superior hospital; the rank is that of a lieutenant-colonel or colonel, with the pay of 505 roubles, and 176 table money. Forage for six or seven horses, according to rank.

The fourth grade is that of doctor of a corps, or chief doctor of a hospital, of 4th, 5th, or 6th class; and, during war, surgeon-in-chief of an army, or inspector of hospitals. Rank, colonel or brigadier; pay, 555 roubles, and 256 for table-money, with forage for seven or nine horses.

The fifth grade is that of doctor-in-chief of a corps of the guard, or assistant of a general staff doctor; the pay being the same as the last, with the exception of the table-money being 295 roubles, and the rank that of brigadier.

The sixth grade is that of director of the medical department of the army or general staff-doctor of an army, or member of council of the military medical department of the empire. Rank, that of major-general, lieutenant-general or general; pay, 725 roubles, and 300 for table-money.

The rations, forage, wood, candles, and servants (according, as regards number) to the rank of the officer, may be received in kind, or money received in lieu. Forage being considered necessary for the horses which are used, not merely for the performance of military duties, but as an essential adjunct to the rank, respectability, and position of the office, it cannot be disallowed from motives of parsimonious economy or otherwise. The same military honours and rewards are equally distributed to the medical as to the combatant officers, and they appear to have been liberally distributed to all grades. The forage for one horse consists of 20 lbs. of hay and 8 litres of barley per diem.

One chief advantage of the Russian system is, that if the state of the service precludes the promotion of a medical officer from a want of vacancies in the service of the department, his prospects as to pay and retirement still progressively advance, by the provision for increase of pay after every five years' successive service; and also increase of relative army rank for any special merit displayed; and as no kind of inducement for prolonged service exists after a special period, young and efficient men are always to be found occupying many of the posts of responsibility

Apothecaries.

In every regiment there is a dispenser, who has the rank of a non-commissioned officer. In every general hospital there is an apothecary, who depends, as regards his rank and pay, upon the size of the hospital. All military hospitals are classified thus:

Hospitals of the	1st	class	contain	150	sick or wounded.
Ditto	ditto	2d class	„	300	ditto.
Ditto	ditto	3rd class	„	600	ditto.
Ditto	ditto	4th class	„	1,200	ditto.
Ditto	ditto	5th class	„	1,800	ditto.
Ditto	ditto	6th class	„	2,500	ditto.

Simpheropol, during the late war, was estimated to be a fitting place for a military hospital of the sixth class. The relative rank of the apothecaries to the military officers, is the same as that of the different grades of the medical department. The dressers who, in the Russian army, are denominated felchers, are young lads having the rank of serjeants, and are generally the sons or orphans of soldiers; sometimes they are from the "Maisons des enfans trouvés" at St. Petersburgh; they are all educated subsequently at the expense of Government, and taught what the French term, "La petite chirurgie;" their duties are, in fact, analogous to those performed by the medical subordinates attached to European regiments in India, where they are placed in each regiment to assist in the minor duties of the medical officers; they are, to a certain extent, responsible for the regularity and discipline of the sick in the absence of the medical officer; and, in the Russian army, are said to be well-conducted, intelligent, and an efficient body of subordinates; in fact, the medical officers with whom we conversed, both civil and military, acknowledged that without their assistance, it would have been impossible to perform the arduous duties which devolved upon them during the siege; they are under the orders of, and responsible to, the senior medical officers. In each Russian regiment, which, as has been before stated, consists of four battalions of 1,000 men, there are four felchers and one superior felcher, who had obtained his rank after the recommendation of the medical officer, for special good conduct in the hospitals. In each Russian general hospital, the proportion of felchers is about one for every 75 sick. The pay of the superior grade of felchers is 45 silver roubles, and of the inferior grade 36 silver roubles, with clothing and provisions; they are compelled to serve for 25 years, and after 20 years' service they obtain the rank of an officer of the lowest class in the army. After 12 years' service they obtain double pay; and when they have served the entire period of 25 years they are entitled to regulated retiring allowance. Besides the felchers, there are hospital attendants, or orderlies, allowed from the ranks in the proportion of 1 for every 10 sick, and in special cases, extra or separate attendants are permitted, who, in a large hospital, are all under the control of a non-commissioned officer. The cooking for the hospitals appeared excellent, and well-conducted by cooks, who are selected from the ranks, and then permanently attached to the hospitals. We found five different scales of diet, three only of which were employed in the field hospitals. The bread supplied to the military hospitals was white, and of a fine quality; the sick, however, from habit, frequently preferred the black. When in hospital, each soldier is subjected to a kind of hospital stoppage, the deduction being the difference between the contract price of white and black bread; but the actual amount deducted is very insignificant. Large copper boilers being used for most purposes, the soup, which contained one pound of meat per man, and a large proportion of vegetables, chiefly cabbage, was thickened with meal, and formed an excellent and palatable potage. Tea was commonly used for breakfast, and was much consumed by all classes. The pay of the Russian private soldier is about six francs every three months; of a corporal 12 francs, and of a serjeant 24 francs; which pay they consider as an equivalent for tobacco only, every other requirement being received in kind. Each sick soldier costs the Government about 25 kopecs, or one shilling per diem.

In all large towns where troops are stationed, an officer belonging to the Russian intendance resides; who communicates direct with the head-quarters of the department at Kherson. It is the intendant who purchases all things necessary for hospital and regimental requirements, and furnishes them to the colonel

colonel and senior medical officer, upon requisition. Once a year, at a certain period, a prescribed quantity of medicine is furnished to every regiment upon the requisition of the surgeon; but (unless in case of the breaking out of an epidemic or war) such supply of medicine is deemed sufficient for the requirements of the regiment until the next supply; should more be required in case of an epidemic, an additional requisition is allowed; but otherwise, the medical officer is obliged to purchase, at his own expense, and take his chance of inducing the colonel of the regiment to reimburse him from the funds which always remain in his hands. Leeches are never allowed in time of peace, and must always be purchased (except in time of war) by the surgeon. The colonels of regiments purchase everything necessary for requirements of the men; meat, clothing, &c., and, to cover the expenses of the same, he makes a demand on the intendant. Promotion in the medical department is not always regulated by seniority; but such is supposed to be the rule. By separate and special command of the Emperor, each month of actual service in or before Sebastopol is to count as one year for all ranks, and by this means, some of the medical officers will add six, eight, and ten years to their previous servitude.

Ambulance and Transport of the Army.

We have already alluded to the liberal donations of the nation in animals, and vehicles for the use of the sick and wounded, and other requirements of the public service, without which the army would have been completely crippled, as nearly all the public carriage animals are stated to have perished. Each regiment and division had a certain proportion of sick-carriage allotted to them, which consisted of a heavy kind of boat-shaped waggon on four wheels, and without springs; these were furnished in the proportion of six to each battalion, and one small cart in addition for medicines. The waggons were calculated to carry four persons each: two inside, recumbent on straw, and two on the seat in front; drawn by three horses abreast. By these vehicles, the sick and wounded which were constantly moving between the towns in the interior of the Crimea, where fixed hospitals were established (such as Baktchiserai, Simpheropol, and Perekop), as many as 500 every third day were removed from Sebastopol. The greatest number of sick and wounded ever in Simpheropol at one time was 13,400, and on that day the deaths were 94. The sick and wounded now there amount to 6,000; but there is hospital accommodation in the town for 15,000, the reserve tents never having been used. The daily deaths now average about 25; this includes the mortality from all causes in 40 private and public buildings used as military hospitals. The medical officers all spoke in high terms of the female nurses, who were all Sisters of Mercy, generally being widows of officers. These ladies, who voluntarily undertook the duties in the Crimea, were strictly under the orders of the medical officers, and were of great assistance in superintending matters of detail connected with the diets, and care of the sick and wounded; their chief duties appeared to be in taking charge of the linen and superintending the issue of extras. One of them (on account of the paucity of medical officers during the siege) was taught to administer chloroform, which she was said to have done with great dexterity and judgment. From what we saw and heard of these valuable women, with our previous knowledge of the attempt to introduce female nursing into our own military establishments in the Crimea and at Scutari, we are led to the conclusion irresistibly, that female nursing, as a general rule, can be only successfully practised from either the predominance of strong feelings of devotion or affection: founded on merely mercenary, or any other feelings, it is not only liable, but nearly certain to fail, if introduced into military hospitals; and such, we believe, will be the testimony of most persons of any experience, who have carefully attended to the subject during the late campaign.

Hospital Diets of the Russian Army.

A. 1. Full diet for convalescents—
2 lbs. of black bread, 1 lb. of meat, ½ lb. of barley for gruel, 1 ½ litre (quart) of kwass, 3 ounces of eau de vie; salt.

B. 1. Low diet—
1 lb. of white bread, 1 lb. of meat, ¼ lb. of barley for gruel, 1¼ litre decoction d'orge; salt.

B. 2. Low Diet—
1¼ lb. of white bread, ½ lb. of meat, ½ lb. of barley, ½ litre of white wine; salt.

C. 1. Fever diet—
1 lb. of white bread, ½ lb. of barley for gruel, 36 grains of butter; salt.

C. 2. Ditto—
Decoction or infusion of oatmeal, mixed with honey or butter.

D. *Daily Rations for Duty Men of the Russian Army.*

1 lb. of black bread.
1 lb. of meat.
1¼ litre of kwass (fermented drink).
½ ditto of sour cabbage (choux aigre).
½ ditto of barley.
22 grains of salt.
¼ ditto of horseradish.
¼ litre of vinegar.
¼ grain of pepper.

Surgery of Russian Army during the War.

The brave defenders of Sebastopol appear to have had all the advantages of modern art and science placed at their disposal. M. Peregoff, reputed one of the best surgeons in Russia, was sent from St. Petersburg, with others, to aid the military medical officers in their terrible and arduous duties; notwithstanding this, and the employment of foreigners (Germans and Americans) the medical officers, by their own account, appear to have been much overworked, and 140 are stated to have died at their posts in the Crimea. In round numbers, 80,000 are officially reported to have been wounded during the siege, and upwards of 10,000 capital operations were performed. Of this number nearly 3,000 were amputations, and the following is an approximation of the results.

Of the amputations of the upper extremity, about one half recovered; of the leg and foot, the same results were obtained; of the thigh, at the lower and middle-third, about one-third recovered; of the amputations higher than the middle-third, the success was so rare, that they were seldom attempted. Amputations at the hip joint appear to have been attempted three times by M. Peregoff; one died in two hours, one in six hours, and the third survived two days. These results apply to primary operations; about two-thirds of all the secondary amputations died. Union by the first intention is never attempted by the Russian surgeons, on account of the impossibility of obtaining so desirable a result in crowded hospitals; they find that whenever attempted under such circumstances, it generally fails; pyœmia, abscess, and phlegmonous inflammation, being the almost invariable results, with increased mortality. The accumulation of wounded in the fixed hospitals was great, and in obedience to well-established laws, whenever such is the case, the mortality must necessarily be great. One-fourth of the fatal cases after operation during this campaign were the result of pyœmia. Erysipelas and phlegmonous inflammation appear to have been common; but no great amount of hospital gangrene, and very little tetanus; both these affections were generally fatal. The circular operation appears to have been preferred to the flap in all amputations, and we saw some good stumps, both in the upper and lower extremity. We saw one case of double amputation below the knee, and three or four successful excisions of the elbow joint. Conservative surgery appears to have been largely and successfully practised. In an hospital, the medical officer in charge, stated, as the result of twenty resections, fifteen recoveries (of the upper extremity). Amputation at the knee-joint, and excision of this articulation, as far as we could ascertain, have not been attempted; nor excision of any portion of the neck or shaft of the femor. M. Peregoff, we were informed, had modified his operation to that of Syme. In wounds of the head, the trephine was rarely resorted to, except for the evacuation of matter. Secondary hœmorrhage was rare, and uncomplicated wounds of the veins and arteries seldom came under treatment. Wounds of the head and chest are stated to have been singularly fatal. In 200 cases of wounds, penetrating the cavity of the chest, admitted into the hospitals at Simpheropol, only three recovered; they do not bleed in such cases,

cases, but administer digitalis instead. We were unable to obtain any definite observation on the subject of the treatment of compound fractures, particularly the thigh. The only apparatus we saw for treating fractures, was a kind of splint to suit the form of the limb, made of gummed cotton canvas.

Considering the crowded state of the hospitals, we were surprised to have entirely failed to detect the existence of any real typhus fever, and the Russian medical officers denied its existence, so that the reports respecting its prevalence as an epidemic in their camps may be assumed to have been incorrect; they considered the prevailing fever to be an intermittent, accompanied with typhoid symptoms, and such we were inclined to believe, as the true state of the case.

We visited one of the hospitals at Simpheropol, set apart for the treatment of wounded officers; there were thirty patients then within it: they appeared crowded, but not uncomfortable, and their wounds were all cured, with the exception of one or two cases of necrosis. We were much struck with the youthfulness of most of the officers under treatment. Since our visit to the interior of the Crimea, we have carefully reperused our impressions with the assistance of some medical officers of the Russian army, and have found no reason to make any material corrections. We trust, sir, that this Report, in the brief state in which it has been drawn up, will be satisfactory to you and the Director-general, and have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants,

James Mouat, C.B., Deputy Inspector-general.
John Wyatt, Coldstream Guards, Senior and Assistant Surgeon.

Sir John Hall, M.D., K.C.B.,
Inspector-general of Hospitals, Crimea.

P.S.—All civil employés in the Russian Government service have a rank corresponding (as regards the different grades) to the military department.

The first denomination upon entering the service from the different colleges and public schools, is—

No. 1.	Registrateur, which corresponds to the army rank of Sous-Lieutenant or Ensign.	
2.	Secrétaire du College - -	correspond to Lieutenant.
3.	Secrétaire du Gouvernement -	
4.	Conseiller Titulaire - -	Captain.
5.	Assesseur du College - -	Major.
6.	Conseiller de la Cour - -	Lieutenant-colonel.
7.	Conseiller du College - -	
8.	Conseiller d'Etat - -	Colonel.
9.	Conseiller d'Etat actuel -	Brigadier-general.
10.	Conseiller d'Etat intime -	Major-general.
11.	Conseiller d'Etat intime actuel	Lieutenant-general.

RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

COPY of REPORT on the Organisation of the RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, and the Sanitary State of their CRIMEAN HOSPITALS.

(*Mr. Stafford.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *March* 1857.

135.

Under 2 oz.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

OF

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

SELECTED FOR RECOMMENDATION

TO

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

TO RECEIVE THE DECORATION

OF THE

FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

War Office,
February 1857.

Ordered to be printed 21st March 1857.

(58.)
Commons 0.54

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

OF

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers selected for Recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to receive the Decoration of the French Military War Medal.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed,
801	Regimental Serjeant Major.	William Joice -	Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the Campaign of 1854 and 1855.
703	Serjeant	Richard Cooke -	Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the Campaign of 1854 and 1855.
1112	Private	Patrick Hogan -	Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the Campaign of 1854 and 1855.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

553	Acting Regimental Serjeant Major.	J. Russell -	Served during the whole Eastern Campaign from May 1854 until the end of the War, and was never absent from his duty for a single day. He was present at the Battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him, but procured for himself a second horse, and immediately rejoined the Regiment. He was also present at Inkerman, and during the whole War exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his Regiment.
758	Troop Serjeant Major.	S. Griffith - -	Served throughout the whole Eastern Campaign from May 1854. Whilst the Regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick, and in exerting himself to the utmost, night and day, to rescue his comrades from that malady. He was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and never absent from duty during the whole period of the War, incessantly doing his best for the good of the men of his Regiment.
555	Troop Serjeant Major.	William Stewart -	Served in the Eastern Campaign from May 1854 until the end of the War. Was present at the Battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse, and remaining in action with his Regiment. Was present at Inkerman, and never absent from his duty a single day throughout the War, during the whole of which trying time he never relaxed in his endeavours to benefit the men and horses of the Regiment.

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

394	Regimental Serjeant Major.	William Lyons -	Length of service.
429	Private	Thomas Edwards -	Length of service.

FIRST DRAGOONS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
803	Troop Serjeant Major.	John Norris -	Served as Troop Serjeant Major during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was present at the Action of Balaklava, where he distinguished himself by defending himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured.
646	Troop Serjeant Major.	Matthew Bailey -	Served as a Serjeant during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his party was attacked by some Cossacks. Never missed a day's duty, and was always a valuable man on pickets.
606	Private	John Savage -	Served during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on outpost duty, and by his care and attention to his horse during the severe winter. Never missed a tour of duty from sickness or any other cause.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

774	Regimental Serjeant Major.	John Greene -	Gallantry in the field at the Battle of Balaklava on 25th October 1854, and exemplary good conduct during the whole of the Campaign, and during their periods of service.
898	Troop Serjeant Major.	George Tilsley -	
863	Private	Andrew Wilson -	

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1229	Regimental Serjeant Major.	James W. Kelly -	Gallant and distinguished conduct in the charge of Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th October 1854. Served during the whole Campaigns of 1854–5. Were present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Traktir, and expedition to Eupatoria in October 1855.
1262	Serjeant	John Andrews -	
1319	Private	Thomas Guthre -	
1382	Private	GeorgeMc Gregor	

SIXTH DRAGOONS.

1018	Troop Serjeant Major.	T. J. Wakefield -	Gallantry in the field at the Battle of Balaklava on 25th October 1854, and served with uniform good conduct during the whole of the Campaign.
1046	Troop Serjeant Major.	Andrew Morton -	
832	Trumpeter	Thomas Monkes -	

EIGHTH HUSSARS.

984	Troop Serjeant Major.	John Pickworth -	These men charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava; were also present in the ranks at Alma and Inkerman, and served with the Regiment throughout the War.
1057	Serjeant	Charles Macauley	
1061	Corporal	James Donaghue	
992	Private	John Martin -	

TENTH HUSSARS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
647	Troop Serjeant Major.	William Finch -	This Non-commissioned Officer was present with his Troop which was engaged with the enemy near Kertch on the 21st September 1855, and by his example and personal bravery was a great support to the officer in charge of the party, which, owing to the superior force of the enemy, was compelled to retire.

TWELTH LANCERS.

739	Corporal	J. W. Cannings -	Served as Orderly to the Commanding Officer in the Actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.
481	Trumpeter	John Earson -	Served as Field Trumpeter to the Commanding Officer in the Actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1300	Regimental Serjeant Major.	Thomas G. Johnson	Served the Eastern Campaign, including the reconnoissance on the Danube under Lord Cardigan, Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, Siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria.
1108	Serjeant	Richard Davis -	Served the Eastern Campaign, including the affairs of Bulganak and McKenzie's Farm, Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and Siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria.
1035	Private	George Dearlove -	Ditto.
1218	Private	John Fenton -	Ditto.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS.

799	Regimental Serjeant Major.	Charles Wooden -	Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and were never absent from their duties.
539	Serjeant	John Shearingham	
870	Serjeant	James Nunnerly -	
872	Private	Charles Watson -	

THIRD FOOT.

2408	Serjeant	William Heyes -	Particularly mentioned for gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan on the 8th September 1856 With ladder party.
2546	Private	William Brown -	The first man of the Regiment who entered the works at the assault on the Great Redan on the 8th September. With covering party.
2756	Private	John Connors -	Distinguished themselves at the assault on the Great Redan on the 8th September 1856. With the covering party.
3547	Private	John Eagan -	
2286	Private	John Hall - -	
2921	Private	John Walsh -	Highly spoken of by the Officer in command of the covering party at the assault of the Redan on the 8th September ; mentioned also by several other Officers under whose observations he came.
			The whole of these men have been repeatedly mentioned for their soldier-like behaviour throughout the siege.

NINTH FOOT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2055	Serjeant	George Ripton	Conspicuous for gallantry in the trenches throughout the Siege of Sebastopol.
2896	Serjeant	Ezekiel Firmin -	Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th June 1855, in order to succour Lieutenant Colonel Lowth, 38th Regiment, when wounded.
2852	Private	D. M'Mahon -	Exposed himself, and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches, on the 18th August 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy.
4340	Private	Christopher Farrell	Rejoined 9th after volunteering to 68th Light Infantry, with which he served with credit at Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the siege; volunteered for and behaved well during the capture of the Quarries on 7th June 1855.
2573	Private	John Redmond -	Distinguished himself as a volunteer for the advance party, during attack on Cemetery 18th June 1855, and generally in the trenches during siege.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

2695	Corporal	Philip Smith -	Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the Great Redan several times on the 18th June 1855 after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time.
1357	Private	John Davis -	Distinguished himself by cool bravery and remarkably steady gallantry at the assault on the Great Redan on the 18th June 1855. Reported by the officers and several men of his company. Wounded twice.
3184	Private	Richard Hogan -	Distinguished by his officers and many of his comrades for superior intelligence in the trenches. Always ready and forward for any duty there. Never missed a duty. Present with his Regiment during the whole period of service in Crimea. Always cheering and encouraging his comrades. Wounded.
3034	Private	Thomas Lawless -	Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the Great Redan at the assault on the 18th June 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their Captain, John Croker.
1213	Private	Benjamin Vaughan	Distinguished at the assault on the Great Redan, on 18th June 1856, when Orderly to the Commanding Officer, for cool courage and steadiness. Firelock broken in his hands by a shot.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

2075	Private	Michael Boyle -	On the 25th April 1855 volunteered to bring in a soldier of another Regiment who was lying wounded outside the advanced line of sentries beyond the "Ovens," a work, at the hour of day when it was performed, of considerable danger. He performed the duty well, and was highly spoken of the following morning by the late Captain Maunsell. Was also one of the party on the Woronzoff Road on the 2d August 1855, when a sortie of the Russians, reported to consist of 2,000 men, attacked the chevaux-de-frise. He was always present, and never missed any trench duty.

Thirty-ninth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3103	Colour Serjeant	James Garrett -	Conduct highly spoken of by all ranks for conspicuous gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity on all occasions while on duty in the trenches. It has also been stated that, whilst under medical treatment, and with an unhealed blister on him, he joined his Regiment on the 18th June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the Brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into Hospital immediately on his return.
3376	Private	Lawrence Lind -	On the evening of the 18th June, when a party of the 39th were stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which that day had been taken possession of by the Brigade under Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieutenant Smyth, in command of the party, asked for volunteers to accompany him, and ascertain the cause, and states that Lawrence Lind, Martin Lyons, and McCluskey, of the Light Company, cheerfully volunteered to accompany him, and they brought in a wounded Serjeant of the 38th Regiment, who had been lying for 15 hours at some distance from the Cemetery in advance. The party attracted the attention of the enemy, and consequently had to perform the duty under a heavy fire, and approached very close to the Russian sentries. On another occasion Major Leckie states that Lawrence Lind volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying circumstances.
1655	Serjeant	George Pegram -	Almost every officer has on various occasions spoken most highly of the service in the trenches of Serjeant Pegram, as a remarkably brave, willing, and forward Non-Commissioned Officer. In former years, in 1843, his conduct attracted attention at Maharajpore, where the Regiment suffered so severely, and he had previously obtained the character of being a brave soldier under Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain.
3256	Private	Michael Ryan -	Has the character of having been always a forward and daring soldier. On the 29th March, when a part of the guard went, before it was dark, towards the Woronzoff Road, under Captain Baird, and brought on a fire from which Colour Serjeant James Rodd lost his life, Ryan is reported to have been one of four men who behaved remarkably well. On the 25th April he was on sentry on the chevaux-de-frise on the Woronzoff Road when the enemy opened a heavy fire, and remained at his post steadily, and attracted attention by his good conduct. On the 2d August, on the occasion of the large sortie referred to in Michael Bugle's case, Ryan was on sentry, and when driven in kept retreating up the hill on one side of the ravine, and continued firing on the Russians till they finally abandoned the attack. He was wounded on the 23d May, when going to the trenches, in the thigh, by a splinter from a shell.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

3276	Serjeant	William Reilly -	Served in the trenches from the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea on the 12th November 1854 till the fall of Sevastopol on the 9th September 1855, and was present with the Regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period.
3346	Private	Michael Brophy -	Ditto.
3057	Private	James McKee -	Ditto.

Sixty-second Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3323	Private	Thomas Carney -	Served in the trenches from the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea on the 12th November 1854 till the fall of Sebastopol on the 9th September 1855, and was present with the Regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period ; and was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch as having volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front on the 8th September 1855.
3113	Private	John M'Carthy -	Served in the trenches from the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea on the 12th November 1854 till the fall of Sebastopol on the 9th September 1855, and was present with the Regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period. Was severely wounded in the attack on the Redan 8th September 1855.
3017	Drummer	Thomas Finnigan -	Served with the Regiment from its arrival in the Crimea on the 12th November 1854, and was present at the attack on the Quarries 7th June 1855, the attack on the Redan 18th June 1855, and on the 8th September 1855, upon which latter occasion his conduct was most conspicuous.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

1560	Serjeant Major.	Robert Hughes -	Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol 3d October 1855, being with a company of the Regiment far in advance to cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire ; he showed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm ; and subsequently, the colours of the Regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours, and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkerman, but notwithstanding was very instrumental in defending an officer of the Regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his Regiment the whole War.
2266	Colour Serjeant.	James Ward -	When in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy, maintaining the character he had acquired during previous engagements.
1200	Colour Serjeant.	William Morris -	At the Battle of Inkerman, finding himself far in advance, with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking party.
1304	Serjeant	William Ahern -	During the Battle of Inkerman, a portion of the Regiment in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Serjeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct.
3201	Private	John McGowan -	At the Battle of Inkerman behaved in a particular gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger.
2307	Private	Daniel Sullivan -	One of his comrades being made prisoner at the Battle of Inkerman by fire of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. He was in the Battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in open field, distinguished for his valour and spirit.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1279	Colour Serjeant.	James Hughes -	
862	Private	William Don -	
1610	Private	Roger Martin -	
2485	Private	Alexander Rattray	

Total - 73
List already printed - 327
Distributed in Crimea - Total 400

List of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers recommended to receive the One hundred French Military War Medals reserved for those who had returned home previous to the Distribution of the above Decoration in the Crimea.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
199	Serjeant Major.	Joseph Drake -	Exemplary conduct in living in the same tents with, and unremitting attention to, numerous men when ill and dying of cholera in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855; exhibited the most zealous attention to his duties at all times, and to the care of the sick and wounded.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

863	Serjeant	M. Davidson -	Served throughout the whole of the Eastern Campaign; was present at Inkerman, Balaklava, and the whole of the Siege of Sebastopol; and has always been distinguished for his zeal and activity and irreproachable character in every respect.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

946	Lance Serjeant.	James Bothwick -	Gallantry in the field at the Battle of Balaklava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

SIXTH DRAGOONS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
533	Private	Humphrey Polkinghorn.	Embarked with the first detachment of the Regiment for the East on the 2d June 1854. Was present with it in Bulgaria, and during the first winter in the Crimea. Has clasps for Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and distinguished himself much in the former action. He was sent to England sick on 18th July 1855.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

766	Regimental Serjeant Major.	G. L. Smith -	Recommended by the vote of his comrades, who with himself returned from the Crimea previous to the first issue of the French medal. Was present during the Campaign in 1854 until 25th January 1856, and at the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. His horse was shot under him at Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

3090	Pay Serjeant.	Robert Powley -	He went out with the battalion in February 1854. He was present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, in which latter Battle he greatly distinguished himself.
4764	Private	William Nurton -	Present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman; severely wounded at Inkerman.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

	Corporal	Frederick Vile -	For gallant conduct at Inkerman.
	Private	John Bott -	For general good and gallant conduct during the Campaign.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

2430	Pay and Colour Serjeant.	George Attrill -	Served with distinction at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. He was also present at Balaklava. He displayed energy, gallantry, and zeal in the performance of all his duties until invalided.
2791	Assistant Drill Serjeant.	George Sharp -	Was present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and Siege of Sebastopol, in all of which his conduct was very conspicuous. He was obliged to return home from the effects of a severe wound received at Inkerman.

SECOND BATTALION, FIRST FOOT.

2608	Drummer	Henry Clarke -	Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol from 22d April till 18th July 1855. Present at the attack on the Quarries 7th June 1855, when he took a rifle and accoutrements, and performed the duties of a rank and file. Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol from 22d April till 7th June 1855, when he was severely wounded.

FOURTH FOOT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1436	Serjeant	James Newth -	Continuous performance of his duty during the Eastern Campaign, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege until 5th June 1855. During the winter of 1854 and 1855 this non-commissioned officer, although suffering severely from sickness, continued cheerfully to perform his duty.
2207	Private	John Fitzpatrick -	Zealous in the discharge of his duties in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege operations until the 21st June 1855, when he was severely wounded; and conspicuous for the cheerful manner in which his duty was performed under all circumstances during the Campaign.

SEVENTH FOOT.

883	Serjeant Major.	William Bacon -	Wounded at the attack of the Redan on the 18th June 1855, and desperately wounded on the 8th September 1855.
1512	Serjeant	William White -	Was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and in the trenches. Left the Crimea in May 1855.

NINTH FOOT.

2549	Serjeant	Andrew Rielly -	Served with conspicuous zeal in the trenches throughout the siege, and distinguished himself under my own eye during the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th June 1855.
3490	Corporal	Michael Monaghan	Rendered me valuable service on 18th June 1855, by conveying a letter to the Brigadier General under a most perilous fire, by which he was wounded on his return. Again wounded in the trenches on 5th July 1855. This man's gallantry has been always conspicuous.

THIRTEENTH FOOT.

2919	Private	Frederick Stokes -	Was severely wounded.

FOURTEENTH FOOT.

3241	Serjeant	Thomas Brown -	Served in the Crimea from 19th January 1855 to 6th January 1856. Constant and zealous duty in the trenches. Severely wounded 18th June 1855.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

1082	Serjeant	Charles Collins -	Highly gallant conduct on the 23d March 1855 in volunteering and remaining out with the advanced sentries on the Woronzoff Road for two hours during a sortie made by the Russians that night; and always ready for any extra duty when in the trenches.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2273	Private	John Byrne -	Great bravery in removing from the front, and under very heavy fire, wounded men, on the 18th June 1855 ; and zeal in the trenches.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

2769	Serjeant	George Rolins -	For distinguished conduct when Corporal in the Eight Gun Battery before Sebastopol during a sortie made by the enemy on the night of 22d March 1855.
2721	Private	Samuel Evans -	For voluntarily entering an embrasure, and assisting the Sappers to reconstruct it, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th April 1855, before Sebastopol. Honourably mentioned in division orders, and received a gratuity of 5*l.* by order of Field Marshal Lord Raglan.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

2090	Private	Patrick Callaghan	Was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the Siege of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and four clasps. Was also one of a party who, under a heavy fire, brought the body of the late General Cathcart from the field.
2236	Private	John Lowe -	Was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and during the whole time of the siege. Never absent from any duty until he left the Crimea, December 1855. In possession of a medal and four clasps.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

2045	Colour Serjeant.	Richard Ellis -	Landed with the Regiment at Old Fort on 14th September 1854. Present at Alma. Wounded at Inkerman.
2816	Serjeant	Edward Marshman	Served throughout the Campaign in the Crimea. An active and zealous non-commissioned officer. Volunteered on the morning of the 23d March 1855, when in the advanced trench, to lead a party against a Russian sortie, and to outflank them, for which service he was promoted to Corporal and afterwards Serjeant.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

1212	Colour Serjeant.	James O'Neill -	Served gallantly at the Battle of Alma, at Inkerman, and was zealous in his duties in the trenches throughout the siege; also at the assault on the Redan 8th September 1855, where he was severely wounded.
2366	Serjeant	William Parkinson	Served gallantly at Alma, and was zealous in his duties throughout the siege in the trenches. Was wounded in the final assault on the Redan on 8th September 1855.
1401	Private	Thomas Gerraghty	Was active and useful during the whole Campaign. He behaved well at the Battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the final assault on the Redan on 8th September 1855.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3197	Private	Jonathan Hill -	Landed in the Crimea with the Regiment 14th September 1854. Present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and performed good duty in the trenches during the whole winter of 1854 up to the 18th June, on which day he was with the Regiment in the Cemetery, and was severely wounded. A good soldier.
3299	Private	Patrick Tulley -	Landed with the Regiment in the Crimea, 14th September 1854. Was at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and performed good duty in the trenches the whole winter of 1854 until March 1855, when he was sent back to Scutari. Volunteered his services as sharpshooter in the advanced works of the left attack during the winter of 1854. A good soldier.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

3376	Colour Serjeant.	Hastings McAllister	Landed in the Crimea on the 14th July 1855. Distinguished himself greatly at the storming of the Redan on the 8th September 1855, on which occasion he was wounded in five places.
2905	Private	Thomas McDonald	Landed in the Crimea 14th September 1854. Present at the Battles of the Alma, the sortie 26th October 1854, and the Battle of Inkerman, where he distinguished himself very much, and was severely wounded.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

3174	Private	John Spelman -	This man was one of a party (engaged in taking possession of the Rifle Pits in the advance of the right sap advance trench on the night of the 4th September 1855) whose conduct was particularly mentioned for their coolness and bravery by Captain Rowlands of the 41st Regiment, in keeping possession of the Pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire. He was severely wounded on this occasion.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

2418	Colour Serjeant.	Philip Read -	Served through the whole Campaign. Volunteered to go with the Regiment on the 8th September at the attack on the Redan when warned for that duty. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Was always a good soldier in the field.
3253	Private	Patrick M'Guire -	Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the Siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the 20th October 1854, when employed on that duty, by a party of Russians. Killed the two men who had him in charge, and made his escape. Was present during the whole Campaign. Is a good soldier.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

1863	Colour Serjeant.	William Smith -	Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan on 18th June 1855, when he was severely wounded.
2948	Private	Clement Brophy -	Gallant conduct at the repulse of the Russian sortie on the 22d March 1855. Severely wounded in the trenches on 31st August 1855, and lost his left arm.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3869	Private	William Moore -	Distinguished himself highly on the 18th June 1855. Received three wounds on that day, from one of which he lost his arm from the socket.
3570	Private	James Blackmore -	Particularly distinguished himself on the night of the 20th December 1854 in the repulse of a sortie, and proved himself a good soldier.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

1487	Corporal	Thomas Omealy -	Distinguished for coolness and intrepidity while under fire, and duty in the trenches. Wounded 15th July 1855 while on duty in the advanced trenches. Never missed any duty, except when wounded.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

2195	Colour Serjeant.	Ambrose Madden -	Landed in the Crimea 14th September 1854. Was present at the Battles of Alma, Inkerman, Sortie 26th October, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol till 19th March 1855. Headed a party which took prisoners a Russian officer and several soldiers on the general Sortie of 26th October 1854. Displayed remarkably zealous and gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkerman 5th November 1854.
2026	Colour Serjeant.	John Smith -	For remarkable zeal in the field from the date of the landing of the army in the Crimea, 14th September 1854, till June 1855. Was present at the Battles of the Alma, the Sortie on 26th October 1854, the Battle of Inkerman, and the attack on the Quarries of June 1855.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

2946	Serjeant	George Fox -	Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the opening of the Siege of Sebastopol. Was conspicuous for his coolness and intrepidity, and continued at that duty daily till he was severely wounded on the 19th October 1854.
2817	Private	Andrew Cromtie -	On the night of the 18th June 1855, during a sortie on the trenches, was distinguished for his courage and daring when in a very exposed position. On the 24th June 1855 was one of a party sent to dislodge a party of the enemy's riflemen, who was annoying a working party in the right attack. On this occasion he received a musket shot through his wrist.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

2170	Colour Serjeant.	James Donelan -	Served throughout the Campaign and Siege of Sebastopol till the spring of 1856, and though never in very good health he persisted in remaining with his Regiment. Was particularly noticed by Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., in the attack of the 18th June 1855.
3695	Corporal	Robert Murray -	Served in the Crimea from the landing on the 14th September 1854, also during the siege of Sebastopol, till 18th June 1855, when he was severely wounded in the attack on the Cemetery.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1742	Serjeant	William Brommell	This Sergeant landed in the Crimea on the 8th November 1854, and was wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 21st December 1854. Leg amputated. He was remarkable for zeal and gallantry in the trenches.
1135	Serjeant	Leonard Gooding -	This Serjeant landed in the Crimea on the 8th November 1854, and never missed a duty in the trenches up to the 24th August 1855, and was remarked for his conduct in the trenches.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

1845	Serjeant	Robert Court -	Present at the Battle of the Alma (wounded). Rejoined his Regiment on the 19th January 1855, and was present in all the affairs from that time until the end of the siege. Distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry in assisting to lead and cheer on the men to repulse the attacks of the Russians on the night of the 7th June, after taking the Quarries (wounded).
2040	Private	John McDermond -	Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman in rescuing Colonel Haly, 47th Foot, when lying wounded on the ground, from a party of Russians. Present, and wounded, at the Battle of the Alma.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

2599	Colour Serjeant.	Charles Barnes -	Landed in the Crimea on 14th September 1854. Was present at the Battle of the Alma ; at the repulse of the sortie of the 2d Division on the 26th October 1854, when he was mentioned in division orders by Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans, commanding the division, for his gallant conduct during the engagement. Was severely wounded on the 7th June 1855 in storming the Quarries before Sebastopol, up to which time he had been always at his duty in the trenches, but on account of his wounds was invalided to England.
2624	Corporal	William Reilly -	Present at the Battle of the Alma 20th September 1854, 26th October 1854, Battle of Inkerman 5th November 1855. Served in the trenches until 8th June 1855, when he was wounded, and sent in consequence to England.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

1528	Colour Serjeant.	Peter Pope - -	Landed with the 55th Regiment in Turkey 21st May 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma (wounded), repulse of the sortie at Inkerman 26th October 1854, Battle of Inkerman, and served in the trenches during the whole of the siege. Received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkerman, and was subsequently mentioned by Captains Roxby and Harkness, 55th, for his distinguished gallantry at the storming of the Redan, 8th September 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2508	Private	James Dunn -	Landed with the 55th Regiment in Turkey 21st May 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of the Sortie at Inkerman 26th October, and Battle of Inkerman. (Received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkerman, where he was severely wounded.) Served during the whole Siege of Sebastopol, and mentioned by Captain J.R. Hume, 55th Regiment, as having particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan, 8th September, where he lost his arm.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

3049	Private	James Butler -	Severely wounded whilst doing his duty in the trenches on the 4th September 1855. Right arm amputated.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

1802	Colour Serjeant.	John Jones -	For gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkerman, where he was severely wounded.
2499	Lance Corporal.	Thomas Anderson	For gallant conduct during the Siege of Sebastopol.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

3302	Serjeant	James Warren -	Captured a French soldier who was deserting and going to the enemy. The above was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced post, on the 22d February 1855. Served in the Siege of Sebastopol 1854–5. Was present at the attack on the Quarries on the 7th June, and the assaults of the Redan on the 18th June and 8th September.
2849	Private	John M'Sharry -	Wounded in the right shoulder by a musket ball, and lost one finger of the left hand, on 8th September 1855, at the assault of the Redan.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

	Lieutenant	John Brophy, 4th Lancashire Militia, late Colour Serjeant, 63d Foot.	Was Colour Serjeant of the Regiment at the Battle of Inkerman, and accompanied the colours. The Regiment and the enemy were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle. Ensign Clutterbuck, who carried one of the colours, which was separated from the other, was killed. Serjeant Brophy immediately took it up, and, though severely wounded, defended it, and brought it safe from the mêlée.
2719	Serjeant	Arthur Roberts -	At the Battle of Inkerman, carrying one of the colours, the ensign having been severely wounded, he received a wound, which caused him to fall. He got up quickly, took up the colours, and, refusing to leave the field, continued to carry the colours until incapacitated by a second wound.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1258	Private	Joseph Mitchell -	Wounded at Inkerman. On return from Scutari, was wounded a second time.
2910	Corporal	Donohue - -	Wounded in a sortie on the 11th May 1855, in which the enemy was repulsed with much loss.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

3796	Private	John Cousins -	Present in the ranks from 22d December 1854 to 21st March 1856.
1952	Private	James Laughlan -	Present in the ranks from 22d December 1854 to 17th May 1856.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

1238	Serjeant	William Gunn -	Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Siege of Sebastopol, and volunteered to act in front as a sharpshooter.
1122	Private	James Sloan -	Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Siege of Sebastopol.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

1902	Serjeant	John Myers -	Commanded sharpshooters, and was conspicuous on 17th October 1854.
2291	Drummer	Richard Grannon -	Gallant conduct at Inkerman.
916	Acting Corporal.	Henry McKeon -	Sharpshooter, and showed general gallant conduct in trenches.

NINETIETH REGIMENT.

2626	Corporal	Henry Hill - -	Landed in the Crimea with the Regiment 5th December 1854. Never missed a trench duty. Was in the attack on the Redan 8th September 1855, and wounded in Redan. Generally gallant conduct.
3340	Private	Michael Whelan -	Landed in the Crimea with the Regiment 5th December 1854. Never missed a trench duty. Was in the attack on Egerton's Rifle Pits 19th April 1855, and in reserve in the attack on Quarries 7th June 1855, and in the attack on the Redan 8th September 1855. Was wounded in nine places. Generally gallant behaviour.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

2515	Serjeant	James Kiddie -	Present throughout the War, including the Actions of Alma and Balaklava, till severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 16th July 1855.
1515	Private	James Cobb -	Present throughout the War, including the Actions of Alma and Balaklava, till severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 8th September 1855.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1101	Serjeant	Nathan Ormond -	Gallantry at the Alma.
2996	Private	William Harris -	Gallantry in the trenches.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

1849	Colour Serjeant.	Francis Wedgworth	Landed with the Regiment in the Crimea and did duty uninterruptedly until the date of his promotion to the Depôt Companies, 22d February 1856. Was present at the attack on the Redan on the 8th September, and was severely wounded. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch among those highly distinguished.
1713	Private	William Fitzgerald	Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, 8th September 1855. Lost his left leg. He was also engaged in several sorties, and behaved most gallantly.

FIRST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

1315	Serjeant Major.	Richard Cornelious	Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Serjeant Major of the Battalion during the Siege of Sebastopol from October 1854 to October 1855, and distinguished for his zeal and activity during the winter of 1854–5. Medal and four clasps.
2682	Private	Walter Eagle -	Present at the taking of the Rifle Pits on 20th November 1854. Retaking of the Third Parallel 2d December 1854. In the sortie on the Woronzoff Road 12th December 1854. Volunteer for sharpshooting 12th April 1855. Severely wounded, and subsequently discharged on pension. Granted a medal and four clasps.

SECOND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

1699	Colour Serjeant.	C. F. Munro -	General gallant conduct in the trenches and at Alma.
3052	Private	Mark Benn - -	Present during the whole Campaign. Gallant conduct during the siege and at Alma.
1890	Private	Charles Dencer -	Present at Alma, and a volunteer sharpshooter during the siege.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Company.	Battalion.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
4	2	Serjeant	Thomas Walsh -	Served in the trenches from November 1854 until the fall of Sebastopol, and displayed on all occasions great bravery and coolness under fire, setting a good example to young soldiers.
8	4	Bombardier	John Trotter -	Cleared an embrazure in the advanced trenches on 17th August 1855 under a heavy fire.
1	5	Corporal	Thomas Betts -	Showed great zeal and coolness under fire from 18th April to fall of Sebastopol.

Royal Artillery—*continued.*

Company.	Battalion.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
4	6	Gunner and Driver.	Thomas Margree -	Showed general zeal and attention to his duties and great coolness under fire.
8	7	Bombardier	J. Bower - -	Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan 8th September, on which occasion he was wounded. Has always behaved well under fire.
5	9	Gunner and Driver.	E. O'Brien - -	For gallantry in the trenches, and volunteering for the assault on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September.
6	11	Gunner and Driver.	Hugh Davis -	Served with gallantry at Alma and Inkerman. Specially mentioned by the late Lord Raglan for his conduct with the two heavy guns at the latter engagement, where he lost both his arms by a round shot.
7	11	Serjeant	Samuel Ewing -	Showed great zeal and energy in command of a gun in the June bombardment. Volunteered for the spiking party, and lost a leg.
8	11	Gunner and Driver.	William Hovenden	Strongly recommended for his zeal and gallantry throughout the siege. Lost his leg in the trenches.
2	12	Gunner and Driver.	T. Reynolds -	For gallant conduct throughout the siege. Was wounded, but remained at his gun until ordered away by an officer.
6	12	Bombardier	William Ramsey -	Strongly recommended for gallant conduct under fire, and general attention to duty in the trenches.
7	12	Serjeant	J. McKown -	Served with great gallantry in all the bombardments since November 1854.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
49	Corporal	John McMurphy -	Served in the Crimea five months. Was present at the capture of the Quarries 6th June 1855, assault on the Redan 18th June, bombardment of 17th August, and capture of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by carrying into the trenches a wounded soldier from the open, under a heavy fire from the enemy, before Sebastopol, in August 1855, for which act of gallantry he was awarded the sum of 3*l.* by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces.
1078	Corporal	William James Lendrim.	Served in the Crimea from November 1854, and has been several times recorded as having displayed great skill and coolness under fire.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

OF

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and SOLDIERS selected for Recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the Decoration of the French Military War Medal.

(*Presented by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered to be printed 21st March 1857.

RETURN

To an Order of the House of Lords, dated 20th March 1857,

FOR

Copies of Correspondence between the Master of the Rolls and the Treasury respecting the Publication of Materials for the History of Great Britain previously to the Reign of Henry VIII.

Letter from the Rev. Joseph Stevenson to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vicarage, Leighton Buzzard,
29th November 1856.

Sir,

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased (as it is understood) to give their sanction to the scheme which originated with the Master of the Rolls for the publication of a series of catalogues of the materials for English History, from the date of the Reformation downwards, the present seems the fitting opportunity for submitting to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of publishing the Chronicles and other sources of English History anterior to that period. These two undertakings, neither of which can be perfect without the other, might thus proceed simultaneously; and a complete and uniform conspectus of the sources of our national history might thus be presented to the public within a reasonable time and at a moderate outlay.

In October or November 1848, Mr. Hardy, of the Record Office in the Tower, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, of King's College, and myself, had the honour to transmit to Her Majesty's Government a proposal for the continuation of the series of our early English historians, of which the first volume (entitled "Monumenta Historica Britannica"), commenced by the late Mr. Petrie, had just been finished by Mr. Hardy. Financial considerations alone (it is believed) prevented Her Majesty's Treasury from sanctioning the undertaking at that time.

Mr. Hardy being now fully occupied by the duties of the new General Record Office, and Mr. Brewer being permanently engaged in the formation of a catalogue of the Theological and Ecclesiastical Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, these gentlemen are consequently unable to give to this undertaking the co-operation which they at that time promised. Under these circumstances I venture most respectfully again to bring the matter under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to suggest the expediency of providing for our country a general series of her early historians.

The experience of twenty years devoted to the critical study of our early chronicles, convinces me that the sources of our national history are imperfectly known; that many of them are yet unprinted, and exist only in MSS. which are difficult of access; that of those which have been printed, the texts are often based upon imperfect and inaccurate copies; and that no satisfactory history of England can be written until the materials upon which it must be founded shall have been collected, systematised, and published.

Moreover, I would venture to call attention to the efforts which are now being made, not only in France and Germany, but even in the lesser states, for the publication of their respective historians. The French collection has now reached its 21st volume, and the German its 13th. Judging from the fact that 600 out of the 750 copies of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" have already been disposed of, and that the publications of the English Historical Society (now dissolved) have met with such a rapid sale that many of them are now unattainable, it is probably not too much to assume that the undertaking, for which the aid of Her Majesty's Government is now solicited, would obtain from the public such encouragement as would repay a considerable portion of its expenses.

The paper already before Her Majesty's Treasury states in detail the plan upon which it was suggested that the work should be carried on. I now most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to that scheme, and to ask that he would be pleased to direct that it be carried into execution upon the terms and in the manner there indicated, but with the following modifications; namely,

That as the circumstances mentioned above now prevent Mr. Hardy and Mr. Brewer from giving their attention to this undertaking, the continuation of the work be placed in my hands; and that when the historians which are left unfinished in the folio volume of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," published in 1848, shall have been completed by the publication of an Appendix, or a thin supplemental volume of the same size, then the work be thenceforward carried on in octavo volumes, of a size and type similar to that which accompanies this paper.

I cannot conclude without adding that the funds necessary for carrying on the contemplated work are already provided by Parliament; a distinct and independent sum of 2,000*l.* per annum having been voted for the purpose. (*See* Hansard, under date of 24th July 1822, p. 1737; and Votes of the House of Commons, 25th July 1822, p. 576.)

I have, &c.
(Signed) Jos. Stevenson.

Treasury Minute, dated 2nd December 1856.

Transmit a copy of this letter to the Master of the Rolls, and request that he will furnish this Board with any observations which he may have to make on the subject of it.

Also transmit, in compliance with the wish of the Rev. J. Stevenson, a volume of the historical works of the Venerable Bede.

Letter from Sir John Romilly, M.R., to Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Sir, Rolls House, 26th January 1857.

I duly received your letter of the 5th day of December last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Rev. Josh. Stevenson, bearing date the 29th November last, addressed to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, containing a proposal for the publication of materials for the history of this country, and inviting the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the scheme contained in the papers before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on which the publication of the 1st volume of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" was founded, and suggesting that the further continuation of that plan should be entrusted to himself. I was desirous not hastily to reply to a communication of such great importance, and have delayed till now to send my answer; but I beg to state that I have now fully considered the subject contained in these letters, and that I have to make the following observations, and to lay before their Lordships the following proposals in reference thereto. I consider that the publication of the materials which exist for a complete History of this Country (employing the term history in its widest sense, as evidencing the development of national progress, both political and social) during the period anterior to the reign of Henry VIII. is much wanted; that it would

would be of the greatest value, and that it would confer great credit on the Government of this country. It is an undoubted fact that this country possesses most valuable materials of this description, scarcely, if at all, accessible to the public; and that the Government of this country alone, amongst the Governments of modern civilised nations, has taken no step to produce their early historical treasures, and render them known to the world. All persons will, I believe, concur in the desirableness of effecting this object. With respect to the mode of accomplishing it, much difference of opinion prevails; and it is essential for its success that the scheme should be well considered, and that it should be so conducted as really and effectually to make these hidden documents accessible to the world in such a manner as to be useful for the purposes for which they are required. In order to come to an accurate conclusion on this subject, it appears to me to be essential to consider and decide three different questions.

1. What materials shall be published.
2. In what manner they shall be published.
3. By whom and under whose authority or responsibility they shall be published.

With regard to the first question, the object is or ought to be to publish such historical materials as are not at all, or but imperfectly, known to the public, including therein not merely those which are confined to the narration of events, but those also which elucidate them and the causes of them. The materials may be well described by employing the term adopted by the French for this purpose, viz., "Monumens inédits pour servir à l'Histoire."

The materials for the history of this country, from the invasion of Britain by the Romans, are very extensive and very various. They may be described to consist of general and particular Histories, of Chronicles and Annals, of Contemporary Biographies, of Political Poems, of State Papers and Records, Proceedings of Councils and Synods, Private Letters and Charters, and the Public and Parliamentary Records. All these vary in degree of importance and authority. Some of these are original, some partly original and partly compiled, and many are transcripts from originals, with occasional interpolations and additions. Of these various documents many are printed, but a still greater number, and particularly of the later and most stirring periods, such as the revolutionary era of Richard II. and the contests of the Houses of York and Lancaster, are still in MS.; and many of them in places little thought of, and rarely investigated by the historical student, such, for instance, as the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London. Such of these materials as are of the greatest value and of the greatest rarity should be first selected for publication. For this purpose, and having regard in the first instance only to this quality of rarity or accessibility for study, and their diffusion amongst those who are or may be qualified to make good use of them, the historical materials may be divided into two classes, the second of which may be subdivided into many divisions. In the first degree of rarity are works existing only in MS., which are not purchaseable, and only, if at all, to be consulted in public repositories and in public libraries, or libraries of a *quasi* public character; such as the MSS. in the British Museum, in the University and College Libraries, in the Lambeth Library, and in the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London. These documents are practically wholly lost to the world. In the second class are printed works of various degrees of rarity, but these may be subdivided for convenience sake into three degrees of rarity or inaccessibility. Amongst the most rare are some very valuable chronicles, such, for instance, as Hearne's publications, of which it would require great industry and watchfulness, a long lapse of time, and a considerable expenditure of money to form a complete collection. In the second place may be classed the ancient standard collections, which still form the basis of our historical literature, such as the collections of Gale, and Fell, and Savile, and Wharton, and Sparke, and Camden, and Twysden, and Archbishop Parker, and the Concilia of Wilkins, which now and then appear in the market, but of which a complete set could not easily be brought together, and then only by employing an active and skilful agent to hunt them out for a considerable time; and lastly may be placed the chronicles and other documents which have been printed by various private societies, such as the Historical Society, the Caxton Society, the Surtees Society, the Camden Society, and others,

and also occasionally by a few spirited individuals; these are obtainable only occasionally, and some with difficulty. It would be an extremely useful proceeding, one tending much to the improvement of the knowledge of the early history of this country, and highly creditable to the Government of it, if a selection of the most valuable of these materials were published, beginning with those which are most required for the purposes of filling up the chasms which exist in the printed evidences of our history, and which are also most rare, and then proceeding onwards in like manner till all that were really valuable and difficult of access were made public.

The next question is the mode and form in which the historical documents should be published, and this opens the question which has been so much contested by historical and literary men, both in this country and abroad, and upon which, without entering into it at length, I proceed to state, for the consideration of their Lordships, the opinion I have formed after giving to the subject the best consideration in my power. As far as I am aware there are but two plans which have been suggested, although one of them, which has been extensively adopted abroad, is susceptible of considerable modifications. This latter plan is to divide the history into chronological periods, and to collect together all the documents which contain facts or information relative to the history of that period; and for this purpose to publish in one volume, or one series of volumes, only such parts of the Chronicles and other historical documents as relate to that period. To treat the next historical period in the like manner, and so on. This involves the separation of single Chronicles into distinct parts, publishing one part of it in one historical period, and another in another; and to this is usually added the omission of all such parts of the Chronicles as are mere repetition or extracts from prior Chronicles and documents. This, with the additional modification of omitting all matter considered by the editor to be irrelevant, is the plan adopted in the "Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France," commenced by Dom Bouquet under the direction of the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, in the early part of the 18th century, and since continued down to the present time by his successors, of which 21 volumes have been published, and which is usually called Dom Bouquet's plan. It is in substance the plan adopted by Mr. Petrie, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Hardy, in the volume of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," published in 1848, in pursuance of the address of the House of Commons presented to the Crown in the year 1822. The plan is explained and defended in the introduction to that work by Mr. Hardy, and a further elaborate explanation and defence of this plan is contained in a letter addressed by Mr. Hardy to Lord Langdale, on the 14th November 1848, for the purpose of being laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and which was accordingly transmitted by Lord Langdale to their Lordships, and to which I beg to refer.

This plan has on the other hand been strongly blamed by many eminent historians and historical students. It was objected to by M. de Sismondi, in his "History of the French;" it was blamed by Mr. Brewer in a paper published in Appendix (R.) to the Report of the Select Committee on the Record Commission, printed by Order of the House of Commons; it has also been considered injurious to the progress of historical science, in an article in the "Edinburgh Review," April 1841, written by Sir Francis Palgrave (as he informs me) upon the request of M. Guizot. It has also been disapproved by many others. My own opinion is, that the objections to this plan are insuperable. To those who wish to read the ancient Chronicles for amusement, and without reference to any ulterior object, this plan renders them useless, because they appear in a divided or mutilated form. To those who wish to study these ancient Chronicles for the purpose of history, they are also useless; for they will think it necessary to judge for themselves whether the portions omitted have been properly rejected. The work so composed neither is nor professes to be a new edition of the works of ancient historians, but simply a collection of materials for history. But in truth it is only a collection of historical materials for the use of the person who has made the compilation; all other persons, unless they are content to surrender their judgment on this subject to the compiler, must read the rejected portions. It is not in truth the work of an editor editing the ancient documents, but it is the preliminary step of an historian towards writing a history of the period; invaluable for himself, but of little value to others. Another great objection to this plan is the time and labour necessarily consumed by it. It has required above 100 years to publish twenty-one volumes of the French Recueil, the last

last of which was published in the year 1855, and which includes documents no later than the year 1328, *i. e.*, the beginning of the reign of Philippe de Valois. It has occupied from 1822 to 1848 to produce the single volume of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica." The only advantage of this plan is to compress historical materials into a narrow compass; but this advantage vanishes if it do not supersede the necessity of consulting the originals.

The other plan is to select for publication under competent editors, but without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, such of the materials I have above described as constitute the sources of British history, and which are most valuable and scarce, and to publish these without mutilation or abridgment. This is the plan which I beg to suggest to their Lordships to adopt in the manner I am about to point out. In making the selection of works to be published, the subject should be considered not as a mere antiquarian or black-letter undertaking, but as part of a national scheme for diffusing useful knowledge calculated to throw a great light on the history of this country. The works selected should be published whole, without mutilation or abridgment. As a general rule, the mode in which each Chronicle or monument of history ought to be edited and published should be that which would be adopted if it were an *editio princeps*; and for this purpose it should represent as correctly as possible the text derived from a collation of the best MSS. The editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, their age and peculiarities, together with a brief notice of the era when the author flourished, and of any chronological difficulties which exist; but, generally should add no further note or comment except as to the various readings. They should be published as separate works, but all uniform and in octavo, which is found practically to be the most convenient size.

This in fact would carry into effect what appears to have been the object of the House of Commons in the address presented to His Majesty in 1822, which is in these terms:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to represent to His Majesty that the editions of the works of our ancient historians are inconvenient and defective, that many of their writings still remain in MS. and in some cases in a single copy only, and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's Royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge. That this House therefore humbly beseeches His Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty in his wisdom may think fit for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and that this House begs leave to assure His Majesty that whatever expense may be necessary for this purpose will be made good by this House."

The plan indicated in this address is that which I am extremely anxious to press upon their Lordships the propriety of carrying into effect, and I believe that if it had been adopted under the care of competent editors, instead of the plan actually pursued, the whole series of writings relating to ancient British History indicated in this address, would have been accurately and completely printed and published within the time which it has cost to produce the single volume intitled Monumenta Historica Britannica.

If their Lordships approve of this plan, the next question is, by whom these works should be published and under whose authority. Mr. Stevenson suggests that the plan of the Monumenta Historica Britannica should be continued, and that it should be placed in his hands to continue it. I have already stated that I think the continuation of that plan objectionable, and that the plan indicated in the address of the House of Commons is that which it is expedient to pursue; and I am of opinion that the best mode of accomplishing it is to allot distinct and separate portions of these works to separate and distinct editors under the general direction and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, in a manner similar to that adopted for the formation and publication of Calendars of the State Papers, and which has already obtained the sanction of their Lordships; of which one volume is already published, and another volume has nearly passed through the press and is shortly forthcoming. The plan referred to by Mr. Stevenson, by his inviting in general terms the attention of the Chancellor of Exchequer to Mr. Hardy's scheme, would involve, in order to secure its efficient working, the creation of an Historical Board of which some gentleman should be the Director, with a staff of editors and transcribers under him, and this

would occasion the necessity of periodical reports of progress, and, in fact, a complete establishment. While on the other hand the publication of the ancient historians, and historical documents, if their Lordships should favourably entertain the proposal I have suggested, could be carried on with perfect ease under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and without any additional expense, except the payment to the editors, and the cost of printing and publishing the works. The mode I should suggest would be, that the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of their Lordships, should communicate with those literary gentlemen who, from their works, have shown themselves to be competent to undertake such a work, and that he should, in conjunction with them, select the works first to be edited and published. I have myself but a small personal acquaintance with the gentlemen who would be competent for this purpose, but, besides several of the gentlemen who are officers of this establishment, and besides the gentlemen at present employed in the formation and publication of Calendars, there are many others who would be glad to undertake such a task, and fully competent to carry it properly into effect, to whom it might safely be intrusted, and who would, I believe, be readily induced to undertake the task on terms which their Lordships would consider as neither unfair nor exorbitant. Each work to be published, as well as the editor of it, should, I think, be selected by the Master of the Rolls, upon consultation with such persons as he might consider best qualified to advise him in this matter. And the work, and the name of the gentlemen to be employed as editors, should be submitted to their Lordships for their approbation. The gentleman so employed should act as the editor of the work so selected, and should complete the task without superintendence on his own responsibility. He would have all the credit of the successful accomplishment of his task; and, as he would be actuated by a sincere and disinterested love for the subject, he might be safely trusted so to conduct the work. It would be difficult at present accurately to foretel the expense which would be incurred; but my belief, founded, as far as I am able, upon a consideration of the subject derived from what has been done by the Historical Society, and the preparation of Calendars, is that an expenditure of 3,000*l.* per annum, continued for 10 years, would enable the Master of the Rolls to complete the publication of the greater part of unedited matter worthy of publication. The work, as I have already stated, should, in my opinion, be printed in octavo, of a size and type to be approved of, without decoration or graphic illustration of any description except a *fac simile* of a small portion of the MS. edited and published.

With reference to this subject, I beg leave to make a further suggestion and proposal to their Lordships, which by itself would be of great value if adopted, but still more so if the plan I have above pressed on their Lordships should be carried into effect, both with a view to assist in the selection of the sources of history to be published, and to enable students to have before them at once the materials that constitute these sources of history, and their relative values. I have in the former part of this letter referred to the various classes of documents which constitute the materials for the history of this country from the invasion of the Romans. For the purpose of selecting from amongst these materials those which ought first to be published, and also for general information, I am of opinion that it would be of the greatest value that a chronological catalogue of all the historical annals and pieces connected with the History of England down to the end of the reign of Henry VII. should be prepared, in which all the information necessary for determining the historical value of each piece, not merely with regard to the facts of history, but also to the general progress of the country, social as well as political, should be added for the guidance of the reader. I think it of great importance that such a catalogue should be prepared; but it would not be necessary or proper, for that purpose, to delay the publication of the works which I have above suggested; both might go on simultaneously. But besides the value that would be derived from the formation and publication of such a catalogue, my reason for bringing the matter thus before their Lordships is, that Mr. Hardy, one of the Assistant Keepers of this Department, and the final editor of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," who has devoted his life to the study of English history, and who has collected a great amount of materials requisite for its elucidation, has devoted a large portion of his time towards the preparation and completion of such a catalogue as I have suggested, a large portion of which is now ready for the press; from the portion of it which I have seen I believe it to be of considerable value. I beg to suggest to their

Lordships

Lordships the propriety of authorising the printing and publication of this work under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy; that gentleman would, as I am informed by him, readily do what is necessary for this purpose, and would also complete the catalogue in question without diminishing the labour and attention now bestowed by him on that portion of the business of this department which is entrusted to him, and without asking for any remuneration for this purpose. I leave it, however, to the consideration of their Lordships whether, if they should approve of this being done, and if the work when completed should, in the estimation of competent persons, prove to be, as I believe it will, a contribution of great value towards the history of this country, whether in that event their Lordships might not with propriety allow some liberal gratuity to Mr. Hardy for his exertions in this respect. The above are the observations which have occurred to me in consequence of Mr. Stevenson's letter, and I beg very strongly to urge upon their Lordships my opinion of the great advantage which the public would derive from adopting the suggestions I have made, and the well-deserved credit which, in my opinion, would result therefrom to the Government of this country in the estimation of all scholars and literary students both abroad and at home. I add a few lines, not so much in order to remove a misapprehension which occurs in Mr. Stevenson's letter on that subject, as to explain to their Lordships what is now taking place in this department with reference to the formation and publication of Calendars. Mr. Stevenson is in error when he supposes that the present plan is confined to making Calendars of the State Papers from the date of the Reformation downwards. That plan extends to making and publishing complete calendars of all the documents in the keeping of the Master of the Rolls, which may properly be called State Papers, from the earliest period. The State Papers which are contained in the State Paper Office date only from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., when, under the influence of Cardinal Wolsey, a new era in the administration of this country took place. Prior to that time the State Papers are in the shape of Royal Letters, that is, letters addressed by the king to his principal ministers of state, and by them again to the king: these are for the most part, preserved amongst the records lately in the Tower of London, in an almost unbroken series from the time of Richard I. down to the reign of Henry VIII., and the commencement of the series more technically called State Papers. No calendar or chronological catalogue of the materials for British history preserved amongst the public records will be complete unless and until an accurate calendar is also made of these papers. I am now, as well as I can, engaged in promoting this object. Some of these letters have already been calendared, and the Calendars published in the Appendix to the Reports of the Deputy Keeper to the Master of the Rolls, laid annually before Parliament; and one of the officers of the establishment, who is attached to Mr. Hardy's department, is engaged exclusively on this work. Unfortunately, this part of the calendaring proceeds with extreme slowness: besides the necessity of their attending to the public searches, and, to some extent, on literary inquirers, the time of the officers of the establishment is in a great measure occupied in sorting, arranging, and indexing the voluminous papers which are from time to time deposited with the Master of the Rolls from the various Government offices, and which arrive for the most part in a state of extreme disorder and confusion. At this present time also, the confusion necessarily arising from the transfer of the public records to the new repository, and to the houses in Chancery Lane, fitted up for their reception, interferes materially with the regular business of the office, and renders the employment of additional officers of the establishment on this important duty impracticable. I trust, however, that the difficulties which now arise from these circumstances may be expected to diminish; and that, if the Calendars now published, and those that are forthcoming, shall be found to be of great value to the persons engaged in the study of history and of the various branches of knowledge connected with it, their Lordships may be induced to extend the assistance they have already so liberally afforded to the Master of the Rolls for this object.

I have, &c.
JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.

P.S.—I return the book forwarded with Mr. Stevenson's letter.

J. R.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 9th February 1857.

1586. Read, &c.

Write to the Master of the Rolls that my Lords have carefully considered the proposals contained in his letter dated the 26th January last, for giving effect to the intention of the Address presented by the House of Commons to His Majesty in 1822, by the gradual publication of a selection of the most valuable of the materials for the history of this country previously to the reign of Henry VIII.; and they are of opinion that the plan recommended is well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and, provided proper attention be paid to economy in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense.

My Lords understand that each Chronicle or other Historical Document will be edited so as to represent as correctly as possible the text derived from a collation of the best manuscripts, and that there will be no notes except as to the various readings.

My Lords entirely concur in the propriety of this rule; but they suggest that the Preface to each Work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials exist for compiling one; and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

My Lords request to be informed what works the Master of the Rolls proposes should first be published, who the editors will be, and what arrangement he proposes for their remuneration.

The Master of the Rolls also recommends the printing and publication of a Chronological Catalogue of the Historical Annals and Pieces connected with the early history of England, which has been prepared by Mr. Hardy, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Records. My Lords do not doubt the public value of such a Catalogue, if rightly executed; and they suggest that, after the arrangements for the publication of Mr. Hardy's work have been maturely considered, and an estimate has been obtained from the Controller of the Stationery Office of the expense of printing it, a further communication should be made to this Board on the subject.

Mr. Hardy properly admits that the public is already entitled to his time and labour as an officer of the Record Department, and offers to complete the catalogue and to superintend its publication without additional remuneration, and without diminishing the attention bestowed by him upon that portion of the ordinary business of the department which is entrusted to him; but my Lords concur in opinion with the Master of the Rolls, that if, after the work has been completed, it should, in the estimation of competent judges, prove to be, as is expected, a contribution of great value towards the history of the country, a suitable gratuity might with propriety be allowed to Mr. Hardy, as a special mark of the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

State, in conclusion, that the Rev. Mr. Stevenson has been informed that my Lords are in communication with the Master of the Rolls in reference to the publication of materials for the early history of this country, and that any proposal he may have to make on the subject should be made to his Honor.

Write to Mr. Stevenson accordingly, and return the volume received from him.

RETURN

To an Order of the House of Lords, dated 20th March 1857,

FOR

Copies of Correspondence between the Master of the Rolls and the Treasury respecting the Publication of Materials for the History of Great Britain previously to the Reign of Henry VIII.

Ordered to be printed 21st March 1857.

241 – 592

[2196] - War in the East. Report of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission dispatched to the Seat of War in the East 1855–56.

The above being an Octavo Volume is bound separately

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SMALL ARMS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 June 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS of all ORDERS given, and CONTRACTS entered into, by the WAR DEPARTMENT for SMALL ARMS, from the 18th day of December 1854 to the 31st day of May 1856, including all Contracts for Materials for SMALL ARMS, and for setting up the same; and also, Contracts for FINISHED ARMS, with the Date of Contract, and Quantity ordered, specifying separately *London*, *Birmingham*, *Belgium*, and *France*:"

"And, of all MUSKETS, RIFLES, and other Descriptions of SMALL ARMS, and Materials for the same, received by the WAR DEPARTMENT, from the 18th day of December 1854 to the 31st day of May 1856, specifying separately *London*, *Birmingham*, *Enfield*, *Belgium*, and *France*.

War Office, February 1857.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Muntz.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *February* 1857.

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department, from 18 December 1854 to 31 May 1856.

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.	Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
	1854:						
	22 December S.—4285.	1,000	Rifle muskets, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	To be set up - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	1,000
	27 „ O.—2487.	1,600	ditto - - - ditto -	Boring up, rifling and sighting.	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	1855:						
	8 January G.—694.	5,000	Muskets, old line - - -	To be repaired, rifled, and sighted, &c.	London - -	Tower - - - -	4,931
	26 March S.—5045.	3,000	ditto, line - - - -	To be set up; materials to be supplied by contractor.	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	2,920
	23 April O.—1850.	2,700	Rifle muskets, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	To be set up; materials to be supplied by contractor.	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	2,700
	23 „ O.—1852.	10,000	ditto - - - ditto -	ditto - ditto -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	10,000
	28 „ G.—953.	- -	Muskets, pattern 1853 - - -	Rifling and sighting -	ditto.	—	
	31 May O.—1973.	25,000	Rifle muskets, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	25,000
	31 „ O.—1973.	25,000	ditto - - - ditto -	ditto - - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	6,500
	13 June G.—1040.	5,000	ditto - - - ditto -	To be set up - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	3,207
	22 „ O.—2033.	32,750	ditto - - - ditto -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	32,750
	5 September C.—342.	running contract.	ditto - - - ditto -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	13 July S.—290.	1,500	Muskets and bayonets, brown barrels and hardened locks.	Supply - - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	1,220
1855:							
6 August, S.—48	- - - - -	20,000	Rifled muskets - - - -	ditto - - - -	St. Etienne -	ditto - - - -	440
19 December, G.—513	- - - - -	206	Muskets, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	London - -	ditto - - - -	94
	1856:						
	22 January C.—97.	1,000	ditto - ditto 1842 - - -	Rifling and sighting, jointing, and percussioning.	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	500
1856:						cancelled per order 1 February 1856, S.—48.	—
	9 January C.—36.	running contract.	Rifle musket, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	To be set up - - -	ditto - -	not stated.	—
16 January, S.—16	- - - - -	- -	Small arms - - - - -	To be altered - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	856
	11 February C.—198.	16 running contracts.	Rifle muskets, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto.	—
	14 „ 277. 18.—15.	10 ditto -	ditto - - - ditto -	To be set up - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	nil.
	18 „ 277. 23.—8.	4 ditto -	ditto - - - ditto -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	56,669
	7 April 277. 13ª.—13.	501	Muskets, pattern 1842 - - -	Seting up, finishing, and rifling.	London - -	Tower - - - -	nil.
	16 May 277. 13ª.—26.	319	ditto rifle, pattern 1853 - -	Repairing and stocking -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
1855:							
19 January - -	- - - - -	10,000	Rifle muskets - - - -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	- - - - -	9,857
29 May - - -	- - - - -	500	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	Stocked, roughed, and set up.	Enfield.		

26 „		500	Muskets, pattern 1853	ditto - ditto	ditto.	—	
30 „		1,600	ditto, artillery	Repair	Birmingham		1,600
30 „		900	ditto, infantry	ditto	ditto		900
1 June		50,000	Arms	Supply	ditto.	—	
7 „		31,500	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—	
11 „		30,000	ditto, East India Company	ditto.			
11 „		25	Muskets, line	To be re-stocked	London.	—	
16 „		25,000	ditto, new, smooth bore	Supply	Birmingham	Tower	25,000
11 July		1,450	ditto, sea service	To be repaired	London	ditto	1,448
26 „		20	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	20
	1855:						
8 September		17,000	ditto, smooth bore	ditto	ditto	ditto	11,384
13 „		40,000	ditto, rifle	Supply	Belgium	ditto	11,100
19 December		200	ditto, pattern 1853	Rifling, sighting, &c.	London	ditto.	—
1856:							
5 February		10,000	ditto, sea service rifle	To be set up	Birmingham	Birmingham.	—
1855:							
	29 January O.—1506	100	Carbines, constabulary	ditto	ditto	ditto	100
20 February, E.—3728		176	ditto, yeomanry	To be rifled, &c.	London	Tower	nil.
		165	ditto, ditto				165
	23 February S.—4935	500	ditto, artillery	To be set up	ditto	ditto	500
3 March L.—888		2,842	ditto, oval bore for sappers and miners, with sword, bayonets, and scabbards complete, including all materials.	Supply	ditto	ditto	2,842
9 „ G.—831		500	ditto, artillery	To be set up	ditto	ditto.	—
2 May G.—962		2,500	ditto, constabulary	Supply	ditto	ditto	2,500
25 October S.—437		700	ditto, yeomanry	To be repaired	ditto	ditto	699
1856:							
24 January S.—29		2,000	ditto, breech loading, with extra parts, &c. complete.	Supply	ditto	ditto	nil.
3 April, 277.4[a].—17		9,400	dittto, artillery, rifled	To be set up	ditto	ditto	nil.
	3 February S.—4890	100	Pairs swivels for constabulary carbines.	—			
	1856:						
14 May, 277.4[a].—43		600	Carbines, artillery, rifled	ditto	ditto	ditto	nil.
1855:							
6 February		2,000	ditto, ditto	Store	Enfield.	—	
1856:							
12 February, R.—218		10,000	ditto, ditto, rifled	To be set up	London	ditto	nil.
19 April		2,000	ditto, ditto, complete	Supply	ditto	ditto	1,924
8 May		472	ditto, Royal Sappers	ditto	ditto	ditto	180
28 July		6,000	ditto, breech loading	ditto	America	ditto	550
13 September		2,000	ditto, artillery	ditto	Belgium		1,580

(*continued*)

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials contracted for by the War Department—*continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.	Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
1856:							
5 March		5,000	Carbines, artillery, rifle and yataghan.	Supply	Belgium		nil.
1855:							
2 August C.—2042		9,000	Revolvers	ditto	London	Not stated	9,000 Tower.
	1855:						
4 October		123	Revolvers and pistols, Dean's, and appurtenances.	ditto	ditto	Tower	123
	31 August C.—307	300	Revolvers, Dean & Adams' improved on Beaumont's principle, with appurtenances.	ditto	ditto	ditto	300 complete.
	26 September C.—445	2	Colt's revolvers, small pocket size, with appurtenances complete.	ditto	ditto	ditto	2 complete.
	1856:						
6 August		1	Pistol	As pattern	Birmingham.	—	
	3 January S.—4	2,000	Pistols revolving, Dean & Adams' patent, with Lieutenant Beaumont's improved, 54 gauge.				1,148
		2,000	Nipple keys, with turnscrews, oil bottles and prickers.	Supply	London	Tower.	1,654 —
		2,000	Sets nipples spare, 5 to a set				1,147
		2,000	Cleaning rods				1,231
		400	Springs, main				400
		200	Springs, sear				200
28 August		100	Pistols and holsters	Supply	Birmingham	Enfield	complete.
	1855:						
7 December		1	Pistol and appurtenances	For trial		Tower	complete.
6 October		9,000	Appurtenances to pistols	Supply		ditto	
9 February, S.—4901		300	Pistols, land transport	To be set up	London	Birmingham	
26 June		54	Revolvers	To be procured		Depôt, 12th Lancers	
	8 January O.—1441.	300	Swords, marine artillery, with leather scabbards (without saw backs).	Supply	Birmingham	Birmingham	150
	24 „ O.—1492	10,000	Swords, exercise	ditto	ditto	Tower	6,798
	14 March G.—810	5,000	ditto cavalry, with steel scabbards	ditto	London	ditto	5,000
	14 „ G.—802	2,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	2,000
	14 May S.—5176	5,000	ditto, ditto, new pat., with scabbards	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	5,000
		10,000	ditto, practise	ditto	ditto	ditto	8,721

	18 July C.—53	415	Scabbards, sword, Royal marine artillery pattern.	Supply	London	Tower.	—
	28 September C.—451	50	Swords, staff serjeant regulation pattern (artillery), with middle locket.	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	50
	3 December C.—757	225	Swords, Royal marine artillery	ditto	ditto	London Docks	225
		350	Scabbards for ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	350
	28 „ C.—879	100	Swords, staff serjeants, with steel scabbards.	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
28 November, S.—490		4,000	Swords, cavalry, with iron guards and scabbards.	ditto	London	Tower	4,000
1856: 1 February S.—36		300	Swords, serjeants	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	300
	1856: 4 February C.—160	500	Swords, coast guard pattern, complete, mountings to be furnished by the War Department.	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
	11 „ C.—201	3	Swords, buglers	ditto	London	Army packers.	—
	4 March 277—19	2,000	ditto, cavalry, in steel scabbards	ditto	ditto	Tower	1,543
	8 March 277.19—25	6,000	ditto, cavalry, with scabbards	ditto	ditto	ditto	2,050
	11 „ 277.19.—29	200	Swords and scabbards, same as those for the Ceylon Rifles.	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	22
1855: 19 January		500	Scabbards, steel	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
14 March		2,000	Swords, cavalry	ditto	Liege	Tower	2,000
23 April		2,000	Swords, cavalry, 2d class	ditto	Birmingham	Birmingham	2,000
2 July		2,000	Swords and cases	ditto	Belgium	Tower	2,000
18 „		1,700	Sabres, cavalry	ditto	London	ditto	1,700
14 August		6 000	Swords cavalry	ditto	Solingen		6,000
11 October		3,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Belgium	Tower	3,000
28 November		6,000	ditto, ditto, steel scabbards	ditto	ditto		4,500
	9 May 277.19.—45	30	ditto, buglers and scabbards	ditto	Birmingham	Tower	28
1856: 13 February		2,500	Sword, short, two-edged, land transport.	To be procured	Enfield.	—	
23 „		500	Swords, coast guard	Supply	Birmingham.	—	
	8 April 277.19.—39	2	Swords for serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant, 94th Regiment.	ditto	London	Army packers.	—
	1854: 18 December G.—1328	15,000	Bayonets, pattern 1853	ditto	Birmingham	Birmingham	15,000
	1855: 11 January O.—1450	15,000	ditto, ditto ·577 bore	ditto	Manchester	ditto	15,000
	6 February G.—764	5,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	5,000

(continued)

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department—*continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.		Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
1855:	1855:							
	19 February	O.—1579	25,000	Bayonets, pattern 1853	Supply	Lancashire	Birmingham	25,000
15 March	—	—	4,000	ditto, rifle musket	ditto	London	Tower.	—
	30 April	O.—1887	3,750	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	3,750
	31 May	O.—1975	3,750	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	Birmingham	3,750
	5 July	C.—13	20,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	18,167
	11 „	O.—3	550	ditto, new pattern, with locking rings.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—
14 July	—	—	10,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Belgium	Tower	10,000
	29 November	C.—742	5,000	ditto, pattern 1853	ditto	Birmingham	Birmingham.	—
30 November	S.—491		10,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	Not stated.	—
	1856:							
	13 February	Z.—751.8	20,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
	10 March	277.3ª.—13	10,000	ditto, musket, pattern 1853	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—
	21 May	277.3ª.—31	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—
	1855:							
	17 September	S.—368	20,800	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—
19 January	—	—	500	ditto, artillery carbine	ditto	Enfield	ditto.	—
20 April	—	—	120	ditto, pattern 1851.	—	—	—	—
23 „	—	—	180	ditto, ditto	ditto	London	Tower	104
11 June	—	—	1,000	ditto, new line	Issue	Weedon	ditto.	—
28 November	—	—	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853	Supply	Belgium	—	10,000
1856:								
11 January	—	—	running contract.	ditto, ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—	—
16 February	—	—	700	ditto, surplus	To be received into store	—	—	700
16 „	—	—	10,000	ditto, musket pattern 1853	Supply	ditto.	—	—
	14 March	G.—810	2,000	ditto, sword, with steel scabbards mounted complete (artillery.)	ditto	London	Tower	2,000
	14 „	G.—802	1,000	ditto, ditto, with scabbards	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,000
	16 June	S.—5273	2,000	ditto, ditto, with steel scabbards	ditto	Birmingham	Birmingham	27
1855:								
	29 May	S.—5207	2,000	Bayonets, sword	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,298
	18 June	O.—2070	2,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	2,000
14 August	G.—118		4,000	ditto, ditto, with steel scabbards	ditto	Aldermanbury	Tower	4,000
			2,000	ditto, ditto, artillery carbine				2,000
	28 September	C.—452	344	ditto, ditto, with steel scabbards	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	nil.
27 November	S.—483		300	ditto, ditto, artillery	ditto	London	Enfield	300
28 „	G.—192		2,000	ditto, ditto, with steel scabbards	ditto	ditto	Tower	2,000
28 „	S.—490		4,000	ditto, ditto, artillery	ditto	ditto	ditto	4,000

	1856:						
	6 March	277.3.—10	200	Bayonets, sword (old pattern) with brass handles for artillery rifle carbine.	Supply	London	Tower	nil.
	18 „	277.3c.—17	4,000	ditto, ditto, for artillery carbines, and new pattern light infantry rifles, without scabbards.	ditto	ditto	ditto	922
			5,000	ditto, ditto, with steel scabbards	ditto	ditto	ditto	2,138
	25 „	277.3.—18	2,000	ditto, ditto, artillery	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
	4 „	277.19.—11	- -	ditto, ditto, in steel scabbards	ditto	ditto	Tower	2,000
9 March			300	ditto, ditto, scabbards	Artillery service	Birmingham	New South Wales.	—
2 April			300	ditto, ditto, blades	To be mounted	ditto.	—	
30 „			300	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto.	—	
2 June			2,000	ditto, ditto, artillery	Supply	Belgium		2,000
	8 February	C.—176	5,000	Scabbards, leather, with steel mountings for sword bayonets.	ditto	London	Tower	4,517
	1854:						
28 August			2,000	Bayonets, sword	ditto	Belgium		2,000
11 September			1,000	ditto, ditto, royal artillery	To procure		Woolwich	1,000
13 „			2,000	ditto, ditto	Supply		Tower	1,580
11 October			2,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto		1,840
22 December			4,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto		1,500
1856:								
16 February			2,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—	
	23 December	S.—4297	30,000	Stocks, muskets, sap and heart, pattern 1853.	ditto	Brussels	Not stated.	
1855:	1855:							
	31 January	R.—1877	15,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Manheim	Tower	8,681
28 August	S.—956		1,000	ditto, ditto	ditto	Trent	ditto	63
11 September	B.—211		10,000	ditto, carbine, ditto	ditto	Bruxelles	ditto	351
19 „	B.—235		3,000	ditto, heart	ditto	ditto	ditto	nil.
2 October	S.—363		10,000	ditto, heart and sap, dry, carbines	ditto	Birmingham	Tower and Birmingham	nil.
	26 October	S.—441	75,000	ditto, carbine and musket, sap and heart.	ditto	ditto	Birmingham.	—
	26 „	„	19,000	ditto, ditto, ditto and rifle, walnut and heart.	ditto	London	Tower	8,126
21 November	S.—474		30,000	ditto, gun	ditto	Manchester	ditto	nil.
28 „	S.—492		30,000	ditto, rifle musket, pattern 1853	ditto	ditto	ditto	nil.
	29 November	S.—486	300,000	ditto, gun, sap and heart	ditto	Birmingham	ditto	12,031
	12 March	O.—1660	330	ditto, musket	ditto	Newark	ditto	107
	1856:							
19 December	S.—516		200,000	Stocks, musket.	—			—
			2,000	ditto, pistol	Supply	Anvers	Tower.	

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RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department—*continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.	Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers received.
1855:	1856:						
	23 May 277.22—34	Various -	Stocks, muskets, rifle pattern 1853 -	Supply - - - -	London.	—	
12 February - -	- - - - -	3,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	- - -	Tower - - - -	376
30 April - - -	- - - - -	15,000	ditto, sap & heart - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham.	—	
19 June - - -	- - - - -	3,000	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Enfield - -	Birmingham.	—
1856:							
23 February - -	- - - - -	2,406	ditto, gun - - - - -	ditto.	—		
1855:	1855:						
	9 March O.—1650	30,000	Barrels, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	30,000
	20 January S.—4830	500	Barrel, skelps - - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	Enfield - - - -	500
	11 April O.—1795	10,000	Barrels, rifle musket, pattern 1853, ·577 bore.	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	10,000
9 August - -	- - - - -	250	Barrels, pistol, sea service - -	Receive into store - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	17
	24 May O.—1950	19,990	ditto, ditto, ditto - - -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	30 April S.—5136	10,000	ditto, ditto, ditto - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	6,282
	25 June O.—2093	3,436	ditto, adapted for new line muskets.	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	3,436
12 Nov. S.—445	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, rifle, musket, pattern 1853	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	Not stated.	—
6 Dec. S.—503	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	Birmingham.	—
8 „ S.—502	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	1856:						
	22 January C.—97	10,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	Jointing and percussioning	London - -	Tower - - - -	500
	30 „ C.—129	5,050	ditto, for sea service, rifle muskets, ·758 bore.	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	2,616
	5 February S.—52	10,200	ditto, for short musket rifle, ·577 bore.	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	22 March 277.3—717	8,050	ditto, 2 ft. 6 in. - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	1,343
	7 April 277.13a—13	94	ditto and locks - - - -	To be set up - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	nil.
	26 „ 277.13b—127	6,000	ditto for artillery carbines - -	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham.	—
	17 „ 277·3—31	20,000	ditto, musket, rifle 1853 - -	To be set up - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
30 April - - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
11 June - - -	- - - - -	6,000	ditto, new line - - - -	ditto - - - -	Weedon - -	Enfield.	—
8 September - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Belgium - -	ditto - - - -	7,500
1856:							
10 January - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, rifle, pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham.	—
	1854:						
	19 December O.—2459	2,400	Locks, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury and Darlaston.	ditto - - -	2,400

	1855:							
	12 January	S.—4822	300	ditto, improved India pattern -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	Tower - - - -	300
	1854:							
	15 December	O.—2451	3,000	ditto, musket, new line, pattern 1842.	ditto - - - -	Staffordshire -	Birmingham.	—
	1855:							
	18 January	O.—1474	600	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston -	ditto - - - -	600
	17 „	G.—716	7,000	ditto, rifle - - - - -	ditto - - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	1,782
	12 February	O.—1570	223	ditto, swivel - - - -	ditto - - - -	Wolverhampton	Birmingham.	—
	8 March	O.—1543	2,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston -	ditto - - - -	2,000
	12 „	O.—1661	1,500	ditto, ditto, ·577 bore - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	1,500
	14 „	S.—5014	300	ditto, improved India pattern -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
			130	ditto, India carbine rifle - -				
			56	ditto, extra service - - -				
1855:								
	20 March	O.—1700	5,000	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - - -	5,000
	24 „	O.—1710	2,500	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	2,500
	29 „	S.—5056	105	ditto, India pattern - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	105
B	2 April S.—5065	- - - - -	1,500	ditto, swivel, pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston - -	ditto - - - -	1,500
	9 April	O.—1787	1,500	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	1,500
	19 „	S.—5110	1,200	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston -	ditto - - - -	1,200
	26 „	S.—5123	20,000	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - - -	20,000
	26 „	S.—5115	5,000	ditto, ditto, ·577 bore - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	5,000
	8 May	O.—1906	20,000	ditto, for new pattern rifle musket, pattern 1853.	ditto - - - -	Wolverhampton	ditto - - - -	20,000
	14 „	O.—1929	10,000	ditto, for new pattern rifle musket, pattern 1853.	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	10,000
	14 „	O.—1927	3,000	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - - -	3,000
	24 „	S.—5196	5,000	ditto, musket rifle, ·577 bore, pattern 1853.	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	5,000
	10 July	G.—5085	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston -	ditto - - - -	10,000
	11 „	O.—3	550	ditto, percussion swivel, new pattern.	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto.	—
	16 „	C.—48	20,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston -	ditto - - - -	20,000
	25 „	S. - 282	10,000	ditto, percussion pattern 1853 -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston and Wednesbury.	ditto - - - -	10,000
	28 „	C.—103	5,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	5,000
	31 „	C.—109	1,500	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	1,500
	11 Dec. S.—2039	- - - - -	540	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Wolverhampton	ditto - - - -	540
	29 „ S.—532	- - - - -	2,000	ditto, ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - - -	2,000

(continued)

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department—*continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.	Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
1856:	1856:						
10 January S.—12	- - - - -	2,000	Locks - - - - - -	Supply - - - -	Darlaston - -	Birmingham - - -	2,000
	16 Feb. 277·12ᵇ.—11	10,200	ditto, special service - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	10,200
24 „ S.—22	- - - - -	5,000	ditto, of special service quality -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	—
	24 March B.—277.12ᵇ.31	Running Contract.	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	Tower - - - -	1,000 3,013 Birmingham.
							4,013
29 Feb. 277.12ᵇ.—16	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, musket, 2 feet 9 inches -	To be set up - - -	Birmingham.	—	
	26 April 277.13ᵇ.—127	10,200	ditto, swivel for artillery carbines -	Supply - - - -	Darlaston - -	Birmingham - - -	1,141
1854:	9 May 277.12ᵇ.—52	5,000	ditto, musket, pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	5,000
27 December - -	- - - - -	1,000	ditto, musket - - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Tower.	—
27 „ - -	- - - - -	200	ditto, ditto surplus - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	Birmingham.	—
1855:							
19 Feb. S.—3567	- - - - -	2,000	ditto, artillery carbine - - -	To be set up - - -	Birmingham.	—	
20 July G.—4	- - - - -	15,000	ditto, musket, pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - -	ditto.	—	
14 May - - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	Supply - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto.	—
7 „ - - -	- - - - -	1,000	ditto, line and India pattern -	ditto - - - -	London.	—	
25 June - - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto.	—
	1855:						
	19 February O.—1579	20,000	Sights, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Lancashire -	ditto - - -	nil.
	26 March G.—874	3,000	ditto, ditto, ·577 bore - -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - -	3,000
	11 January O.—1449	30,000	ditto, rifle musket, pattern 1853, ·577 bore.	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto - - -	15,000
	12 „ O.—1459	2,000	ditto, ditto, ditto - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	2,000
1855:							
	15 „ G.—700	2,000	ditto, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	ditto - - - -	Wednesbury -	ditto - - -	2,000
17 Nov. W.—717	- - - - -	Running Contract.	ditto, elevating, pattern 1853 -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	20,800
	18 „ O.—1475	24,000	ditto, for rifle muskets, pattern 1853, ·577 bore.	ditto - - - -	Lancashire -	ditto - - -	24,000
	12 February G.—777	900	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -	900
	10 March O.—1651	5,000	ditto, pattern 1851 - - -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto - - -	5,000
21 January S.—27	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, elevating, pattern 1853 -	- - - - -	Bury - -	ditto - - -	6,987

1854:								
	14 May	O.—1926	5,875	Sights, pattern 1853, ·577 bore -	Supply - - - -	Manchester -	Birmingham - - -	5,875
19 December - -	- - - - -		3,000	ditto, pattern 1851, surplus -	ditto - - - -	Darlaston.	—	
	1856:							
2 „	O.—2466.		5,000	ditto, fore-pattern 1842 - -	To be set up.	—		
	13 March	219. 518	10,000	ditto, pattern 1853, and Coast Guard pattern.	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham.	—
1855:								
	26 „	277. 16.—19	10,500	ditto, for rifle musket, new pattern	ditto - - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	574
14 June	S.—287		2,000	ditto, Coast Guard - - -	ditto.	—		
25 „	O.—2093		2,000	ditto, pattern 1842 - - -	ditto.	—		
			2,600	ditto, short sea arms - - -	ditto.	—		
24 July	C.—74		10,000	ditto, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto.	—		
22 January - -	- - - - -		2,000	ditto, carbine, artillery rifle -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	2,000
23 April - - -	- - - - -		800	ditto, surplus - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	800
26 June - - -	- - - - -		100	ditto, back pattern 1851, surplus -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	- - - - -	100
21 July - - -	- - - - -		37,000	ditto, elevating - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	37,000
24 „ - - -	- - - - -		10,000	ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	10,000
1 September - -	- - - - -		1,000	ditto, ditto surplus - -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	Enfield - - - -	1,000
18 December	S.—520		5,000	ditto, ditto pattern 1853 -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	5,000
1856:		1856:						
27 February - -		7 February	S.—53	10,000	ditto, ditto pattern 1853 -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto. —
15 ditto - -	- - - - -		5,000	ditto, artillery, carbine - -	ditto - - - -	Belgium -	ditto - - -	350
17 March	277.21.20		5,000	ditto, elevating - - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham.	—	
	- - - - -		10,000	ditto, sea service - - -	To be set up.	—		
		1854:						
1854:		20 December	O.—2465	16,700	Nipples - - - - -	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - - 16,700
20 December - -								
	- - - - -		1,400	Nipple keys - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	1,400
	1855:							
	12 January	O.—1454	3,000	ditto ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto.	—
	14 March	S.—5013	30,000	Nipples, pattern 1853 - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	30,000
	28 April	O.—1872	6,000	ditto, spare pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	6,000
	29 May	P. –1712	6,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	6,000
	24 „	O.—1950	31,000	ditto, ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	31,000
1855:								
3 August - -	- - - - -		10,000	Nipple wrenches - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	10,000
22 September - -	- - - - -		10,000	ditto ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto.	—	
6 October - -	- - - - -		20,000	Nipples - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	20,000
	11 October	C.—511	180,000	ditto, new pattern - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	135,098
	1856:							
	7 May	277. 14.—8	30,000	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto.	—
	21 „	277.3a.—31	60,000	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto -	ditto - - -	60,000

(continued)

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department – *continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.	Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
1855:	1855:						
	18 January O.—1476	30,000	Sets bands, with swivels, and springs, pattern 1853, ·577 bore.	Supply - - -	Manchester -	Birmingham.	—
	19 February O.—1579	10,000	Sets bands - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Lancashire -	ditto.	—
	20 „ G.—787	8,800	ditto, with swivels and springs -	ditto - - - -	West Bromwich	ditto.	—
	11 August G.—55	20,000	Bands with springs - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto.	—
23 August G.—131	- - - - -	20,000	ditto - ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
15 October G.—180	- - - - -	15,000	Sets ditto ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto.	—
	1856:						
	14 March 277.3[b]—2	15,000	ditto - ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
	22 „ 277.18[c]—5	10,500	Bands with springs, new pattern -	ditto - - - -	Staffordshire -	ditto.	—
	3 April 277.4—13	10,200	Sets bands for artillery carbine -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	—
1854:							
21 December - -	- - - - -	30,000	ditto, musket (3 to set) - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto- - - -	30,000
1855:							
31 January - -	- - - - -	1,000	ditto ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto.	—
6 February - -	- - - - -	5,000	ditto ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	London.	—	
19 March - - -	- - - - -	200	Bands - - - - - -	Repair muskets - -	Birmingham -	ditto.	—
20 April - - -	- - - - -	100	Sets ditto with swivels (300) -	ditto arms, Malta - -	ditto - -	Malta.	—
23 August - -	- - - - -	20,000	Bands and springs - - -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	Birmingham.	—
20 September - -	- - - - -	20,000	Sets, bands - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto.	—	
	19 February O.—1579	50,000	Rammers, pattern 1853 - -	ditto - - - -	Lancashire -	ditto - - -	50,000
	1854:						
	15 December O.—2451	3,000	ditto, musket, new line pattern 1842	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto.	—
	1855:						
	11 July G.—1082	20,000	ditto, according to Col. Hay's pattern.	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	11,772
	18 „ C.—54	10,000	ditto - - ditto - -	ditto - - - -	Manchester -	ditto.	—
	30 „ G.—58	15,000	ditto - - ditto - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Not stated.	—
	15 September C.—389	15,000	ditto - - ditto - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	Birmingham.	—
	10 „ G.—147	15,000	ditto - - ditto - -	ditto - - - -	Freighley - -	ditto.	—
6 February - -	- - - - -	5,000	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	London.	—	
	1856:						
13 February - -	- - - - -	5,000	ditto, worms - - - -	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Tower.	—
20 April - - -	- - - - -	100	ditto - - - - - -	Repair arms, Malta -	ditto - -	Malta.	—
	3 April 277.4—13	10,200	ditto, for artillery carbine - -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	Birmingham - - -	10,200

25 July S.—282	- - - - -	5,500	ditto, musket rifle, 53 pattern -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.		—
	14 March 277. 3—16	3,200	ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		1,485
31 August - -	- - - - -	Running Contract.	ditto - - - - - -	Alterations - -	Manchester.	—		
20 „ - -	- - - - -	20,000	ditto - - - - - -	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto.		—
	22 March 277. 18c—5	10,500	ditto, and springs - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		10,500
1856:								
29 April, 277.18c—13	- - - - -	2,000	ditto, sea service - - -	To be set up.	—			
	1854:							
	30 January C.—129	6,733	ditto, 2-ft. 6-in. long, for sea service, rifle mukets, ·758 bore -	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		6,733
METAL FURNITURE:								
	30 December O.—2493	Running Contract.	Brass work for small arms - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		135,000 (sets.)
1855:								
20 April - - -	- - - - -	100	Sets, ditto - - - - -	Repair arms, Malta -	ditto - -	Malta.		—
1856:								
18 April, 277.13b—10	- - - - -	10,500	ditto, malleable cast iron mountings (short arms).	—				
1855:								
28 August, S.—333	- - - - -	500	Lances - - - - -	To be mounted.	—			
23 November, S.—480	- - - - -	10,000	Lance heads and shoes.	—				
	1856:							
	18 January C.—82	1,100	Sets of mountings for lances of malleable cast iron.	Supply - - - -	ditto - -	Enfield.		1
24 August - -	- - - - -	600	Lance shoes - - - - -	To be procured.	—			
20 September - -	- - - - -	5,000	ditto, poles - - - - -	ditto - - - -	Woolwich.	—		
IMPLEMENTS:	1855:							
	12 January O.—1454	2,000	Ball drawers for muskets, pattern 1853.	Supply - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -		2,000
	12 „ „	2,000	Nipple keys - - - -	ditto - - - -	- - -	- - - - -		2,000
	12 „ „	2,000	Cramp's lock - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		2,000
	12 „ „	20,000	Jags, brass' - - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -		10,000
	3 March O.—1617	10,000	Swivels and chains for swinging cavalry carbines.	ditto - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -		10,000
	8 January O.—1417	10,000	Muzzle stoppers with brass heads for rifle muskets, pattern 1842, and sea service.	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	ditto - - -		10,000
1855:								
4 May - - -	- - - - -	10,000	ditto, ditto, brass heads - -	ditto - - - -	London - -	Enfield.		—

(continued)

RETURN of Small Arms and Materials Contracted for by the War Department—*continued.*

Date of Order.	Date of Contract.		Description of Arms or Materials.		Nature of Service.	Where Made.	Where to be Delivered.	Numbers Received.
1855:	1855:							
FOR REVOLVERS:								
	22 September	C.—419	3	Powder flasks - - - -	Supply - - -	London - -	Tower - - - -	Complete.
			1	Nipple key - - - -				
			20	Main springs - - - -				
			20	Sear ditto - - - -				
			12	Cones - - - - - -				
			28	Hands - - - - -				
			15	Sets of screws - - - -				
			12	Hammers - - - -				
			12	Levers and rods - - - -				
			4	Barrel keys - - - -				
			3,500	Balls, rounds - - - -				
1854:								
	15 October	C.—541	- -	Materials for Colt's revolvers -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	ditto.
	22 „	C.—576	- -	Ditto - ditto - ditto - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	ditto.
	7 December	C.—771	5,000	Muzzle stoppers, cork, with brass heads, carbine bore, for yeomanry and constabulary carbines.	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	5,000
	8 January	O.—2142	6,000	Rivets, brass.	—			
22 Dec.	O.—2466	- - - - -	3,500	Springs, bayonet, pattern 1842.	—			
	8 „	O.—1417	1,000	Ball drawers, pattern 1851.	—			
	13 February	O.—1566	5,000	Ditto ditto - ditto 1853.	—			
	20 August	C.—220	30,000	Muzzle stoppers, cork, 1853.	—			
	12 October	C.—513	30,000	Ditto ditto ditto, 1842.	—			
1856:								
18 Jan.	B.—108	- - - - -	- -	Materials for Colt's revolvers -	ditto - - - -	London - -	Not stated.	—
	1856:							
	18 February	277. 11—11	- -	Ditto ditto ditto - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	Tower - - - -	Complete.
	31 January	C.—138	80,000	Wads, cork, pattern 1853.	—			
1854:								
	6 March	277. 13[c]—2	130,000	Muzzle stoppers, cork, pattern, 1853	ditto - - - -	Birmingham -	Birmingham - - -	91,136
	17 April	277. 10[b]—2	10,000	Jags, brass, musket.				
22 December - -		- - - - -	20,000	Muzzle stoppers - - - -	For Liege arms - -	Enfield - -	Liege.	—

1855:						
19 March	600	Springs	Repairing muskets	Birmingham	Tower.	—
	400	ditto, sear				
	500	Sears				
	500	Swivels				
	500	Tumblers				
	50	Bridles				
	50	Plates				
20 April	200	Locking rings and	Repair arms, Malta	ditto	Malta.	—
	100	Triggers				
11 May	30,000	Muzzle stoppers	Supply	ditto	Tower.	—
29 „	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	- - - - -	50,000
1 June	25,000	Jags, implements, &c.	For American arms	ditto.	—	
11 „	5,000	Materials (sets)	Issue	Weedon	Tower.	—
18 „	231	Jags, brass, pattern 1851, surplus	Supply	Birmingham.	—	
3 August	30,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	Birmingham	20,000
1856:						
9 January	50,000	Muzzle stoppers	ditto	ditto	ditto	50,000
2 February	100	Sets materials	Setting up rifle muskets	ditto.	—	
11 „	10,000	ditto	ditto - ditto, short sea-service muskets.	- - -	ditto	127
MISCELLANEOUS:						
1855:						
26 March E.—3775	100	Pairs of cavalry moulds for swords	Supply	Rotherham	Enfield	100
15 January	1,000	ditto grips, leather	To be chequered	Manchester	Birmingham.	—
17 „	various	Marks, viewers	For use at Liège	Enfield	Liège	All received.
17 „	56	Lbs. steel	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto.	—
19 „	500	Grips, leather	Supply	Birmingham	Birmingham.	—
	500	Cross pieces, malleable, and ends				
19 March	500	Cocks.	—			
	2,000	Swivels.	—			
20 April	750	Nails {side, 500 / breach, 250}	Repair arms, Malta	ditto	Malta.	—
8 May	4,000	Grips, leather, carbine and artillery side bayonet.	Supply	Manchester	Enfield.	—
8 June	6	Schlagers	ditto	Enfield.	—	
5 September	24	Bullet moulds	To be procured	- - -	Woolwich	24

War Office.

Thomas Howell.

SMALL ARMS.

RETURN of ORDERS given, and CONTRACTS entered into, by the WAR DEPARTMENT, for SMALL ARMS, from 18 December 1854 to 31 May 1856; including Contracts for Materials for Small Arms, and for Setting-up the same, &c.; specifying separately *London*, *Birmingham*, *Enfield*, *Belgium* and *France*.

(*Mr. Muntz.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *February* 1857.

Under 3 *oz.*

NAVAL RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE.

1855-56.

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the NAVAL RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, for the Year ended the 31st March 1856.

(*Prepared in pursuance of Act* 9 & 10 *Vict. c.* 92, *s.* 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1857.

Copy of an ACCOUNT of the Naval Receipt and Expenditure for the Year

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount granted for Naval Services for the Year 1855–56, per Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, under the following Heads:						
Vote No. 1. Wages to Seamen and Marines	2,885,567	–	–			
2. Victuals for - ditto	1,374,081	–	–			
3. Admiralty Office	140,469	–	–			
4. Royal Naval Coast Volunteers	50,000	–	–			
5. Scientific Branch	51,676	–	–			
6. Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	142,571	–	–			
7. Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	26,919	–	–			
8. Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	1,102,220	–	–			
9. Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	57,500	–	–			
10. Naval Stores, &c., for the Building, &c., of Ships, &c.	2,928,304	–	–			
11. New Works, Improvements and Repairs in the Yards, &c.	567,568	–	–			
12. Medicines and Medical Stores	62,100	–	–			
13. Miscellaneous Services	73,086	–	–			
14. Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retirement to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	635,497	–	–			
15. Military Pensions and Allowances	469,222	–	–			
16. Civil Pensions and Allowances	149,558	–	–			
	10,716,338	–	–			
Transport Service and Prisoners of War	5,181,465	–	–			
Post-Office Department (Packet Service)	755,239	–	–			
	16,653,042	–	–			
To Amount granted on Supplementary Estimates for the Year 1855–56, to provide for the Naval and Transport Service Expenditure beyond the Amount voted by Parliament for that Year, per Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, under the following Heads of the Annual Estimates:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Vote No. 8. Wages to Artificers, &c. employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	10,000	–	–			
9. Wages to Artificers, &c. employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	3,000	–	–			
10. Naval Stores, &c. for the Building, &c. of Ships, &c.	1,063,665	–	–			
11. New Works, Improvements, &c.	61,503	–	–			
12. Medicines and Medical Stores	2,000	–	–			
13. Miscellaneous Services	1,000	–	–			
	1,141,168	–	–			
Transport Service and Prisoners of War	1,584,803	–	–			
	2,725,971	–	–			
				19,379,013	–	–
To Balance				211,820	3	4
				£. 19,590,833	3	4

Note.—This Balance, in Excess of the Votes of Parliament for 1855–56, will be defrayed out of the Vote for the Extraordinary Expenses of the War, under Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 105, s. 15, which amount (211,820 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*) will be transferred to the credit of Naval Services, as stated in a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 26 November 1856.

Admiralty,
26 November 1856.

We, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that this Account, transmitted to us in pursuance of the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction; and that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the above is a correct statement of the Naval

ended 31st March 1856; prepared in pursuance of Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

The Excess of 204,982 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*, shown on the Account of Naval Receipt and Expenditure for the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1855, has been Voted by Parliament as per Act 19 & 20 Vict., c. 105, and agreeably with the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, as signified by Sir C. E. Trevelyan's letter of the 28th November 1855.

Votes. No.		EXPENDITURE, 1855–56. £. s. d.	GRANTS (including Supplementary Estimates). £. s. d.
	NAVY EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
1	BY Wages to Seamen and Marines	2,639,874 12 –	2,885,567 – –
2	,, Victuals for - ditto	1,385,013 7 1	1,374,081 – –
3	,, Admiralty Office	148,567 19 1	140,469 – –
4	,, Royal Naval Coast Volunteers	11,565 17 10	50,000 – –
5	,, Scientific Branch	55,255 8 6	51,676 – –
6	,, Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	149,124 19 6	142,571 – –
7	,, Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	32,531 17 –	26,919 – –
8	,, Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	1,134,472 14 5	1,112,220 – –
9	,, Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	90,963 2 5	60,500 – –
10	,, Naval Stores, &c., for the Building and Repair of Ships, &c.	4,683,343 10 8	3,991,969 – –
11	,, New Works, Improvements and Repairs in the Yards, &c.	560,973 1 10	629,071 – –
12	,, Medicines and Medical Stores	68,492 1 2	64,100 – –
13	,, Miscellaneous Services	106,430 15 2	74,086 – –
	NAVY NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
14	,, Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retirement to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	647,947 3 2	635,497 – –
15	,, Military Pensions and Allowances	455,678 13 1	469,222 – –
16	,, Civil Pensions and Allowances	142,729 16 9	149,558 – –
	SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS:		
	,, Transport Service and Prisoners of War	6,551,622 2 11	6,766,268 – –
	,, Post-Office Department (Packet Service)	726,166 15 10	755,239 – –
		19,590,753 18 5	19,379,013 – –
	By Amounts written off as Irrecoverable, being the Balances due by the following Accountants: £. s. d.		
	Mr. C. Richards (deceased), Paymaster to Her Majesty's Ship "Nerbudda" 65 16 5		
	,, F. J. J. Auret - - - ditto, "Castor," on account of the Master of "Dart" Tender (deceased) 13 8 6		
		79 4 11	—
	£.	19,590,833 3 4	19,379,013 – –

Vide Explanations of the causes of the excesses on the other side.

(signed) *R. M. Bromley*,
Accountant-General of the Navy.

Naval Receipt and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1856, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers, and other documents from which the Books are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 30th day of January 1857.

Edward Romilly.
Henry Arbuthnot.
Charles Ross.

(Examined.)

Charles Vine,
Inspector in charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

EXPLANATIONS of the CAUSES of the EXCESSES on the preceding Account.

VOTE No. 2.

VICTUALS FOR SEAMEN, &c. - - - - -	£. 10,932 7 1

This excess, which is less than one per cent. on the amount voted, arises probably from the value of some of the Supplies made for other Departments not having been yet claimed in consequence of the absence of Victualling Accounts or Vouchers; and also, from Expenses incurred for Victualling Sardinian and Turkish Troops, which are not to be claimed from the respective Governments.

VOTE No. 3.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE - - - - - -	£. 8,098 19 1

The excess under this Vote is caused by its having been found necessary still further to increase the Temporary Clerical force of the Admiralty Departments, as well as the Superintending Staff, in order to meet the pressure of Business consequent upon the War, and by the employment of additional Temporary Messengers to meet the increased requirements of the Office; from an increased Expenditure for Contract Stamps; from more Travelling Charges having been incurred in the inspection of the progress in the building of Mortar Vessels and Gun Boats; from an increased consumption of Fuel and Lights consequent upon the late hours of attendance; and from increased Law Charges arising out of the Purchase of Land.

VOTE No. 5.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH - - - - - -	£. 3,579 8 6

This excess has been occasioned by an Extra Expenditure for Charts beyond the Vote to meet the requirements of the Baltic and Black Sea Allied Fleets, including the Cost of the supplies of Charts for 120 Gun Boats.

VOTE No. 6.

HER MAJESTY'S ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME - -	£. 6,553 19 6

This excess arises from payments on account of Travelling Charges and Subsistence Money to Shipwright Officers detached from their respective yards superintending the Building of Mortar Vessels and Gun Boats by Private Contract; from its having been found necessary to increase the number of Temporary Clerks at the several Victualling Establishments to meet the additional Duties consequent upon Fitting out the Baltic Fleet; from the Appointment of two Acting Victualling Store Receivers; and from Lodging Allowances paid to additional Surgeons employed in Haslar and Plymouth Hospitals not provided for.

VOTE No. 7.

HER MAJESTY'S ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD - - £. 5,612 17 –

The excess under this Vote arises chiefly from the demands for War Service at Constantinople having exceeded the provision made upon the very limited data which existed when the Estimates were framed; from an Increase to the Establishments at Gibraltar and Malta to meet the requirements of the Fleet in the Black Sea; and from the Expenditure on account of the Establishment at Therapia Hospital, for which no provision had been made under this Vote.

VOTE No. 8.

WAGES, HER MAJESTY'S ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME £. 22,252 14 5

The excess under this Vote arises from an additional number of Workmen having been entered and employed extra hours in the several Dock and Victualling Yards to expedite the fitting-out of the Baltic Fleet, and to meet the exigencies of the service connected with the War in the East.

VOTE No. 9.

WAGES, HER MAJESTY'S ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD £. 30,463 2 5

This excess is caused by more Workmen having been employed than was contemplated at Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople Establishments in consequence of the requirements of the Black Sea Fleet the data in office at the time the estimate for labour at Constantinople was framed being insufficient; from the Expenditure at Therapia Hospital for attendants not having been provided for, and from large payments for Extra Pay to Artificers and Seamen of the Fleet repairing Ships; and for the performance of Extra Duties in the Harbour of Balaklava.

VOTE No. 10.

NAVAL STORES, &c. - - - - - - £. 691,374 10 8

The excess under this Vote has arisen from its having been found necessary to expedite the Building and Equipment by private contract of Gun Boats and Floating Batteries for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Baltic Spring operations, and for which the Lords of the Treasury authorised an additional Expenditure beyond the Grant of 500,000 *l.*

The causes of the excess of Expenditure of Naval Stores, were the large supplies of Copper required for the numerous Gun Boats built in the private yards; the purchases of Stores at the seat of War in the East; the labour in Coaling the Fleet in the Black Sea; the repairs of Ships at other than Her Majesty's Dock Yards; and the receipts of larger quantities of Ship Building Timber than were anticipated when the Parliamentary Estimate was prepared.

VOTE No. 12.

MEDICINES, &c. - - - - - - - £. 4,392 1 2

This excess arises from the great advance in the price of Provisions for all the Naval Hospitals, and from larger Supplies being required than were contemplated when the Estimates were framed.

VOTE No. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES - - - - - £. 32,344 15 2

The excess on this Vote has been occasioned by more having been paid than Voted, for Pilotage, the Passages of Naval Officers and Seamen; the Expense of Telegraphic Communications; Purchase of Books for Seamen; Compensation for Losses by Shipwreck, &c.; and for Damage done by Her Majesty's Ships, including 3,413 *l.* paid to the owners of the "Agnes Blackie," as Compensation for her Loss by Collision with the "Medina" off Balaklava; Raising Men, and other Miscellaneous Payments, including Damages and Costs in connexion with the blockade in the Baltic and illegal detention of Russian Prizes (6,078 *l.*); Award for the seizure in this country of certain Vessels, Engines, and Stores intended for the Russian Government, subsequently made available for Naval Purposes (1,000 *l.*); Gratuities to Officers for Wounds received during the War (729 *l.*); Wages to Interpreters employed on Board the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets (3,000 *l.*); and also for supplies of Provisions and Clothing for the Arctic Searching Expedition by the Hudson's Bay Company in excess of the Grant.

VOTE No. 14.

HALF PAY - - - - - - - - - £. 12,450 3 2

The excess under this Vote arises from a larger number of Officers of the higher grades having through Promotions been placed on the Half Pay Active List in the course of the Year, and from higher rates of Pay through Promotions and Deaths having been paid to Officers on the Reserved Half Pay List than were provided for; also from the Improved Scale of Retirement to the Officers of the Royal Marine Corps, under Order in Council, 13th September 1854, having come into operation since the Estimates were framed.

BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE - - - - - - £. 79 4 11

Balances remaining in the hands of the late Mr. C. Richards, Paymaster, Her Majesty's Ship "Nerbudda," when that Ship was lost at Sea in June 1855 (65 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.*); also in the hands of the Master of the "Dart" Tender when he was accidentally drowned (13 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*), have been written off to the above head.

N.B.—The application of the Surpluses under Votes 1, 4, 11, 15, 16, and those for the Transport Service and Prisoners of War, and the Post-Office Department (Packet Service), in aid of the Deficiencies on the Grants for the Services above-mentioned, has been sanctioned with reference to the provisions of the 29th clause of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Old Store and Extra Receipt Monies for the Year 1855–56, amounting to 217,107 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* (as brought to account under the following detailed Heads), have been paid over to the Exchequer, in conformity with the Treasury Minute of 2 May 1848, instead of being appropriated, as heretofore, on the Navy Estimates.

HEADS OF OLD STORE AND EXTRA RECEIPT MONIES.	Amount of Old Store Monies.	Amount of Extra Receipts.	TOTAL.	Votes of the Navy Estimates under which formerly Appropriated.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Old Seamen's Clothing, Marine Stores, &c. (Sales)	5,007 14 5	- - -		
Repayments for Seamen's Clothing, &c. (Supplies)	- - -	2,191 5 5		
Discharges of Seamen and Marines	- - -	364 - -	7,562 19 10	No. 1.
£.	5,007 14 5	2,555 5 5		
Old Stores, Victualling (Sales)	31,808 12 6	- - -	31,808 12 6	No. 2.
Sale of Charts and Nautical Almanacks	- - -	3,525 14 4		
Instruction of Marine Cadets	- - -	584 2 -	4,109 16 4	No. 5.
Barrack Rents (Rents of Canteens and Shops)	- - -	2,080 7 2	2,080 7 2	No. 6.
Sale of Dockyard Brigade and Police Clothing	- - -	346 17 6	346 17 6	No. 8.
Old Stores, Naval (Sales)	43,263 18 2	- - -		
Proceeds of the Sale of Old Ships	1,425 16 5	- - -		
Sale of Ships	- - -	12,699 1 -		
Per-centage on Cabin and Superintendent's Furniture, for its use	- - -	785 15 5	120,470 19 9	No. 10.
Repayments, Naval (Supplies of Stores)	- - -	62,296 8 9		
£.	44,689 14 7	75,781 5 2		
Old Stores, Medical (Sales)	153 8 1	- - -		
Repayments, Medical (Supplies of Stores)	- - -	590 - 5	743 8 6	No. 12.
Penalties, Fines, &c.	- - -	5,683 7 11		
Rents of Naval Premises	- - -	3,277 10 1		
Per-centage on Port Admiral's Furniture, for its use	- - -	224 1 7		
Miscellaneous Receipts	- - -	2,072 16 10	11,844 16 5	No. 13.
Sale of Naval Property	- - -	587 - -		
£.	—	11,844 16 5		
Superannuation Fund (Contributions to)	- - -	5,565 4 7	5,565 4 7	No. 16.
Old Stores, Transport Service (Sales)	3,885 12 2	- - -		
Repayments, Transport Service (Victualling Troops on board Her Majesty's Ships)	- - -	28,688 7 6	32,573 19 8	Transport Service and Prisoners of War.
Old Store Monies £.	85,545 1 9			
Extra Receipts	131,562 - 6	£.	217,107 2 3	

(Examined) *Charles Vinc.*

(signed) *R. M. Bromley,* Accountant-General of the Navy.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT on the foregoing Account.

(No. 50.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 30 January 1857.

WE beg leave to transmit to your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Naval Services, for the year ended 31st March 1856, forwarded to us by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in pursuance of the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by officers under our directions.

The total sum appropriated by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, for Naval Services, in the year 1855-56, was 19,379,013*l.*, and the Total Expenditure in that year is shown by the accompanying Account to have been 19,590,833*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Your Lordships will perceive from this Account that the Expenditure under the following heads has exceeded the amount voted by the sum of 828,134*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; viz.:

Vote.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
2. Victuals for Seamen and Marines	10,932	7	1
3. Admiralty Office	8,098	19	1
5. Scientific Branch	3,579	8	6
6. Establishments at Home	6,553	19	6
7. Establishments Abroad	5,612	17	–
8. Wages at Home	22,252	14	5
9. Wages Abroad	30,463	2	5
10. Naval Stores	691,374	10	8
12. Medicines and Medical Stores	4,392	1	2
13. Miscellaneous Services	32,344	15	2
14. Half Pay	12,450	3	2
Balances Irrecoverable	79	4	11
£.	828,134	3	1

And there is a surplus of 616,313*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* under other heads; viz.:

Vote.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Wages to Seamen and Marines	245,692	8	–
4. Royal Naval Coast Volunteers	38,434	2	2
11. New Works and Repairs	68,097	18	2
15. Military Pensions and Allowances	13,543	6	11
16. Civil Pensions and Allowances	6,828	3	3
Transport Service and Prisoners of War	214,645	17	1
Post-Office Department	29,072	4	2
£.	616,313	19	9

This saving of 616,313*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* having been applied in aid of the excess above shown, under the provisions of the Appropriation Act, namely, by authority of your Lordships' warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, the deficiency in the grants of the year 1855-56 is reduced to 211,820*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which has been made good by your Lordships' directions out of the Special Votes of 3,000,000 *l.*, each appropriated by the Acts 17 & 18 Vict., c. 121, s. 18, and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 129, s. 17, "to provide for any additional expense arising out of the War with Russia."

A statement of the foregoing differences between the estimated Amounts and the actual Expenditure will also be found subjoined.

In calling your Lordships' attention to the Note appended to the Account explanatory of the cause of excess under Vote 2, we beg to state that the following charges have been made against the Votes in respect of stores, &c., furnished on account of the Turkish and Sardinian Governments, the value of which the Lords of the Admiralty have directed shall not be charged against those Governments.

Expenses

	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of Victualling Sardinian Troops on board Her Majesty's Ships	1,543	2	–
Messing Expenses of Sardinian and Turkish Officers on board Transports and Her Majesty's Ships	4,979	16	10
Victualling Sardinian and Turkish Troops on board Transports	10,653	2	7
Forage for Sardinian and Turkish Horses	209	8	–
£.	17,385	9	5

Applicable to—	£.	s.	d.
The Turkish Government	610	11	4
The Sardinian Government	16,774	18	1
£.	17,385	9	5

We have to add, that sundry small payments, amounting in the aggregate to 28*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, though included in the accompanying Account, will form the subject of future adjustment in the Account of the Paymaster-general, to which they relate.

We have ascertained that the amount of old store and extra receipt monies, as shown in the Memorandum attached to the Account, has been paid into the Exchequer as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
August 1855	51,570	7	3
December „	53,581	5	6
March 1856	67,104	12	9
June „	44,850	16	9
£.	217,107	2	3

In transmitting the accompanying Account, we think it right again to advert to the efficiency of the system of recording Expenditure in the books of the Navy, which has enabled that Department, notwithstanding the great increase in the Estimates, not only to render the Account within the period prescribed by the Act, but also to include therein the whole of the Expenditure applicable to the year, with the trifling exception of one Account received in office, which could not be passed until explanations were obtained from the Commander of the ship in the East Indies; and two Accounts, one for the month of March, and the other for the months of February and March 1856, which had not been received in office when the Account was closed.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
Charles Ross.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of the Amounts by which the NAVAL EXPENDITURE has fallen short of, or exceeded the Sums Voted for the Year 1855-56.

Number of Vote.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDED. Less than Voted. £.	s.	d.	More than Voted. £.	s.	d.
1	Wages to Seamen and Marines	245,692	8	–	—		
2	Victuals for ditto	-	-	-	10,932	7	1
3	Admiralty Office	-	-	-	8,098	19	1
4	Royal Naval Coast Volunteers	38,434	2	2	—		
5	Scientific Branch	-	-	-	3,579	8	6
6	Establishments at Home	-	-	-	6,553	19	6
7	Establishments Abroad	-	-	-	5,612	17	–
8	Wages at Home	-	-	-	22,252	14	5
9	Wages Abroad	-	-	-	30,463	2	5
10	Naval Stores	-	-	-	691,374	10	8
11	New Works and Repairs	68,097	18	2	—		
12	Medicines and Medical Stores	-	-	-	4,392	1	2
13	Miscellaneous Services	-	-	-	32,344	15	2
14	Half Pay	-	-	-	12,450	3	2
15	Military Pensions and Allowances	13,543	6	11	—		
16	Civil Pensions and Allowances	6,828	3	3	—		
	Transport Service and Prisoners of War	214,645	17	1	—		
	Post-Office Department	29,072	4	2	—		
	Balances Irrecoverable	-	-	-	79	4	11
	£.	616,313	19	9	828,134	3	1

Net Excess on the aggregate Grants - - - £. 211,820 3 4

NAVAL RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE.

1855-56.

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the NAVAL RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, for the Year ended the 31st March 1856.

(Prepared in pursuance of Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1857.

26.

Under 2 oz.

FLOGGING (NAVY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 July 1856;—*for,*

RETURN "of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the NAVY in the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855; distinguishing each Year, specifying the Name of the Ship, the Offence, the Sentence, and Number of Lashes Inflicted, and stating the Highest and the Lowest Number given in each Class—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 552, of Session 1853)."

Admiralty, 5 February 1857.

JOHN JONES DYER, Chief Clerk.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the NAVY in the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855; distinguishing each Year, specifying the Name of the Ship, the Offence, the Sentence,* and Number of Lashes Inflicted, and stating the Highest and the Lowest Number given in each Class.

* The Periodical Returns do not show the Number of Lashes sentenced, as stated in Sessional Paper, No. 552, June 1st, 1853.

PUNISHMENT RETURN, 1853.

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
Argus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Leaving boat; drunkenness	43
	Marines - —	—	
	Boys - 2	Leaving boat; asleep at mast-head on look-out	62
Arrogant (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Attempting to desert; insubordination	294
	Marines - 4	Theft, leaving the ship, and insubordination	168
	Boys - 2	Dirt; theft	36
Albion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 13	Drunkenness, leaving the ship, and general insubordination.	396
	Marines - 1	Gross indecency	36
	Boys - 2	Theft	72
Atholl (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Assault and drunkenness	62
	Marines - 1	Drunk on particular duty	48
	Boys - 1	Insubordination	36
Arethusa (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness, leaving the ship, and insubordination	252
	Marines - 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys - —	—	
Arab (1 Return)	Boys - 1 (October only.)	Theft	12
Apollo (1 Return)	- Nil. (October only.)	—	
Antelope (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys - 2	Skulking and insubordinate	48
Amphitrite (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness and violent conduct; smuggling spirits	162
	Boys - 2	Insolence and drunkenness	36
Amphion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness; theft; breaking leave; smuggling spirits	132
	Boys - 5	Desertion, theft, and being dirty	120
Alecto (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Alban (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Ajax (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Insubordination, attempting to desert, drunkenness, and striking a petty officer.	231
	Marines - 1	Drunk on post	24
	Boys - 6	Theft; leaving boat	126
Agamemnon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Leaving the ship; theft; insubordination	90
	Marines - 5	Leaving the ship, drunkenness, and violent conduct	222
	Boys - 2	Theft, and striking a petty officer	42
Archer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; resisting the ship's corporal	102
	Marines - 4	Drunkenness, theft, and challenging the serjeant to fight.	180
	Boys - 2	Neglect of duty; insubordination	20
Bellerophon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 10	Theft; drunkenness; smuggling spirits	388
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; mutinous conduct	136
	Boys - 5	Neglect of duty; theft; drunkenness	104

SHIP.	NUMBER	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Bermuda (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Threatening and abusive language to superior officer	36
Buzzard (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Insubordination	48
	Marines - 2	Mutiny; taking ship's boat; attempting to desert	72
Blenheim (4 Returns)	Boys - - 5	Theft; drunkenness; absent without leave	96
Banshee (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct	24
	Boys - - 1	Desertion	24
Barracouta (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; insubordination; attempting to desert	152
	Marines - 1	Leaving the dock-yard, and drunk on duty	30
	Boys - - 2	Theft; skulking	66
Basilisk (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Absent without leave	36
	Boys - - 8	Theft; drunkenness; attempting to desert; smuggling spirits.	234
Brisk (3 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Mutinous conduct; leaving ship	90
	Boys - - 4	Repeatedly dirty, and skulking	132
Britomart (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	108
	Marines - 1	Insolent language to officer of watch	36
	Boys - - 1	Dirtiness and negligence	24
Boscawen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	48
	Boys - - 1	Theft	24
Britannia (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Insubordination, drunkenness, and riotous conduct	156
	Marines - 1	Going on shore after being refused leave	24
Bonetta (4 Returns)	Boys - - 2	Insolence and insubordination	48
Bloodhound (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Bittern (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunk and disorderly; skulking	96
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness and foul language	24
	Boys - - 4	Theft, skulking, and insubordination	144
Columbia (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Disobedience of orders, and insolence	60
	Boys - - 1	Theft	24
Cruizer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness; leaving boats	144
	Marines - 1	Insubordination	42
	Boys - - 5	Theft	186
Crocodile (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Crescent (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Contest (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Indecency	36
Cumberland (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Repeated drunkenness	60
	Boys - - 4	Smuggling spirits, leaving the ship, and theft	120
Cleopatra (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and fighting	12
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness, &c.	42
	Boys - - 2	Repeated drunkenness	72
Cygnet (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Comus (3 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Asleep on post	60
	Boys - - 4	Asleep on post; theft; skulking	132
Comet (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and lying	24
	Boys - - 1	Theft	36
Centaur (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Leaving the boats, drunkenness, and insubordination	186
Castor (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Caradoc (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness; insolence; insubordination	60
	Marines - 1	Breaking leave; mutinous conduct	24
	Boys - - 2	Theft; disgusting language	96
Calypso (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience of orders, and riotous conduct	48
	Marines - 1	Insubordination	48
	Boys - - 1	Theft	36
Calliope (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Desertion; insolence to superior officer	84
	Boys - - 3	Drunkenness, theft, and desertion	126
Crane (4 Returns)	Boys - - 2	Desertion; smuggling spirits	66
Ceylon (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Dauntless (2 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Leaving boat, mutinous language, and insubordination	204
Dart (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Insubordination	24

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Duke of Wellington (4 Returns)	Seamen - 14	Theft; leaving ship without leave - - - -	390
	Marines - 2	Insubordinate conduct - - - - - -	72
	Boys - - 3	Theft; smuggling; disobedience of orders - -	54
Dido (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 1	Repeated insubordination - - - - -	18
Dædalus (3 Returns) - -	Seamen - 1	Brutal and riotous conduct - - - - -	36
Daring (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 1	Insubordination - - - - - - -	24
	Marines - 1	Insubordination - - - - - - -	36
	Boys - - 4	Dirty and lying; disobedience of orders - - -	90
Dasher (4 Returns) - - -	- Nil.	—	
Desperate (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 2	Theft - - - - - - - - -	96
	Marines - 1	Insubordination; gross language - - - -	48
	Boys - - 5	Insubordination; smuggling; leaving boat - -	156
Devastation (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness - - - - - - -	36
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness - - - - - - -	18
	Boys - - 3	Theft and indecency - - - - - -	96
Dolphin (2 Returns) - -	- Nil.	—	
Dee (4 Returns) - - -	Boys - - 2	Indecency; disobedience of orders - - -	39
Electra (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and bad language - - - -	36
	Boys - - 1	Theft - - - - - - - -	48
Edinburgh (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 1	Desertion - - - - - - - -	24
	Marines - 6	Breaking leave and insubordination - - -	168
	Boys - - 1	Theft - - - - - - - -	24
Enterprize (1 Return) - -	- Nil.	—	
Espiegle (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 4	Insolence and insubordination; attempting to desert	128
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness - - - - - - -	72
	Boys - - 7	Theft; skulking and disobedience - - - -	252
Encounter (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 2	Insubordination; asleep on watch - - - -	60
	Boys - - 2	Desertion and insubordination - - - -	48
Excellent (4 Returns) - -	Boys - - 4	Theft; bad language; leaving his boat - - -	42
Express (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 1	Gross insubordination - - - - - -	42
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; desertion - - - - -	96
	Boys - - 3	Stabbing a man; neglect of duty; smuggling spirits	92
Fantome (4 Returns) - -	- Nil.	—	
Fisgard (4 Returns) - -	- Nil.	—	
Fox (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 4	Absence without leave - - - - - -	108
	Marines - 1	Malicious accusations - - - - - -	48
Firebrand (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, smuggling, and insubordination - -	78
	Marines - 1	Desertion and riotous conduct - - - -	30
	Boys - - 1	Theft - - - - - - - -	36
Fury (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 3	Theft; absence without leave - - - -	90
	Boys - - 3	Theft; smuggling; gambling - - - -	66
Firefly (3 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness - - - - - - -	30
Ferret (4 Returns) - - -	Boys - - 3	Theft; dirty; bad language - - - -	96
Frolic (1 Return) - - - -	- Nil.	—	
Furious (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 3	Leaving boats; mutinous conduct - - - -	132
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and theft - - - - -	66
	Boys - - 4	Theft, skulking and lying - - - - -	180
Grecian (4 Returns) - - -	Boys - - 3	Smuggling spirits - - - - - -	72
Geyser (2 Returns) - - -	Boys - - 1	Indecency - - - - - - - -	12
Hogue (4 Returns) - - -	Marines - 1	Leaving post, and going ashore - - - -	36
Highflyer (4 Returns) - -	Seamen - 2	Mutinous conduct; leaving boat - - - -	84
	Boys - - 1	Striking corporal of marines - - - -	24
Hercules (4 Returns) - -	Boys - - 1	Cutting steward with a knife - - - -	12
Hermes (4 Returns) - - -	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination - - - -	72
	Boys - - 1	Drunkenness and gross insubordination - -	24
Herald (4 Returns) - - -	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct - - - - - - -	36
	Boys - - 2	Dirty and neglectful - - - - - -	60

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Harlequin (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Hastings (2 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; disobedience of orders	72
Horatio (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Desertion	188
	Marines - 4	Theft; desertion; neglect of duty	132
	Boys - 1	Smuggling spirits	24
Hydra (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	12
Impregnable (4 Returns)	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and theft	72
	Boys - 4	Theft	90
Imaum (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Insubordination	48
	Boys - 1	Repeated drunkenness	18
Inflexible (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; leaving the boat	96
Imperieuse (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; desertion; insubordination	132
	Marines - 2	Striking serjeant	78
	Boys - 1	Throwing clothes overboard; incorrigible	20
Juno (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Leander (4 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Drunkenness, theft, straggling, and insubordination	240
	Marines - 2	Mutinous conduct	84
	Boys - 2	Theft, dirt, and neglect of duty	42
London (4 Returns)	Seamen - 16	Theft; drunkenness; skulking; insubordination	384
	Marines - 3	Mutiny and insubordination	120
	Boys - 1	Insolence to petty officer	24
Locust (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insolence and drunkenness	72
Linnet (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Lily (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Leopard (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	60
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness on post; leaving ship	84
	Boys - 2	Theft, dirt, and idleness	72
Myrmidon (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Frequent drunkenness and insubordination	48
Monarch (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	36
	Marines - 2	Desertion, drunkenness, and insubordination	84
	Boys - 2	Theft, lying, and disgusting language	42
Modeste (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and insubordination	24
	Boys - 2	Insubordination; quarrelling	30
Megæra (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Theft, drunkenness, insubordination, and desertion	334
	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Minden (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Medina (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Medea (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Magicienne (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Leaving the ship; disobedience of orders; striking a petty officer.	132
	Marines - 1	Drunk on sentry	24
	Boys - 3	Theft; leaving boat; neglect of duty	48
Mæander (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Very riotous conduct	24
	Boys - 3	Theft; absence without leave	54
Madagascar (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Nerbudda (3 Returns)	Boys - 3	Theft; mutinous conduct	102
Naiad (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Nereus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Neptune (4 Returns)	Boys - 4	Theft, and attempting to desert	72
North Star (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Niger (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Mutinous conduct; going on shore without leave	84
Odin (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Theft and insubordination	72
	Marines - 1	Disobedience	24
	Boys - 2	Disgusting and blasphemous language; disobedience	26
President (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience and insolence	36
Phaeton (1 Return)	Nil.	—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Persian (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Smuggling spirits	24
Princess Royal (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Plumper (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Phœnix (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Pluto (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Pandora (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Penguin (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Penelope (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	30
Prince Regent (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Desertion and theft	156
	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Porcupine (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Quitting ship; breaking out of irons	45
Philomel (2 Returns)	Boys - 2	Skulking, and dirty habits	72
Poictiers (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Portland (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Drunkenness, and riotous conduct	240
	Marines - 3	Desertion and drunkenness	120
Prometheus (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Polyphemus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness, violence, and beating a petty officer	138
	Boys - 4	Theft; neglect of duty	124
Queen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Indecency	36
	Boys - 3	Theft; fighting on watch	108
Royalist (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous conduct	42
	Boys - 1	Lying, skulking, and insubordination	36
Royal George (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Rapid (3 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Absence without leave	60
	Marines - 1	Indecency	24
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness	42
Rifleman (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Rhadamanthus (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Desertion	48
Rattlesnake (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	108
Resistance (1 Return)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness	48
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness	48
Retribution (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Gross indecency, drunkenness, and insubordination	138
	Marines - 2	Insubordinate and mutinous	60
	Boys - 6	Theft, indecency, and neglect	222
Rattler (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Absence from boat, and drunkenness	72
	Marines - 1	Insolence and insubordination	48
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness and smuggling	72
Racehorse (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Rodney (4 Returns)	Seamen - 11	Drunkenness, indecency, and insubordination	420
	Marines - 3	Straggling	108
	Boys - 7	Theft, indecency, and insubordination	204
Sphynx (3 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness; theft; neglect of duty on look-out	192
Salamander (3 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Theft, drunk, and neglectful on sentry	288
	Marines - 4	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	114
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness and violence	78
Simoom (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Attempting to desert	12
	Marines - 2	Repeated insubordination	36
	Boys - 4	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	48
Spitfire (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Insubordination	19
	Boys - 1	Gross insubordination	30
Saracen (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Sampson (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Insubordination	36
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness, and leaving post	78
	Boys - 1	Drunkenness	36
Shearwater (3 Returns)	Boys - 1	Insubordination	24
Sidon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Insubordination and straggling	103
St. George (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Attempting to desert	18

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Sharpshooter (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	48
	Boys - 4	Smuggling, straggling, and insubordination	120
Serpent (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Desertion and insubordination	114
	Boys - 4	Theft and insubordination	96
St. Jean d'Acre (3 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Desertion	20
	Marines - 1	Selling spirits on board	36
Scorpion (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Sans Pareil (4 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Drunkenness, desertion, and insubordination	237
	Marines - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 4	Theft and lying	144
Spy (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous conduct	48
Spartan (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Straggling, drunkenness, and insubordination	114
	Marines - 1	Drunk on guard	42
	Boys - 5	Theft and dirty habits	150
Sybille (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 2	Theft and insubordination	44
Styx (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Desertion and insubordination	84
	Marines - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 2	Theft and smuggling	84
Stromboli (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Star (3 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; disobedience; attempting to desert	138
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	54
Swift (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Tiger (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness, straggling, and insubordination	132
	Boys - 5	Drunkenness; smuggling; disobedience	132
Terrible (2 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness, desertion, and insubordination	186
	Marines - 1	Theft	48
	Boys - 2	Skulking, and attempting to desert	72
Trafalgar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
	Marines - 2	Desertion and violence	60
	Boys - 10	Drunkenness, theft, and insubordination	348
Thetis (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, theft, and insubordination	120
	Marines - 4	Violence and straggling	144
	Boys - 4	Theft, smuggling, and insubordination	120
Tortoise (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	On shore without leave; riotous conduct	48
	Boys - 2	Insubordination	60
Torch (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Triton (4 Returns)	Boys - 8	Theft, dirty habits, and smuggling	228
Tyne (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Teazer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	36
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness, and leaving his post	48
Trincomalee (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness and desertion	102
	Boys - 1	Straggling	24
Trident (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness, straggling, and insubordination	150
	Boys - 3	Insubordination	72
Tribune (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Desertion	168
	Boys - 1	Attempting to steal	24
Tartarus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Virago (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Straggling	24
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness and theft	66
Vengeance (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Theft and desertion	72
	Boys - 2	Theft and desertion	36
Vulture (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insubordination and theft	60
	Boys - 1	Insubordination	18
Vesuvius (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Insubordination	36
Victory (4 Returns)	Boys - 8	Theft	120
Victoria and Albert (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1853—*continued.*			
Valorous (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Desertion, theft, and mutinous conduct	108
	Boys - 1	Skulking	12
Vestal (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and mutinous language	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	18
Volcano (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Repeated quarrelling	24
Vulcan (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous conduct	24
	Boys - 1	Theft	18
Vixen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness	144
	Boys - 1	Smuggling	30
Waterwitch (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Indecency and bad language	72
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	72
	Boys - 2	Theft and insubordination	48
Winchester (4 Returns)	Seamen - 15	Drunkenness, theft, indecency, and insubordination	498
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness, theft and insubordination	114
	Boys - 4	Drunkenness, insolence, and indecency	126
Wasp (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness and insubordination	156
	Boys - 2	Insubordination	48
Waterloo (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Breaking leave	36
	Boys - 1	Desertion	20
	808		24,959

1853.—Total Number of Punishments - 808 | Highest Number of Lashes - - 48

Total Number of Lashes Inflicted - 24,959 | Lowest Number of Lashes - - 2

PUNISHMENT RETURN, 1854.

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
Archer (3 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Insubordination and desertion	192
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness and violence	108
	Boys - 4	Desertion, theft, and destroying clothes	144
Albion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 16	Drunkenness, insubordination, and desertion	600
	Marines - 5	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	168
	Boys - 5	Straggling, theft, and indecency	204
Arab (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft, skulking, and insubordination	156
	Boys - 5	Theft and skulking	124
Arrogant (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Drunkenness, theft, and desertion	216
	Marines - 2	Theft and desertion	60
	Boys - 3	Theft, skulking, and insubordination	60
Amphion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Theft and insubordination	264
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	60
	Boys - 4	Theft and drunkenness	144
Algiers (3 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft, straggling, and indecency	90
	Marines - 3	Asleep on post; straggling	48
Ajax (4 Returns)	Seamen - 20	Indecency, drunkenness, theft, and gross insubordination.	640
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and assault	72
	Boys - 8	Theft and indecency	216
Alecto (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Agamemnon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness, skulking, and insubordination	168
	Marines - 4	Theft and gross insubordination	186
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness and smuggling	48
Argus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness; straggling; mutinous conduct	204
	Boys - 2	Skulking and insubordination	64

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Ardent (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Arrow (2 Returns)	Marines 1	Desertion	36
Antelope (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Mutinous conduct	36
Atholl (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Blasphemy and mutinous conduct	48
Amphitrite (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	60
	Boys 1	Insubordination	24
Assistance (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Arethusa (4 Returns)	Seamen 8	Drunkenness, indecency, skulking, and insubordination.	236
	Marines 1	Indecency	48
Alban (4 Returns)	Boys 1	Drunkenness	36
Apollo (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Selling liquor	36
Bulldog (4 Returns)	Boys 1	Theft	36
Brisk (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Drunkenness, desertion, and mutinous conduct	150
	Marines 2	Drunkenness and desertion	60
	Boys 3	Theft and dirty habits	78
Buzzard (4 Returns)	Seamen 5	Drunkenness and insubordination	132
	Marines 1	Mutinous conduct	48
	Boys 1	Theft and lying	24
Beagle (2 Returns)	Seamen 1	Theft and drunkenness	36
Britannia (3 Returns)	Seamen 8	Theft, indecency, and insubordination	328
	Marines 2	Drunkenness and gross insubordination	88
	Boys 2	Theft and smuggling	45
Boscawen (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Theft and insubordination	114
	Marines 2	Theft, and striking his serjeant; sentenced to 50 lashes; fainted after eight.	12
	Boys 6	Theft, dirty habits, and bad language	198
Bonetta (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Indecency	42
	Marines 1	Insubordinate and riotous conduct	24
	Boys 1	Quarrelling and bad language	14
Bermuda (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Straggling	42
Banshee (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Straggling	8
Blenheim (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Belleisle (3 Returns)	Marines 1	Theft	36
	Boys 1	Disobedience of orders	5
Basilisk (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Theft and straggling	96
	Marines 1	Straggling	48
	Boys 1	Theft	36
Bittern (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	48
	Boys 6	Indecency and bad language	132
Barracouta (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Theft and insubordination	66
	Boys 1	- - - ditto	42
Bellerophon (4 Returns)	Seamen 21	Drunkenness, theft, straggling, and mutinous language.	908
	Marines 10	Drunkenness; breaking open captain's storeroom	448
	Boys 8	Drunkenness, skulking, and insubordination	210
Britomart (4 Returns)	Seamen 3	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	108
Calliope (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Drunkenness and desertion	30
	Marines 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys 1	Theft and drunkenness	24
Columbia (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Desertion	50
Curaçoa (2 Returns)	Boys 1	Theft	18
Comet (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Centaur (2 Returns)	Seamen 1	Theft	48
	Boys 1	Insubordination	24
Castor (1 Return)	Seamen 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	72
Crocodile (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Calcutta (3 Returns)	Marines 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	78
	Boys 1	Striking a sentry	24

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Colossus (2 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Theft, stabbing, and mutinous conduct	144
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	72
Cuckoo (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Comus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Caradoc (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Cæsar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Theft	54
	Boys - 1	Mutinous conduct	18
Conflict (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Mutinous language and desertion	141
	Boys - 1	General bad conduct	36
Calypso (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Gross insubordination	36
	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct	48
Cumberland (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Theft and mutiny	324
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	24
	Boys - 2	Theft and neglect	60
Curlew (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Cossack (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Cyclops (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Theft, drunkenness, smuggling, and insubordination	60
Cruizer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	252
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and straggling	66
	Boys - 3	Theft and smuggling	96
Conway (4 Returns)	Boys - 4	Theft and drunkenness	72
Cressy (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Theft, straggling, and insubordination	228
	Marines - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 4	Theft, indecency, and straggling	96
Crane (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness	54
	Boys - 1	Ditto	6
Ceylon (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Devastation (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	60
	Boys - 4	Theft, insubordination, and smuggling	152
Dasher (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Desperate (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Gross insubordination	24
	Marines - 1	Theft	40
	Boys - 3	Drunkenness, insubordination, and indecency	108
Duke of Wellington	Seamen - 7	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	210
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	60
	Boys - 6	Theft, drunkenness and insubordination	186
Dee (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Daring (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	96
	Marines - 2	Straggling and mutinous language	96
	Boys - 2	Straggling and insubordination	60
Dragon (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Dauntless (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft and insubordination	84
	Marines - 2	Ditto	60
	Boys - 4	Ditto and skulking	132
Dido (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Gross insubordination	36
	Boys - 1	Ditto	36
Driver (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	18
	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Diamond (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness, theft, and gross insubordination	108
Dolphin (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Skulking, drunkenness, and insubordination	60
Enterprize (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Excellent (4 Returns)	Boys - 5	Theft	114
Encounter (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness and mutinous language	120
	Marines - 2	Asleep on post; drunkenness	72
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Eurydice (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Insubordination and insolence	84
	Marines - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 3	Theft and insubordination	72

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Electra (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	-	36
Edinburgh (4 Returns)	Seamen 3	Theft and drunkenness	69
	Marines 1	Theft	18
	Boys 4	Theft and desertion	72
Espiegle (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Theft	48
	Boys 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	72
Exmouth (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Euryalus (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Theft, indecency, and insubordination	132
	Marines 1	Leaving post	24
	Boys 3	Theft	78
Express (3 Returns)	Seamen 2	Smuggling spirits into ship, and drunkenness	60
Frolic (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Theft and desertion	72
	Marines 1	Drunk on duty	24
Fantome (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Insolence and insubordination	72
Formidable (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Fox (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Firebrand (3 Returns)	Seamen 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	90
	Marines 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys 1	Theft	30
Fisgard (4 Returns)	Boys 3	Theft and desertion	36
Furious (4 Returns)	Seamen 10	Drunkenness, skulking, theft, and insubordination	403
	Marines 1	Theft and drunkenness	36
	Boys 3	Drunkenness, skulking, and mischief	120
Fury (4 Returns)	Seamen 5	Drunkenness, straggling, and smuggling	126
	Marines 1	Smuggling spirits	18
	Boys 5	Theft, straggling, and negligence	90
Ferret (4 Returns)	Boys 2	Dirty habits and smuggling	48
Gladiator (3 Returns)	Seamen 4	Drunkenness and insubordination	75
	Marines 5	Theft; insubordination; asleep on post	116
	Boys 4	Ditto	92
Grecian (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	False accusations and theft	48
	Marines 1	Drunk on post	36
	Boys 1	Repeated insubordination	24
Gorgon (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Insubordination	12
	Boys 1	Theft	18
Harpy (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Straggling and mutinous language	24
Harrier (2 Returns)	Seamen 1	Desertion	36
	Boys 2	Theft and skulking	36
Herald (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Mutinous conduct	48
	Boys 1	Theft	36
Hecla (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Hornet (3 Returns)	Seamen 3	Skulking and mutinous conduct	98
	Boys 1	Theft	12
Hermes (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Hydra (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Theft and drunkenness	72
	Marines 6	Drunkenness and insubordination	180
	Boys 11	Smuggling, drunkenness, theft, and insubordination	138
Hannibal (3 Returns)	Seamen 8	Drunkenness, skulking, theft and indecency	179
	Marines 4	Drunkenness; asleep on post	62
	Boys 3	Theft and desertion	60
Hogue (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Straggling and insubordination	48
	Boys 1	Theft	24
Horatio (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	68
	Marines 5	Ditto	180
	Boys 4	Theft and desertion	126
Highflyer (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Mutinous conduct	30
Juno (4 Returns)	Seamen 5	Neglect; attempting to desert; insubordination	168
	Boys 4	Theft; indecency; skulking	120

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Indefatigable (3 Returns)	Seamen 5	Theft; insolence; skulking	84
	Marines 1	Insolence to superior officer	24
	Boys 1	Insubordination	12
Imperieuse (4 Returns)	Seamen 6	Drunkenness and insubordination	168
	Marines 2	Drunk on post; insolence to superior officer	60
	Boys 7		204
Investigator (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Industry (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys 1	Contemptuous language	18
Jackal (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Imaum (4 Returns)	Seamen 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	96
	Boys 2	Drunkenness, straggling, and smuggling	48
Inflexible (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Drunkenness and straggling	90
James Watt	Seamen 12	Theft, drunkenness, indecency, and insubordination	416
	Boys 7	Theft and indecency	203
Illustrious (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Janus (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	36
	Marines 1	Disobedience of orders	36
Impregnable (4 Returns)	Marines 1	Desertion	36
	Boys 4	ditto	48
Locust (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Drunkenness and straggling	36
	Marines 2	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	84
London (4 Returns)	Seamen 23	Drunkenness, indecency, skulking, and gross insubordination.	738
	Marines 3	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	108
	Boys 2	Theft and blasphemy	48
Lightning (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Theft	18
Linnet (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Mutinous conduct	36
	Boys 2	Theft and false accusations	54
Lily (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Skulking, contempt, and false accusations	48
Leopard (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Desertion and insubordination	72
	Marines 4	Insubordination; drunk in presence of the enemy	156
Leander (4 Returns)	Seamen 15	Drunkenness, straggling, smuggling, and insubordination.	474
	Boys 3	Theft	78
Lynx (1 Return)	Seamen 1	Mutinous language	30
Magicienne (4 Returns)	Seamen 9	Drunkenness, desertion, theft, and mutinous conduct	288
	Marines 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys 11	Drunkenness, desertion, and insolence	204
Malacca (2 Returns)	Marines 1	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	24
	Boys 2	Theft and desertion	60
Monarch (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Theft, drunkenness, indecency, and mutinous language.	132
	Marines 2	Drunkenness and mutinous language	48
	Boys 1	Theft	36
Myrmidon (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Majestic (4 Returns)	Seamen 4	Skulking	90
	Marines 1	Theft	30
	Boys 7	Theft and drunkenness	154
Medina (3 Returns)	Seamen 2	Drunkenness and theft	88
Modeste (3 Returns)	Seamen 1	Mutinous conduct	42
Meander (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Drunkenness and insubordination	12
	Marines 1	Disobedience of orders (12th complaint)	48
Miranda (4 Returns)	Seamen 6	Theft, drunkenness, skulking, and desertion	213
	Marines 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	114
	Boys 1	Theft	56
Medea (4 Returns)	Seamen 2	Straggling	32
	Marines 1	Insubordination	28
	Boys 3	Dirty, and general bad conduct	32
Minden (4 Returns)	Seamen 1	Theft	24

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Madagascar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	24
	Marines - 1	Drunk and mutinous	48
	Boys - 1	Assaulting a marine	18
Megæra (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	114
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and straggling	66
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness and theft	84
Mariner (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Skulking, straggling, and insubordination	114
	Boys - 2	Theft, lazy, and dirty habits	36
Nerbudda (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Leaving his post, and theft	36
	Boys - 1	Drunkenness	36
Niger (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Smuggling and lying	24
	Boys - 1	Smuggling	24
Naiad (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Nile (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft	102
	Marines - 1	Skulking and insubordination	36
	Boys - 1	False accusations	18
Neptune (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunk and riotous	36
	Marines - 2	Theft	96
	Boys - 1	False accusations	36
Nankin (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
North Star (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Nereus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Odin (4 Returns)	Seamen - 13	Theft, skulking, straggling, drunkenness, and insubordination.	276
	Boys - 8	Drunkenness; skulking; malicious attempts to injure men.	79
Otter (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Pandora (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Prince Regent (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Indecency, theft, and desertion	67
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and mutinous language	78
	Boys - 4	Theft	102
Penguin (3 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Powerful (3 Returns)	Marines - 2	Mutinous conduct	48
Penelope (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Skulking and mutinous conduct	108
	Marines - 1	Neglect of duty	12
	Boys - 4	Theft and drunkenness	120
Poictiers (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Portland (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Smuggling liquor and straggling	24
Perseverance (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Phœnix (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Polyphemus (3 Returns)	Boys - 1	Provoking a Krooman	18 with a rod.
President (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; desertion; drunkenness	80
	Marines - 1	Gross neglect of duty	24
	Boys - 3	Theft	84
Princess Royal (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous conduct	24
	Marines - 1	Insubordination; throwing knapsack overboard	24
Pigmy (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Pluto (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Pique (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Theft, skulking, and mutinous language	174
	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct	48
	Boys - 5	Theft, indecency, and straggling	228
Porcupine (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Philomel (4 Returns)	Boys - 7	Theft, drunkenness, indecency, and insubordination	282
Plumper (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunk; mutinous; stabbing	108
	Marines - 1	Desertion and theft	48
	Boys - 1	Drunk on duty	24
Prometheus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Queen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 13	Straggling; skulking; theft; insubordination	415
	Marines - 1	False accusations	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	48
Rattlesnake (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Insolence, and very mutinous conduct	144
Royal William (4 Returns)	Marines - 2	Breaking leave, and theft	48
Royalist (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	36
	Boys - 1	Drunk on duty	48
Rodney (4 Returns)	Seamen - 15	Theft; indecency; drunkenness; riotous conduct	456
	Marines - 3	Straggling, and outrageous conduct on shore	120
	Boys - 2	Theft and mischief	48
Royal George (4 Returns)	Seamen - 17	Theft, skulking, indecency, and insubordination	479
	Boys - 7	Skulking, theft, and bad language	188
Rapid (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Insubordination	24
	Marines - 1	Drunk and riotous	24
	Boys - 4	Theft, laziness, and insubordination	144
Rosamond (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Theft, smuggling, drunkenness, and mutinous conduct	164
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness	60
	Boys - 4	Drunkenness, indecency, and insubordination	76
Resolute (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Resistance (2 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Rhadamanthus (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Rifleman (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	48
	Boys - 2	Smuggling	48
Retribution (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunk and fighting	36
	Boys - 4	Theft, drunkenness, straggling, and smuggling	180
Racehorse (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; asleep on post; insubordination	96
	Marines - 1	Incorrigible laziness	36
	Boys - 4	Theft	116
Royal Albert (2 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Straggling and insubordination	84
	Marines - 5	Drunkenness, theft, and insubordination	228
	Boys - 3	Theft and indecency	120
Rattler (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Gross insubordination	108
	Marines - 1	Drunk on duty	24
Sidon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness, desertion, and mutinous language	144
	Marines - 4	Drunkenness, riotous conduct, and striking corporal	148
	Boys - 3	Theft	75
St. George (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Theft, drunkenness, smuggling, and gross insubordination.	252 192
	Marines - 7	Theft; drunkenness; neglect of duty	
	Boys - 4	Theft	120
Scorpion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Indecency	24
Spy (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	6
Spiteful (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Gross insubordination and violence	24
	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct	48
Serpent (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Swallow (2 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Sharpshooter (4 Returns)	Boys - 2	Smuggling and bad language	72
St. Jean d'Acre (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft and desertion	208
	Marines - 1	Attempting to desert	18
St. Vincent (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Sybille (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
Star (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Theft, drunkenness, and skulking	188
	Marines - 1	Insubordination	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	42
Stromboli (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Skulking and dirty habits	36
	Boys - 1	Disobedience of orders	24
Salamander (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness and desertion	168
	Boys - 6	Drunkenness, theft, and indecency	192
Shearwater (3 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Simoom (4 Returns)	Boys - 3	Theft and drunkenness	37

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Spitfire (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	60
Sampson (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	89
	Marines - 1	Gross insubordination	48
Spartan (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, smuggling, and riotous conduct	120
	Marines - 2	Gross insubordination	84
	Boys - - 2	Drunk on duty	72
Seringapatam (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Sans Pareil (4 Returns)	Seamen - 15	Drunk on duty, straggling, insubordination, and mutinous language.	452
	Marines - 1	Drunk and insolent on duty ashore	36
	Boys - - 2	Drunk and troublesome	72
Sphinx (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Skulking, theft, and straggling	144
Styx (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, desertion, and insubordination	108
	Boys - - 2	Desertion, and general bad conduct	36
Scourge (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Smuggling spirits	36
Saracen (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Snake (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Trincomalee (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunk on duty	30
	Boys - - 1	Theft	18
Terrible (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Theft; straggling; bad language	252
	Marines - 2	Gross insubordination	76
	Boys - - 3	Theft, false accusations, and bad language	120
Thetis (1 Return)	Seamen - 1	Theft	48
Tiger (1 Return)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination	84
	Boys - - 1	Disobedience of orders	36
Tartar (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Tartarus (3 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Talbot (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Tyne (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Triton (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness and insubordination	120
	Marines - 2	Mutinous conduct	96
	Boys - - 1	Ditto	48
Termagant (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Gross insubordination	36
	Marines - 1	Ditto	48
Trafalgar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness and insubordination	192
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and fighting	72
	Boys - - 8	Drunkenness, indecency, and insubordination	312
Tribune (4 Returns)	Seamen - 14	Drunkenness; straggling; skulking; insubordination.	588
	Marines - 1	Straggling	48
	Boys - - 3	Theft, indecency, and insubordination	120
Trident (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous conduct	24
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness and riotous conduct	30
	Boys - - 4	Theft, drunkenness, and insubordination	120
Tortoise (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	37
	Boys - - 1	Ditto	24
Teazer (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Torch (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
Virago (3 Returns)	Marines - 1	Asleep on post; general bad conduct	36
Victory (4 Returns)	Boys - - 6	Theft and mischief	114
Vestal (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; attempted desertion	84
	Boys - - 3	Theft, and attempted desertion	30
Vulture (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, straggling, and insubordination	84
	Boys - - 1	Drunkenness	24
Vixen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunk and riotous	30
	Boys - - 2	Drunkenness and smuggling	42
Valorous (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness, straggling, and insubordination	162
	Marines - 4	Drunkenness, desertion, and leaving post	144
	Boys - - 6	Theft; drunkenness; desertion	144

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1854—*continued.*			
Vengeance (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	102
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Victoria and Albert (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Volcano (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Vesuvius (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness and disobedience	138
	Boys - 1	Asleep on look-out	18
Vulcan (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Viper (1 Return)	Boys - 2	Theft	48
Wolverene (3 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Mutinous language, and general bad conduct	60
	Boys - 4	Skulking; general neglect; threatening to stab a Marine.	72
Winchester (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Drunkenness, theft, and mutinous conduct	228
	Boys - 1	False accusations	36
Wasp (3 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Theft, desertion, and gross insubordination	228
Waterwitch (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Wellington (1 Return)	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Waterloo (4 Returns)	Boys - 7	Theft, indecency, and desertion	232
Wrangler (2 Returns)	Marines - 1	Desertion	36
Wellesley (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Attempting to desert, and very violent conduct	36
	Boys - 2	Theft and straggling	48

1854.—Total Number of Punishments	1,214	Highest Number of Lashes	50
Total Number of Lashes Inflicted	35,479	Lowest Number of Lashes	1

PUNISHMENT RETURN, 1855.

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes. Inflicted.
Æolus (4 Returns)	Boys - 9	Theft; drunkenness	162
Agamemnon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 10	Drunkenness; theft; absence without leave	—
	Marines - 3	Smuggling; asleep on duty	132
	Boys - 8	Theft, insolence, disobedience of orders, and general neglect.	252
Ajax (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; drunkenness; dishonesty	168
	Marines - 3	Absence without leave; theft	126
Alecto (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Algiers (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; theft; smuggling	72
	Boys - 8	Theft; insolence	174
Alban (4 Returns)	Boys - 3	Theft; attempt to desert	78
Albion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 13	Drunkenness; insubordination; absence without leave; disobedience.	540
	Boys - 2	Accusation	60
	Marines - 1		40
Alarm (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Amphion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 10	Drunkenness; disobedience; theft; mutiny	297
	Marines - 3	Insubordination; mutiny	—
	Boys - 8	Theft; disobedience; insolence; false accusation	216
Amphitrite (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness	72
	Boys - 3	Neglect of duty; theft	42
Antelope (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; disobedience; mutiny	108
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	48
Apollo (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness; theft	102
	Boys - 1	Desertion	48

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Ardent (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Neglect of duty	18
	Marines - 1	Disobedience	24
	Boys - 4	False accusation; insolence; theft; neglect of duty	111
Archer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; theft; filthiness	120
	Boys - 3	Drunkenness; filthiness; using bad language	96
Arrogant (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; insolence; destruction of property at Faro Island.	165
	Marines - 1	Indecency	48
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness; theft	42
Argus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Mutiny; theft; absconding	134
	Boys - 3	Theft; drunkenness	66
Arab (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; contempt of police; asleep on duty; disobedience	72
Arrow (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	48
	Boys - 1	Out after hours; indecency	48
Ariel (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience	24
	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Arethusa (1 Return)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	30
Arachne (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	
Atholl (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Barracouta (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Basilisk (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; neglect of duty	114
	Marines - 2	Asleep on duty; drunkenness	72
	Boys - 2	Theft; using obscene language	72
Banshee (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Neglect of duty; disobedience; smuggling	36
	Marines - 1	Contempt of commander	36
	Boys - 2	Neglect of duty; smuggling	42
Beagle (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Disobedience; asleep on duty; desertion; drunkenness	240
	Marines - 1	Disobedience	48
	Boys - 6	Filthiness; drunkenness; disobedience	252
Belleisle (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	36
	Boys - 2	Quarrelling; filthiness	48
Bellerophon (1 Return)	Seamen - 3	Disobedience; absence without leave; receiving stolen goods.	120
	Boys - 3	Filthiness; drunkenness; disobedience	78
Bittern (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness	96
	Boys - 1	Smuggling	18
Blenheim (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Bloodhound (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Insolence	24
Boscawen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Using threatening language; theft; attempting to desert; fighting.	264
	Marines - 4	Insolence; drunkenness; insubordination	108
	Boys - 5	Theft; indecent conduct	216
Bulldog (4 Returns)	Boys - 4	Drunkenness; insubordination; theft	132
Britomart (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Brisk (3 Returns)	Marines - 2	Disobedience and mutiny	84
	Boys - 1	Drunkenness	36
Britannia (1 Return)	Boys - 1	Filthiness	36
Buzzard (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; mutiny	96
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; disobedience; filthiness	96
	Boys - 2	Indecency; smuggling	36
Caradoc (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness	120
Calcutta (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Using bad language; desertion; sale of clothes; disobedience.	120
	Marines - 7	Disobedience; indecency; theft; neglect of duty; using abusive language.	246
	Boys - 4	Disobedience; theft	138
Calypso (2 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness; disobedience	96

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Calliope (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Cæsar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Theft; mutiny; disobedience; absence without leave; desertion.	162
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness and insubordination	36
	Boys - 8	Nuisance, theft, desertion, disobedience, and general misconduct.	226
Centaur (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	24
Ceylon (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Childers (2 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Assault; disobedience	54
	Marines - 1	Accusation	36
Cornwallis (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft	72
	Boys - 2	Theft	48
Conway (4 Returns)	Boys - 9	Gross neglect of duty; theft; desertion	204
Conflict (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Smuggling; drunkenness	54
	Marines - 3	Striking; using insolent language	120
Cossack (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; disobedience	84
	Marines - 2	Theft; false accusation	60
	Boys - 2	Theft; disobedience	63
Columbia (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Absence without leave; striking	42
	Boys - 1	Grossly lying	22
Comus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Colossus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 15	Theft; drunkenness; disobedience; attempting to desert; mutiny.	486
	Marines - 6	Drunkenness; disobedience; insolence; theft	201
	Boys - 3	Theft; smuggling	78
Castor (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Nuisance	24
Conqueror (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Crane (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Cruizer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness; theft	84
	Boys - 2	Absence without leave; theft	72
Cressy (4 Returns)	Marines - 4	Drunkenness; striking	168
	Boys - 3	Theft; disobedience; false accusation	72
Crocodile (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Curlew (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness; gross insolence; dirtiness; disobedience.	150
	Boys - 6	General neglect of duty; disobedience; drunkenness.	150
Curaçoa (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Filthiness; drunkenness	216
	Marines - 3	Disobedience; mutiny; insolence	73
	Boys - 4	Filthiness; theft; quarrelling	102
Cuckoo (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Passing false coin	48
Cyclops (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; disobedience	96
	Marines - 1	Abstracting keys with felonious intentions	48
	Boys - 2	Disobedience	48
Dasher (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	12
Diamond (3 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Disobedience; drunkenness	90
Dee (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Devastation (2 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; disobedience	88
Duke of Wellington (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Theft; using abusive language; drunkenness; desertion.	204
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; insubordinate language	90
	Boys - 4	Theft; desertion	138
Dido (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Disobedience	24
Daring (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience	36
	Marines - 1	Striking; insolence	48
	Boys - 1	Smuggling	36
Desperate (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness, using blasphemous language, and disobedience.	84
	Boys - 1	Theft	36

SHIP.	NUMBER.		OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*				
Dragon (4 Returns)	Seamen	3	Absence on duty, insolence, and disobedience	63
	Marines	1	Disobedience	48
	Boys	5	Insubordination, theft, and aiding in theft	132
Dee (4 Returns)	Nil.		—	
Dolphin (4 Returns)	Seamen	2	Drunkenness; disobedience	60
	Marines	1	Using disgusting language	24
	Boys	2	Indecency	84
Dauntless (4 Returns)	Seamen	3	Smuggling; attempting to desert; disobedience; drunkenness.	84
	Marines	3	Theft; smuggling	84
	Boys	2	Drunkenness; insolence	60
Driver (4 Returns)	Boys	3	Theft and desertion	66
Electra (4 Returns)	Seamen	1	Smuggling	30
Edinburgh (4 Returns)	Boys	4	Using beastly language; theft; committing a nuisance.	54
Espiegle (4 Returns)	Seamen	2	Desertion	72
	Boys	1	Theft	30
Eurydice (4 Returns)	Seamen	3	Drunkenness; insubordination	96
	Marines	1	Insolence	36
	Boys	1	Theft	36
Euryalus (4 Returns)	Seamen	5	Disobedience; theft; absence without leave; desertion	144
	Marines	2	Theft	54
	Boys	3	Absence without leave; theft; using abusive language	58
Encounter (4 Returns)	Seamen	2	Insubordination and insolence	60
Esk (4 Returns)	Seamen	9	Theft; disobedience; absence from duty; absence without leave; skulking; attempting to desert.	313
	Marines	1	Disobedience	36
	Boys	8	Theft; filthiness; suspicions of an unnatural crime; using abusive language.	312
Excellent (4 Returns)	Seamen	1	Desertion	24
	Boys	3	Theft	66
Exmouth (4 Returns)	Seamen	5	Insolence; theft; mutiny; disobedience	230
	Marines	1	Theft	36
	Boys	1	Filthiness	7
Express (4 Returns)	Seamen	1	Disobedience	24
Firefly (4 Returns)	Seamen	1	Theft	12
	Marines	1	Absence from duty	24
Fantome (4 Returns)	Nil.		—	
Falcon (4 Returns)	Seamen	1	Theft	36
	Marines	1	Theft	18
	Boys	4	Using abusive language; theft; insolence	96
Furious (4 Returns)	Seamen	12	Drunkenness; insubordination; insolence; receiving stolen goods; disobedience; desertion.	492
	Marines	4	Assault; disobedience; absence from duty; drunkenness	180
	Boys	3	Theft; drunkenness	96
Firebrand (4 Returns)	Seamen	3	Striking; drunkenness	108
	Boys	5	Theft; absence without leave	120
Fisgard (4 Returns)	Boys	3	Theft	48
Ferret (4 Returns)	Nil.		—	
Frolic (4 Returns)	Seamen	2	Drunkenness; absence from duty	40
Formidable (4 Returns)	Marines	1	Insubordination	18
	Boys	1	Theft	12
Fury (4 Returns)	Seamen	6	Drunkenness; theft; attempting to smuggle; striking	240
	Boys	1	Drunkenness	12
Geyser (4 Returns)	Seamen	5	Theft; using abusive language; drunkenness; desertion.	200
	Marines	2	Desertion	84
Glatton (3 Returns)	Seamen	2	Using insubordinate language; absence without leave	69
	Boys	2	Absence without leave	48
Grecian (4 Returns)	Nil.		—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Gladiator (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; disobedience; absence without leave	91
	Marines - 1	Absence without leave; drunkenness	24
	Boys - - 10	Insolence; passing counterfeit money; filthiness; theft; drunkenness; asleep on duty.	281
Herald (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Hecla (3 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Mutiny; disobedience	48
	Boys - - 1	Drunkenness	24
Hawke (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Insolence; using abusive language; filthiness; disobedience.	132
	Marines - 8	Theft; absence without leave; drunkenness; insolence.	287
	Boys - - 1	Theft	18
Hermes (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Attempt to desert	24
	Marines - 1	Striking	24
	Boys - - 7	Attempt to steal; stabbing; filthiness; fighting	82
Havannah (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	48
Harpy (4 Returns)	Boys - - 1	Drunkenness	12
Horatio (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience	24
	Marines - 1	Insolence	36
Highflyer (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; drunkenness	120
Hastings (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Theft	156
	Marines - 6	Absence without leave, theft, and aiding in theft	216
	Boys - - 3	Theft	102
Hogue (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Striking	24
	Boys - - 1	Theft	36
Harrier (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Absence from duty	24
	Marines - 1	Mutiny	12
Hecate (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Neglect of person; drunkenness; theft	84
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	30
	Boys - - 4	Insolence; theft; false accusation	114
Hannibal (4 Returns)	Seamen - 21	Absence from duty; disobedience; drunkenness; insolence; desertion; theft; using threatening language; filthiness.	578
	Marines - 6	Asleep on duty; drunkenness; using bad language; theft.	162
	Boys - - 2	Theft	36
Himalaya (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Theft; assault	60
	Boys - - 3	Theft	84
Hornet (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; disobedience	132
	Marines - 2	Disobedience; insolence	66
	Boys - - 4	Theft; disobedience	96
Hibernia (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Hydra (4 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Absence from duty; drunkenness; insubordination; disobedience.	248
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; insubordination	118
	Boys - - 1	Drunkenness	12
Illustrious (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Desertion; absence from duty	72
Implacable (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Imperieuse (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Striking; insolence; drunkenness; theft; desertion	240
	Marines - 2	Disobedience; insolence	96
	Boys - - 2	Theft; desertion	54
Impregnable (4 Returns)	Marines - 3	Insolence; drunkenness	84
	Boys - - 4	Desertion; theft	55
Imaum (4 Returns)	Marines - 3	Theft; insolence; striking	102
	Boys - - 1	Theft	48
Inflexible (3 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; aiding in theft	96
Indefatigable (4 Returns)	Seamen - 20	Disobedience; drunkenness; using disgusting language; smuggling; insolence; absence without leave.	486
	Marines - 5	Theft; receiving stolen goods; insubordination; gambling.	168
	Boys - - 2	Theft	72

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Industry (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Quarrelling; drunkenness	76
	Boys - 3	Theft	90
James Watt (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; indecency	131
	Boys - 5	False accusation; desertion; theft; striking	192
Jackal (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Filthiness	14
Janus (2 Returns)	Boys - 1	Disobedience	24
Jackal (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Juno (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Absence from duty	48
	Boys - 1	Using disgusting language	24
Leander (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Indecency; theft; drunkenness	108
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Leopard (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Drunkenness; disobedience; attempt to smuggle	180
	Marines - 3	Absence without leave; disobedience	114
	Boys - 5	Drunkenness; attempt to smuggle; theft; using disgusting language.	192
Lily (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Linnet (4 Returns)	Boys - 2	False accusation	72
Locust (3 Returns)	Boys - 1	Drunkenness	24
London (4 Returns)	Seamen - 11	Drunkenness; disobedience; mutiny	432
	Boys - 2	Using obscene language; absence without leave	36
Lynx (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Absence from duty; drunkenness	36
Madagascar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and mutinous language	72
	Boys - 1	Theft	12
Magicienne (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and mutinous conduct	48
	Boys - 5	Drunkenness; theft; skulking, and breaking out of the ship when a prisoner.	192
Majestic (4 Returns)	Seamen - 13	Disobedience; theft; skulking; drunkenness; smuggling spirits; asleep when on look-out.	378
	Marines - 5	Disobedience, insubordination, and absence from duty	60
	Boys - 4	Theft, disobedience, and malicious accusations	132
Malacca (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Indecency, desertion, disobedience, and mutinous conduct.	132
	Marines - 1	Skulking and disobedience	36
	Boys - 2	Theft and dirtiness	84
Mariner (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness, insolence, and striking serjeant of marines while on duty.	144
	Marines - 4	Bestiality, disobedience, and threatening language	132
	Boys - 2	Disobedience and disgusting language	60
Meander (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and smuggling	24
	Marines - 1	Disobedience and mutinous language	24
Medea (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insolence and disobedience	36
	Marines - 1	Disobedience, and disgusting language	24
	Boys - 3	Insolence, theft, and dirtiness	60
Medina (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience and mutinous conduct	36
Medusa (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Melampus (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Megæra (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness and smuggling liquor	156
Merlin (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Mutinous conduct and smuggling spirits	36
Meteor (3 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness, skulking, and assaulting quartermaster	48
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness and disobedience	84
	Boys - 3	Desertion, theft, and disobedience	120
Minx (3 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Persuading to steal, mutinous conduct, drunkenness, and coming off look-out.	204
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness, and false charges	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Minden (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Miranda (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Fighting, insolent language, skulking, and absence without leave.	112
Modeste (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Monarch (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Stealing, and attempts to desert	148
	Marines - 3	Disobedience and theft	112
	Boys - 3	Theft, and attempting to desert	96
Myrmidon (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Naiad (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Nankin (4 Returns)	Seamen 1 0	Burglary; smuggling liquor; theft; indecency	240
	Marines - 9	Insubordination; theft; drunkenness; indecency; disgusting language; disobedience.	237
	- 3	Theft	48
Neptune (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Nereus (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Disobedience; drunkenness; insolence	84
	Boys - 2	Disobedience, stabbing, theft, and leaving a boat while on duty.	54
Niger (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
Nile (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
	Boys - 3	Theft and stabbing	72
Oberon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and smuggling liquor	18
	Boys - 1	Smuggling liquor	8
Odin (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Absence without leave; insubordination	84
	Marines - 3	Disobedience and drunkenness	84
	Boys - 2	Theft	48
Orion (4 Returns)	Seamen - 8	Drunkenness; disobedience; theft; abusive language	276
	Boys - 4	Disobedience and theft	132
Otter (3 Returns)	Seamen 4	Theft; drunkenness; smuggling liquor	126
Pandora (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Phœnix (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness, disobedience, insolence, and insubordination.	96
Penelope (3 Returns)	Seamen 5	Attempting to desert; stealing; mutinous conduct; insolence; desertion.	144
	Marines - 4	Drunkenness; disobedience; absconding	156
	Boys - 3	Theft; skulking	84
Perseverance (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Pembroke (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Insubordination; indecency; mutinous conduct	90
	Boys - 5	Dirtiness, insolence, destroying clothes, bad language, and neglect of duty.	132
President (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Attempting to desert	30
	Boys - 4	Attempting to desert; theft; insolence; improper language.	65
Penguin (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Pigmy (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Pique (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Disobedience; drunkenness; disgusting language; insolence.	252
	Marines - 3	Drunkenness; insubordination; theft	132
Philomel (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Quarrelsome and striking; drunkenness	84
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness and insubordination	48
	Boys - 1	General dirtiness and laziness	36
Princess Royal (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Disobedience; drunkenness; desertion; impertinence	210
	Marines - 3	Insubordination; drunkenness; disobedience	84
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Prometheus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Porcupine (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Drunkenness on duty	36
Powerful (4 Returns)	Seamen - 10	Mutiny; striking petty officer; attempting to desert; disobedience; drunkenness; theft; skulking; dirtiness.	312
	Marines - 3	Neglect of duty; drunkenness; striking serjeant	132
	Boys - 6	Theft; desertion; drunkenness; attempting to desert; trafficking with clothes; and dirtiness.	234
Polyphemus (1 Return)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	36
Plumper (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; fighting	156
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	36
Pluto (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Pylades (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Insubordination; disobedience	132
Queen (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Drunkenness; insolence; theft; quarrelling; assaulting superior officers; disobedience; indecency.	378
	Boys - 3	Throwing stone at police lamp, disobedience, fighting, and dirtiness.	132
Rapid (2 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Rattler (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Telling lies, and being most incorrigible	24
Rhadamanthus (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Racehorse (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	48
	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	48
	Boys - 2	Neglect of duty; insolence	48
Rattlesnake (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Disobedience; abusive language; insubordination; drunkenness.	114
	Marines - 1	Asleep on look-out; disgusting language	24
	Boys - 1	Skulking and insolence	36
Resistance (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Drunkenness and disobedience	48
Recruit (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness and mutinous language	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Retribution (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Absence without leave	24
	Marines - 2	Theft	76
	Boys - 4	Drunkenness; disobedience; theft	72
Rifleman (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Rosamond (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Desertion; insubordination	72
	Marines - 2	Desertion	30
	Boys - 2	Theft; filthiness	42
Royal George (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Absence without leave; theft	96
	Marines - 1	Theft and insolence	36
	Boys - 5	Theft, obscenity, insubordination, and filthy habits	144
Royal William (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Royal Albert (4 Returns)	Seamen - 12	Quarrelling; insubordination; drunkenness; disobedience; indecency; skulking.	462
	Marines - 6	Drunkenness; theft; disobedience; disgusting language; filthiness.	234
	Boys - 8	Theft; disobedience; absence without leave; mischief	258
Rodney (4 Returns)	Seamen - 9	Theft; absence without leave; drunkenness; unnatural crime; smuggling spirits; insolence.	366
	Marines - 1	Disgusting language	36
	Boys - 6	Smuggling spirits; theft; absence without leave	186
Russell (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; disobedience; abusive language; absconding	98
	Marines - 4	Theft; disobedience; insubordination	138
	Boys - 4	Skulking; filthiness; theft; malicious charge	75
St. Vincent (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
St. George (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Desertion and theft, drunkenness, and smuggling liquor	102
	Marines - 7	Disobedience; false charges; theft; straggling; drunkenness.	216
	Boys - 5	Theft; drunkenness; skulking; abusive language	132
St. Jean d'Acre (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Absence without leave; abusive language; attempting to desert.	72
	Boys - 1	Theft	30
Saracen (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
Sharpshooter (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Disposing of clothes; constant dirtiness	24
Swallow (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Disobedience; drunkenness; quarrelling; absence without leave.	186
	Marines - 1	Disobedience and insubordination	36
	Boys - 1	Theft and insubordination	24
Star (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Smuggling liquor	24
	Boys - 3	Disobedience; theft	78
Sans Pareil (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Absence without leave; insolence; disobedience	132
	Marines - 1	Theft	48
Snake (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Drunkenness; insolence; absence without leave	59
	Marines - 1	Insolence	36
	Boys - 1	Theft and drunkenness	12

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Spartan (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	40
	Boys - 1	Disobedience and filthiness	36
Seringapatam (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Sidon (4 Returns)	Seamen - 7	Attempting to desert; theft; mutinous language; burglary; disobedience; drunkenness.	217
	Marines - 1	Abusive language, and striking serjeant	48
	Boys - 5	Theft; drunkenness	180
Spitfire (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Theft	36
Spiteful (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Mutinous conduct; drunkenness; skulking; theft	192
	Marines - 4	Mutinous conduct; absence without leave; absence from duty; theft.	120
	Boys - 1	Disposing of clothes, and dirtiness	36
Simoom (4 Returns)	Marines - 2	Theft and drunkenness	84
	Boys - 2	Theft	72
Sphynx (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; perjury; mutinous conduct	160
Stromboli (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Disobedience; drunkenness	156
	Boys - 1	Drunkenness	24
Scourge (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience and mutinous language	48
	Marines - 1	Theft and drunkenness	48
	Boys - 1	Self-abuse	12
Scorpion (4 Returns)	Boys - 2	Smuggling spirits	24
Spy (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Theft; absence without leave; insolence	96
	Marines - 1	Mutinous conduct	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	30
Styx (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Sybille (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insolent language	48
	Boys - 1	Insolence	20
Supply (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	24
	Marines - 1	Disobedience	24
Siren (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Neglect of duty and insolence	24
	Marines - 1	Disobedience, and striking serjeant	36
	Boys - 1	Theft	18
Transit (2 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insubordination, and threatening language	48
Trafalgar (1 Return)	Seamen - 5	Drunkenness; theft; disobedience	204
Tartar (4 Returns)	Seamen - 6	Desertion; drunkenness; absence without leave	164
	Marines - 2	Stabbing, disobedience, and mutinous conduct	48
	Boys - 1	Theft	24
Terrible (4 Returns)	Seamen - 12	Disobedience; drunkenness; insubordination; theft	492
	Marines - 2	Drunkenness; leaving post while sentry	72
	Boys - 2	Insubordination; malicious charges	72
Teazer (3 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Termagant (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; disobedience; mutinous language	132
	Marines - 2	Inciting to breach of discipline; asleep on post	60
	Boys - 1	Theft	36
Tribune (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Mutinous conduct; drunkenness; smuggling liquor	120
	Boys - 4	Disobedience, dirtiness, and quarrelling	120
Trincomalee (3 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Desertion; drunkenness	216
	Boys - 3	Attempting to desert	96
Trident (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Insubordination	84
	Boys - 3	Absence without leave; attempting to desert	84
Triton (4 Returns)	Marines - 1	Drunkenness	36
	Boys - 1	Losing spoons, and general carelessness	24
Tortoise (4 Returns)	Boys - 1	Drunkenness and disobedience	36
Tyne (4 Returns)	Nil.	—	
Trusty (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Thunder (1 Return)	Nil.	—	
Urgent (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Mutinous language	36
Valorous (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Disobedience and insolent language	60
Vengeance (1 Return)	Boys - 1	Theft	12

SHIP.	NUMBER.	OFFENCES.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
1855—*continued.*			
Vestal (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness; absence without leave	54
	Boys - 3	Drunkenness; theft	33
Vesuvius (4 Returns)	Seamen - 5	Theft; drunkenness; disobedience; mutinous conduct; skulking.	150
	Marines - 1	Disobedience and insolence	30
	Boys - 2	Drunkenness	66
Viper (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Attempting breach of 29th Article of War; absence without leave.	84
Vixen (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Drunkenness; insubordination; indecency	113
	Marines - 3	Leaving post; drunkenness; insubordination	84
Victory (4 Returns)	Boys - 10	Drunkenness; theft; absence without leave; selling clothes.	234
Victoria and Albert (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Volage (2 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Virago (3 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Disobedience	36
	Boys - 1	Drunkenness (repeated)	36
Vulture (4 Returns)	Seamen - 3	Absence without leave; drunkenness; mutinous conduct.	96
	Marines - 4	Absence without leave; drunkenness; mutinous conduct.	132
	Boys - 1	Absence without leave; drunkenness	36
Vulcan (4 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Volcano (2 Returns)	- Nil.	—	
Wrangler (4 Returns)	Seamen - 2	Drunkenness and insubordination; theft	72
Waterloo (4 Returns)	Boys - 7	Theft; disgusting language	228
Wasp (2 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Drunkenness	36
Wellesley (4 Returns)	Seamen - 1	Desertion	48
	Boys - 3	Theft	72
Wolverene	Seamen - 3	Theft; insolent language; drunkenness	68
	Marines - 3	Theft; drunkenness	84
	Boys - 4	Throwing clothes overboard; stealing; insolence	96
Weser (3 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Theft, absence without leave, drunkenness, and neglect of duty.	144
Winchester (4 Returns)	Seamen - 4	Disobedience; insubordination; striking carpenter	144
	Marines - 5	Drunkenness; leaving post; threatening master-at-arms; disobedience.	164
Wye (1 Return)	- Nil.	—	

1855.—Total Number of Punishments	1,333	Highest Number of Lashes	48
Total Number of Lashes Inflicted	42,154	Lowest Number of Lashes	2

FLOGGING (NAVY).

RETURN of the Number of Persons Flogged in the Navy in the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855; distinguishing each Year, specifying the Name of the Ship, the Offence, the Sentence, and Number of Lashes Inflicted; and stating the Highest and the Lowest Number given in each Class (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 552, of Session 1853.)

(*Mr. William Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

48.

Under 4 *oz.*

645

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT

UPON THE SUBJECT OF

A CODE OF SIGNALS TO BE USED AT SEA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 2d July 1855,

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations,

PRESENT :

The Lord Stanley of Alderley,
The Right Honourable E. P. Bouverie,

My Lords are pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen as a Committee to inquire into and report upon the Subject of a Code of Signals to be used at Sea :—

Admiral F. W. Beechey, F.R.S., Chairman.
Captain C. R. D. Bethune, R.N.
Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
Captain G. A. Halsted, R.N.
Captain H. Bonham Bax, H.C.S.
Captain George Denny, H.C.S.
Joseph Mondel, Esquire.
W. Chapman Harnett, Esquire.
The Registrar General of Seamen.

Stanley of Alderley.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE

ON A

CODE OF SIGNALS TO BE USED AT SEA.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

Committee Room, Board of Trade,
Whitehall, 24th Sept. 1856.

My Lords,

In pursuance of your Lordships' Minute of the 2d July 1855, appointing us a Committee "to inquire into and report upon the subject of a Code of "Signals to be used at Sea," we assembled on the 3d of that month, and have since from time to time continued our Meetings; and, having fully considered the subject, we have the honour to submit the following Report of our proceedings. See Appendix A.

Before entering upon the general question of the formation of a New Code of Signals for the Mercantile Navy, we thought it right to examine such published Codes as have from time to time been in use in the Royal Navy and the British as well as Foreign Merchant Services. They are comprised in the following List:—

1.	Admiralty Code	1808
2.	Lynn's	1818
3.	Squire's	1820
4.	Admiralty	1826
5.	Phillipps'	1836
6.	Röhde's	1836
7.	Raper's	1828
8.	Admiralty (present Code).	
9.	Walker's	1841
10.	Watson's	—
11.	Rogers' (American)	1854
12.	Reynold's (French)	1855
13.	Marryatt's	1854 1856

In addition to the above, several other Codes, more or less of a local or limited character, were noticed by us, as also various suggestions for signalling at sea that have been submitted to us, either directly or through the Board of Trade and other Departments of Government.

After carefully examining the modes of signalling adopted in these various codes and plans, we were of opinion that, although all were in some respects unsatisfactory in themselves, as not fulfilling all the requirements of the present day, yet there existed in them the elements for forming an improved Code for the use of Ships.

We had particularly to consider that, independently of a good system of Signals for effecting a *Telegraphic communication* between ships, one very important object in framing a system for the purpose was to provide, at the same time, facilities *for making Ships' Names or Numbers.*

The great advantage to be derived from an easy method of exchanging Ships' Names by Signals is obvious.

In a Report which was submitted to your Lordships by the Registrar General of Seamen, in March 1855 (a copy of which is annexed to this Report), your Lordships' attention is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, by which every British registered ship is compelled to have permanently marked on her main beam the number,—now generally described as her "Official Number,"—by which she is registered, which is entered upon her See Appendix B.

 Certificate

Certificate of Registry, and by which she may be at once identified without reference to her name.

These numbers will, it is calculated, amount to upwards of 40,000 in the first year after registry has become general; and as the cancelled numbers will not be renewed until a lapse of perhaps five years, it has been calculated that upwards of 50,000 numbers will be outstanding at one time, and that, consequently, that number must be provided for in the Code, in addition to the number required for Telegraphic purposes.

We next considered what principles should be laid down as the basis for the formation of an efficient Code, and resolved as follows:—

1. The Code ought to be comprehensive and clear, and not expensive.
2. It ought to provide for not less than 20,000 distinct Signals, and should, besides, be capable of designating not less than 50,000 ships, with power of extension if required.
3. It should express the nature of the Signal made by the combination of the signs employed, and the more important Signals should be expressed by the more simple combinations.
4. A Signal should not consist of more than Four Flags or Symbols at one hoist.
5. A Signal should be made complete in one hoist, in one place.
6. Signals should have the same meaning wherever shown.
7. The Signal Book should be so arranged, either numerically or alphabetically, in classes, as to admit of the subject being readily referred to, and provision should be made for future additions.
8. The Code should be so framed as to be capable of adaptation for *international communication.*

As regards the existing system of making Signals at sea, we submit the following observations:

The Code of Signals most generally used at this time on board both British and Foreign ships is that known as "Marryatt's." There is also a French Code by Captain Reynold, of the French Imperial Navy, which has been translated into English, and an American Code by Mr. Rogers, of Baltimore, in use in their respective countries, and, as we are informed, recognized by their respective Governments.

These Codes are all based on the Numeral System; that is to say, the Flags are numbered from 1 to 9, with a Cipher Flag (0), and the Signals are composed of one or more Flags, representing by numbers the words or sentences required to be indicated.

Perhaps the best argument in favour of this (the Numeral) system is the fact, that all the Codes in use (with the exception of the Vocabulary used in the Royal Navy) are based on it, and a Code on any other principle would be so far at variance with existing habits; but, whatever importance is attached to that circumstance, there are other considerations of equal weight which must not be lost sight of, and which have influenced us in forming an opinion on the merits of the system.

It is perhaps advisable briefly to submit to your Lordships the objections which it appears to us exist to that method of signalling.

If the number of Signals required were very limited, we believe that the Numeral System above referred to would be sufficient; but since it is intended to give the Official Numbers of Ships, and as a range of Numerals of not less than 70,000 will be required, we are of opinion that that system is quite inadequate.

It is obvious that to represent such Numbers as 22, 131, 444, 5,656, &c., with only a single set of Flags, means must be devised to substitute some Sign—either a Flag or a Pendant—to represent the Numeral Flag already employed, and of which no duplicate is carried. This can only be accomplished with one set of Flags by the use of distinct Signs called "Substitutes or Repeaters," and which may be made to repeat the Flags for which they are designed to act as Substitutes; thus, by the following, which is the simplest method,

A repeats the 1st Flag in the Hoist.
B ditto 2d ditto.
C ditto 3d ditto.

We

We think that there is great objection to the use of these Repeating Flags. Great caution is necessary in placing them, and there is always risk of making mistakes.

It also involves the necessity of making one Substitute *repeat another Substitute*, which is objectionable, but unavoidable.

If further proof were required that the use of Repeating Flags is to be avoided, we would refer to the Codes of Marryatt, Rogers, and Reynold, who have hitherto evaded their use by omitting in their respective Codes all, or nearly all, numbers in which the same numeral appears more than once, such as 44, 313, 6,161, 8,888, &c.; and by dispensing with the aid of these auxiliaries, they greatly lessen the capacity of their Codes, as is shown thus:

10 Numerals with 3 Repeaters would give - - -	9,999 Signals.
10 Numerals without the aid of Repeaters make only -	5,860 „
Showing a loss of - - - -	4,139 Numbers

in every 10,000 Signals.

Any given number may, however, be made with 10 Flags and 3 Repeaters, up to 9,999; but a Numeral Code consisting of 13 Flags (if no more than 4 Flags are to be shown in one hoist, and if the Signal is to be complete in that hoist, and not divided by exhibiting a part of it in another place) must of necessity be limited to 9,999 Signals.

It is true that in the Numeral Code, by the use of distinguishing or divisional Flags or Pendants, as many *different series* of numbers may be obtained as there are Pendants or Flags employed for the purpose, and that by changing the position of these distinguishing Flags the number of series may be multiplied.

The plan of obtaining high Numerals by both Marryatt's and Reynold's Codes proceeds on the above principle of distinguishing Pendants or Flags; that is to say, particular Flags designate certain classes of Signals, such as the "Telegraph" Flag and the "Rendezvous" Flag, which signify, respectively, either that you are *conversing* or are appointing a place of meeting; and Pendants are used for classifying ships according to the *Colour* of the Pendant employed. For the purpose also of increasing the Numeral power of the Signal Book (that is, of effecting a *fresh series of Signals*), the same Pendant may be placed at the top or bottom or in the middle of the hoist, and its value, *i.e.* its Numeral power, may be varied in each separate position. In all these Codes *Five Flags in a Hoist* are used to make high numbers; and in the latest edition of Marryatt's Code, Four Repeating Flags are employed for making consecutive numbers as high as 99,999. Mr. Rogers, in the present edition of his Code, does not employ Repeaters, but he has a scheme for so doing, in the same manner as by Marryatt's Code.

We found other means adopted for enlarging a Code of Signals, namely, by the use of distinguishing Pendants shown *from another Masthead*, or by dividing the Signal, and showing *part on one Mast, and part elsewhere.*

We have already referred to our decision, that in any efficient Code no more than Four Flags ought to be shown in one hoist, and that a Signal ought to be made in one hoist at one place.

Upon these grounds, therefore, the system of Numerals appeared to us to be defective for a comprehensive Code, as not being capable of designating in a consecutive *Numerical* Series 70,000 distinct Signals without at any time showing more than Four Flags for each Signal made; and it is clear, therefore, that it would have been inconsistent with the principles laid down to have proceeded with the framing of a Code upon the basis of a system of Numeral Signs.

Having thus set aside the Numeral System, we had to consider what other method would best meet the requirements of an efficient Code.

There was only one other method known to us by which the objects we had in view could be attained.

It was that of taking a number of Signs (or Flags) sufficient for the purpose, and by their transposition effecting a certain number of permutations, each different combination of two or more of the Signs so taken forming a Signal distinct in itself and having a particular signification.

We subjoin a Table showing the number of distinct Signals which ten or more Flags are capable, by permutation, of forming in hoists of from two to four Signs at a time in one place.

PERMUTATIONS

Of which the following Numbers of Signs are capable.

Single Signs not reckoned.	With 10.	With 11.	With 12.	With 13.	With 14.	With 15.	With 16.	With 17.	With 18.	With 19.	With 20.
In Hoist of 2 Signs -	90	110	132	156	182	210	240	272	306	342	380
Ditto 3 -	720	990	1,320	1,716	2,184	2,730	3,360	4,080	4,896	5,814	6,840
Ditto 4 -	5,040	7,920	11,880	17,160	24,024	32,760	43,680	57,120	73,440	93,024	116,280
Ditto 5 -	30,240	55,440	95,040	154,440	240,240	360,360	480,480	742,560	1,028,160	1,395,360	1,860,480
Total with 2, 3, 4, and 5	36,190	64,460	108,372								
Total with 2, 3, and 4				19,032	26,390	35,700	47,280	61,472	78,642	99,180	123,500

From the above Table it will be seen that 18 Flags will be requisite to give the number of Signals which we have stated to be necessary, *i.e.* 70,000 distinct Signals, with power of extension to 78,642 Signals, each Signal consisting of a hoist of not more than *Four Flags*.

The actual number (18) is only two more than vessels using Marryatt's Code now carry; and having decided upon this number, we proceeded to the *naming* of the Flags or Signs, in devising which it appeared to us—

1. That the characters should be familiar ones.
2. That they should recur in a well-known order, for facility of reference.

The letters of the alphabet seemed best adapted for the purpose, and we determined that it would be most convenient to assign to each of the 18 Flags a letter of the alphabet, leaving out the vowels.

The omission of the vowels was forced upon us from the circumstance, that by introducing them every objectionable word composed of four letters or less, not only in our own but in foreign languages, would appear in the Code in the course of the permutation of the letters of the alphabet.

Too much importance should not, however, be set upon the objection which naturally occurs, that the alphabet is thus incomplete, and that the power of spelling is apparently lost; for it should be understood that the letters are not used *as letters*, but *as signs*, characterizing the different Flags by the most familiar method, and in an order well known.

The last consideration which occupied our attention was the colouring of the Flags to be used.

In determining this question, the following points were discussed:—

1. Whether Marryatt's Flags were the best adapted in shape and colour for signalling?
2. Whether Marryatt's Flags being generally in use on board Merchant Ships of this and Foreign Countries, and also, as we have found, at many Foreign Signal Stations, it would not be convenient to adopt them as far as possible?

We were not prepared to decide the first question in the affirmative, but considering the heavy expense of procuring a new set of Flags, and in deference to what appeared to be a general wish,—that Flags which are, and have been for many years, so generally in use in Merchant Ships, and with which mariners are familiar, should not, without very strong reasons, be dispensed with,—we determined to recommend the adoption of the Flags now employed in Marryatt's Code (with slight variations), as far as they were applicable.

In conformity with the foregoing Resolutions, a Signal Book has been prepared, and accompanies this Report.

In submitting this Volume, we have only to remark, as regards the general contents, that it does not materially differ from other Signal Books.

The

The general principles of the Code, and directions for its practical working, are explained in the commencement of the book; but we desire to point out to your Lordships the main advantages which it appears to us to possess over any other Code that we have had before us:

First, its comprehensiveness and distinctness, the *combination of the Signs expressing the nature* of the Signal made—two Flags or Symbols in a hoist always meaning either *Danger* or *Urgency*—and the Signals throughout being arranged in a consecutive series, so that any individual Signal, whether a word or a sentence, may readily be found; secondly, that the Flags and Pendants are so arranged as by their position to characterize the Signals made; thus,

In Signals made with Two Signs—	
The Burgee *uppermost* represents - -	"*Attention* Signals."
A Pendant *uppermost* „ - -	"*Compass* Signals."
And a square Flag *uppermost* represents -	"*Danger* Signals."
In Signals composed of Four Signs—	
The Burgee *uppermost* represents - -	"*Geographical.*"
A Pendant *uppermost* „ - -	"*Vocabulary.*"
And a square Flag *uppermost* represents -	"*Ships' Names.*"

and thirdly, that the arrangement of the Code is such *as to hold out to Foreigners the same advantages* that it affords to our own Marine.

Part I. is that which, by translation, may be made an Universal Language of Signals. It is intended that the corresponding combination of any two or more of the 18 Signal Flags which any Nation adopting the Commercial Code may please to employ shall always have the same meaning, in whatever language the Signal may be expressed; and it will only remain for those Nations who choose to adopt the Code, to make a Dictionary or Alphabetical Index to the words and sentences so arranged, which, corresponding with Part II. of the English Code, will be the Foreigners' National Vocabulary, as Part II. of our own Code is the English Vocabulary.

A further advantage is, that the International Signals, consisting of all such words and sentences as can ordinarily be required for any purpose, are confined within the limit of the 3-Flag Signals, excepting only the Geographical Table, which, from the number of places, &c., required to be indicated, it was not found possible to include within that limit.

In short, if an Englishman or a Foreigner desires, with such a Code before him, to *make a Signal*, he is enabled to express his wishes by referring to the *Alphabetical Part II.* of his Code, and he will there find the combination of Letters, or Flags, which must be used. On the other hand, if an Englishman or a Foreigner wishes to decipher or make out *any Signal* taken from this Code, *which is to be mutually intelligible*, he is enabled to do so by referring to *Part I.* of his Signal Book, in which the meaning of the Signal displayed is at once obtained—that meaning being the same in all languages.

Part II. of the Code is the National Vocabulary and Index to the Signals arranged in Part I.; but it is far more comprehensive, and contains much that is not to be found in Part I.

This Part is alphabetically arranged throughout, and opposite to each word or sentence are placed the Letters or Signs by which it is to be expressed,—either to the right or to the left hand.

If the word or sentence required to be indicated has any Letters set against it *to the right*, it will be found in the International Part I., and can be used for communicating *in a Foreign Language*, but not otherwise.

We entertain the hope, that should the Code be appreciated and enter into general use, at some future day all Nations may agree to use one set of Flags for commercial purposes, and thus complete a mode of universal communication.

In the meantime, we recommend that Foreign Maritime States be invited to forward Plates of the Signal Flags which they have in use on board their own Merchant Ships, in order that a corresponding arrangement of Symbols may be mutually agreed upon, should they think proper to adopt the Code; but it should be borne in mind, that to reap the full benefit of the Code the Flags and Pendants to be employed ought to be in shape and order similar to those proposed by us.

In conclusion, we desire to explain the reasons which have decided us upon omitting the List of Ships from the Signal Book now presented.

In the first place, the number of British registered ships is so great, that we are of opinion that to have included the List would have increased the size of the volume to such an extent as to have rendered it too cumbrous as a book designed for ready reference, and, at the same time, it would have greatly enhanced its price; and, secondly, it would be very inconvenient and expensive to introduce a Code which must constantly be revised, it being essential that a List of Ships, to be of real use, should be periodically corrected.

About 40,000 Signals would have to be at once appropriated, and a list of 40,000 vessels to be alphabetically arranged as well; and it is needless to say that the above would form a book of considerable size.

Under these circumstances, we saw grave objections to the introduction into the present volume of the List of British Ships, which we consider will be better published in a separate form, as an Authorized Official List to which the Signals may be appropriated, as has been suggested to your Lordships in a letter from the Registrar General of Seamen, a copy of which is appended to this Report.

Appendix C.

This List can be annually corrected, and should be sold at as cheap a rate as possible; and if it is found that the cost of its publication will not admit of its sale (without loss) at a low price, we would suggest, that as this Official List will be a very valuable source of information, in whatever form it may be decided to publish it, both to the officers of the Government at home and abroad, as well as to the Shipping and Mercantile Community generally, your Lordships may consider whether a sum may not properly be granted out of the Mercantile Marine Fund towards the expense of a publication which, if widely circulated, would tend so greatly to the benefit of Shipping.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

F. W. BEECHEY.
CHAS. R. D. BETHUNE.
ROBERT FITZROY.
HENRY B. BAX.
GEO. A. HALSTED.
GEORGE DENNY.
W. C. HARNETT.
J. MONDEL.
J. H. BROWN.

WALTER F. LARKINS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE appointed by the BOARD OF TRADE "to inquire into and report upon the subject of a Code of Signals to be used at Sea," showing by whom each Member was nominated.

Members of Committee.	By whom nominated.
Rear Admiral Beechey, F.R.S.	Board of Trade.
Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.	Board of Trade.
J. H. Brown, Esq., the Registrar General of Seamen	Board of Trade.
Rear Admiral Bethune	Admiralty.
Captain H. B. Bax, H.C.S., one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House	Trinity House.
Captain G. A. Halsted, R.N., Secretary of Lloyd's	Lloyd's Committee.
W. Chapman Harnett, Esq.	Lloyd's Committee.
Captain G. Denny, H.C.S.	General Shipowners' Society.
Joseph Mondel, Esq.	Liverpool Shipowners' Association.

APPENDIX B.

General Register and Record Office of Seamen,
Custom House, London, March 30, 1855.

1. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 provides that, "from and after the 1st of May, 1855," to every British registered ship shall be appropriated an official number, to be entered upon her certificate of registry, and permanently marked upon her main beam.

2. And the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have been pleased to direct that such official number shall be assigned in continuous arithmetical succession, and attach invariably to the vessel's name, so as to insure, that through all changes of ownership or Port of registry no two ships shall be numbered alike.

3. This regulation will greatly facilitate official operations, by the ready mode of identifying each particular vessel, and avoid the inconvenience now experienced, owing to many vessels belonging to the same port, and of the same tonnage, and bearing the same name, necessarily changing their identity when registered anew in other ports.

4. In order to extend the utility of this regulation to vessels *already registered*, their Lordships have been pleased to direct that a special official number shall be also assigned to all such vessels, to be marked upon the existing certificate of registry, when presented at any custom house; and provision has been made for carrying this regulation into effect.

5. The identity of every particular vessel being thus established, the inconvenience that has heretofore existed will no longer be felt. But, great as is the advantage of this identity, the extent of the benefit of which the regulation is capable will be but imperfectly realized, until means are devised and established for communicating these distinctive numbers between all ships passing at sea, and signalling to stations on shore.

6. The present number of British registered vessels amounts to about 35,000, and 1,500 new vessels are added annually. It will, therefore, be necessary to appropriate, in a Signal Book, at least 50,000 symbols, for the purpose of signifying the special numbers of these vessels.

7. There is no Code of Signals in existence which under its present arrangements, and with its present number of flags, is capable of accomplishing this (and other objects enumerated in paragraphs 11 and 12), without such complexity as would make the interpretation very difficult.

8. As it is of the highest importance that the community should not be deprived of the great benefit that must arise from the existence of an established means of general communication, it is essential to consider whether any of the Codes at present in use can be made available, by better arrangement, and a moderate addition to their flags, or in other respects applied to the purpose.

If such should be found practicable, it is desirable that one of them (perhaps that which has the greatest circulation) should be selected and brought into general operation.

9. But, whatever means may be adopted in these respects, it is certain, that when once an universal Code has been determined upon, the under-mentioned advantages will result.

10. First, it will afford a ready means of making known to signal stations, or when ships pass each other at sea, the identity of particular vessels, so that their progress or whereabouts may be correctly reported.

11. Secondly, of communicating at sea the wants and wishes of masters of vessels.

12. Thirdly, of extending the means of intercourse to the vessels of all countries, by the establishment of an International Code of Signals.

13. Such palpable advantages, capable of being realized by this beneficial regulation of special numbering, which establishes the principal element heretofore wanting, will, no doubt, speedily become apparent, and give rise to propositions, either for amending the present Signal Books, or publishing new ones; and as each of the existing Codes would probably be extended by its author, and the evil of the present complicated signals consequently perpetuated, the difficulty of remedy will be increased.

14. I hasten, therefore, to bring the matter under their Lordships' notice, in order to obviate the obstruction to establishing *one universal Code*, which the anticipated multiplicity of schemes will occasion.

15. And I respectfully submit that the *immediate consideration* of the matter in its several bearings becomes most necessary, not only for the reasons stated, but in order that the views of shipowners and others interested, and the sanction of their Lordships, may be obtained in favour of an established Code of Signals for the mercantile marine, which shall embrace all the requisites of such a scheme.

16. There are several Codes of Signals in operation at present, and it would (as before observed) be desirable to adopt the Flags, if not the text book, most generally used, provided they could be made sufficient for the purpose, so as to save expense.

17. It is obvious, however, that such a Code as would be practically useful, easily interpreted, and calculated for universal application, must deviate in many respects from any existing one, in order to avoid the complexities now so generally complained of.

18. As this proposition involves important objects calculated to facilitate the ends of commerce and navigation, and to establish a closer communion between maritime nations, and will require very careful consideration, in order that it may be well matured before it receives the public sanction, and the influential support necessary for its success, I therefore further submit that,—

19. Should their Lordships be pleased to approve of the proposal, whether, in the first place, it might not be desirable to ascertain the views of the Local Marine Boards, Lloyd's, and other mercantile bodies interested in so universal a method of communicating correctly the progress and whereabouts of trading vessels, and other objects attainable by a well-designed Code of Signals.

20. If after such reference, it should be determined to proceed in the matter, it might be desirable to form a committee to consider the subject, consisting of persons named by parties whose interests are concerned, or of members called together by the Board of Trade.

21. That the shipping offices, or customs, may be made available for correcting ships' Signal Books half yearly, and at the termination of each foreign voyage; and also for giving facilities to those who adopt the sanctioned Code.

22. That a competent person should be appointed to superintend the issue and correction of Signal Books, and the whole expense covered by small charges for the books, and for the periodical corrections.

23. For the original expense of five or six pounds for Flags,* and a yearly charge of one shilling for corrections, ship masters would be able to make known the progress of voyages to the public generally, but more particularly to the persons interested in the fate of every individual vessel, her crew and cargo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BROWN,
Registrar General of Seamen.

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* Those already possessing the Flags in use would only require the additional ones.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX C.

General Register and Record Office of Seamen,
Custom House, London, March 27, 1856.

Sir,

In compliance with their Lordships' directions that I should report fully upon the desirableness of extending the scope and utility of the "Mercantile Navy List," and printing therein lists of the registered vessels belonging to the British empire, with the official number by which each vessel is distinguished, together with any symbols that shall be devised by the Signal Committee now sitting for interpreting those numbers, so that the identity of a vessel may be intimated, without mistake, by a simple and ready process; also, as to the utility of the aforesaid system for official purposes, I beg leave to make the following statement:—

Having brought this matter under their Lordships' consideration in my letter of the 30th of March 1855 (a copy of which is annexed), their Lordships were pleased to refer my proposal to certain influential parties connected with the shipping interest, who generally concurred in the utility of establishing a means of signifying by Signals the official numbers assigned to every registered ship. This subject has accordingly received great attention from the Committee appointed to consider the subject of Signals, who, it is understood, will shortly make their Report.

See Appendix B.

Meanwhile, the appropriation of the official numbers has been carried into effect, so far as can be accomplished until the return of those vessels from abroad which may not have obtained numbers in the colonial ports of the British empire.

The new mode of identifying ships is intended to supersede the one now in use, which, owing to many vessels bearing the same name, frequently leads to error, and always makes it necessary to specify certain particulars (in addition to the name), such as the port of registry, the number, and year of registry in that port, &c. &c.; the enumeration of which particulars (often changing with every change of ownership) is attended with trouble, delay, and uncertainty, but *must* be made known before a vessel can be *correctly identified.*

The appropriation of an exclusive number to every registered ship is not, however, sufficient *in itself*, and will not realize the utility of which the design is capable, unless a book of reference is prepared, issued, and from time to time corrected, so that (for official purposes) officers of Her Majesty's Navy, of the Board of Trade, the Customs, Coast Guard, Trinity House, Consuls in foreign ports, &c. &c., shall have an easy means of reference, and thus avoid or correct errors in reports respecting vessels, or their crews; and also that these officers may have the opportunity of comparing the official numbers endorsed on ships' certificates with those in the official List.

This List will show the particular numbers cancelled from time to time, and by this means obviate any inconvenience that may possibly arise from vessels assuming false or erroneous names or characters by means of obsolete registers.

The evident advantage of the present mode of identifying each ship by an official number, over the old system, has been universally admitted; and the requirement is readily complied with by ship owners and masters, as soon as opportunities for obtaining the official number occur; but the utility of which it is further capable might not be apparent (without further explanation) to those who have not given the matter much consideration. And as their Lordships may wish to ascertain the opinions of the shipping interest by reference to Lloyd's Committee, the Local Marine Boards, and the several Societies, it becomes desirable to point out the peculiar facilities which the regulation affords, not only for the official purposes above mentioned, but for the general and private interests of those concerned in trade.

The importance of correct reports and accounts of matters affecting shipping is apparent from the many journals and circulars established for this especial purpose, and in most newspapers shipping intelligence forms a prominent feature.

This is not to be wondered at, considering the vast number of interests concerned in the fate of life and property afloat; anything, therefore, that tends to facilitate or to insure the correctness of these reports will be eagerly appreciated.

Now,

Now, as every British registered ship is or will soon be distinguished by an especial number, unalterable so long as she is in existence, and independent of the other particulars enumerated on her certificate of registry, or other papers, such as port of registry, &c. &c.,—if an arrangement can be effected by which this number shall be represented by certain flags or symbols, the exhibition of it (the number), whether by writing or by signal, will always serve to identify the vessel, provided *reference can be had to a correct book or list*, in which such number and signal is entered opposite to the ship's name, accompanied by the particulars of the country, port, tonnage, &c.

By this means, wherever a ship might be met with, whether on the ocean or elsewhere, she would be individually known; and the consequence would be that more frequent and correct reports of the whereabouts of vessels and of their condition would be obtained,—for not only will the identity be correctly established, but the means of telegraphing *increased*, and the expense of transmitting intelligence *reduced*, by the abbreviation of the message.

Useful and necessary, therefore, as this regulation will become for *official* purposes, its value is most apparent in connexion with commercial intercourse, and the superior facilities which it will afford for promoting the interests of trade and navigation.

Under these circumstances, it may be anticipated that the publication of a manual containing correct lists of vessels, with means of identifying them, and other particulars necessary for the information of the shipping interest, at such a price as shall render it generally available, will not only be acceptable to the large and influential class of persons concerned, but, when its utility is tested, it will probably in a short time obtain such a circulation as will repay the sum necessary to launch a book of so peculiar and elaborate a character; and that it will tend, in connexion with the proposed Signal Book, to realize the hope of effecting an international communication between maritime states.

But even if this anticipation of obtaining a large circulation is not realized, I submit that it is desirable and expedient for the Board of Trade, in furtherance of the laws which are producing such beneficial results in our mercantile marine, to establish and maintain an official organ which shall authorize and make known the regulations that become necessary to be promulgated from time to time, in order to explain those laws; and also to obviate the plea of ignorance which the want of such an organ often suggests; by offering to the public a manual, by reference to which all persons may secure the advantages I have enumerated, and ascertain their position with respect to existing regulations, so as to avoid incurring penalties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BROWN,

Registrar.

T. H. Farrer, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT

UPON THE SUBJECT OF

A CODE OF SIGNALS TO BE USED AT SEA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1856;—*for*,

COPIES "of CONTRACTS entered into for the Supply of the ROYAL NAVY with SPIRITS from 24th day of April 1855 to the latest Date (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 389 of Session 1854, and No. 275 of Session 1855)."

Admiralty,
16 February 1857.

JOHN JONES DYER,
Chief Clerk.

Date of Advertisement.	Quantity Advertised for.	Date of Contract.		Quantity and Description of Spirits Contracted for, and Price thereof in each Year.		
		Month.	Year.	Quantity.	Description: Rum.	Price per Gallon.
	Gallons.			*Gallons.*		*s. d.*
14 July 1855	75,000	July - -	1855	1,446	West India -	2 3 7/8
				53,739	- „ - -	2 5 15/16
				6,160	- „ - -	2 4 5/8
				6,181	- „ - -	2 4 15/16
				2,400	- „ - -	2 5
				60,000	- „ - -	2 5
				4,463	- „ - -	2 5 5/8
				6,287	- „ - -	2 4 5/8
				6,133	Not stated -	2 5 3/4
				2,850	West India -	2 5
6 Sept. „	50,000	September -	„	7,432	- „ - -	2 3 15/16
				48,878	- „ - -	2 5 3/8
				32,920	- „ - -	2 4 3/4
				3,287	- „ - -	2 5 1/2
				6,434	- „ - -	2 5 1/4
5 Oct. „	100,000	October -	„	28,930	- „ - -	2 7 1/4
				46,470	- „ - -	2 7 3/4
				12,276	- „ - -	2 7 7/8
				26,670	- „ - -	2 7 15/16
				73,587	- „ - -	2 9
				4,390	- „ - -	2 8 15/16
				568	- „ - -	2 7 15/16
				3,601	- „ - -	2 7 13/16
				1,734	- „ - -	2 8 1/2
27 Nov. „	100,000	December -	„	27,120	- „ - -	3 1 1/2
				18,730	- „ - -	3 2 1/2
				9,780	- „ - -	3 –
				1,945	- „ - -	3 – 1/2
				4,683	- „ - -	3 1 1/2
				2,250	- „ - -	3 2
				71,382	- „ - -	3 – 13/16
				35,412	- „ - -	3 1 15/16
				2,280	- „ - -	3 1
				4,410	- „ - -	3 1 3/4
				1,777	- „ - -	3 1 13/16
				14,080	- „ - -	3 2 1/2
				10,470	- „ - -	3 2
				900	Rio Janeiro -	3 2
				1,175	West India -	3 1 1/2
				1,287	- „ - -	3 1 1/2
23 Feb. 1856	100,000	March -	1856	1,235	- „ - -	2 1 1/2
				17,154	Penang - -	2 1
				31,721	West India -	2 1
				49,063	- „ - -	2 1 1/2
				3,126	Mauritius - -	2 1 1/2
5 June „	50,000	June - -	„	2,838	West India -	2 2 1/2
				5,795	- „ - -	2 2 3/8
				5,900	- „ - -	2 3
				2,825	- „ - -	2 2 3/4
				7,200	- „ - -	2 3
				780	- „ - -	2 2 1/2

Sam[l] S. Lewes,
For Comptroller of Victualling.

4 October 1856.

SPIRITS (NAVY).

COPIES of CONTRACTS entered into for the Supply of the ROYAL NAVY with SPIRITS from 24th day of April 1855 to the latest date (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 389 of Session 1854, and No. 275 of Session 1855).

(*Colonel French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *February* 1857.

DOVER MAILS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1857;—*for*,

COPIES "of any CONTRACTS or RENEWALS of CONTRACTS made by the Government since 1852, for the Conveyance of the Mails between *Dover* and *Calais*, and *Dover* and *Ostend*."

Admiralty, 3 March 1857.

JOHN JONES DYER, Chief Clerk.

DOVER, CALAIS, AND OSTEND MAIL SERVICE.

Contract with Mr. Henry Jenkings and Mr. Joseph George Churchward.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made this 1st day of April in the year of our Lord 1854 between the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (for and on behalf of Her Majesty) of the one part and Henry Jenkings of Dover in the county of Kent master mariner and Joseph George Churchward of Gloucester-road Brompton in the county of Middlesex gentleman hereinafter designated "the contractors" of the other part Witness that in consideration of the payments hereinafter stipulated to be made to the contractors the contractors do for themselves their heirs executors and administrators and each of them for himself his heirs executors and administrators doth hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said Commissioners that they the contractors their executors and administrators shall and will during the continuance of this contract diligently faithfully and to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners for the time being and at a speed which on the average of the voyages of each vessel during each month shall be not less than 13 knots an hour convey Her Majesty's mails (in which designation all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended) which shall at any time or times and from time to time by the said Commissioners or Her Majesty's Postmaster-general or any of the officers or agents of the said Commissioners or Her Majesty's Postmaster-general be required to be conveyed from Dover in the county of Kent to Calais in France and from Calais aforesaid to Dover aforesaid and from Dover aforesaid to Ostend in Belgium and from Ostend aforesaid to Dover aforesaid as hereinafter mentioned by means of a sufficient number (not less than six) of good substantial and efficient steam vessels each of such vessels being of not less than 100 tons register new measurement and being supplied and furnished with engines of sufficient horse-power and with all other necessary equipments apparel and appurtenances and also manned with competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act 13 and 14 Victoria cap. 93 or to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant service and with engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men to be in all respects as to vessels engines machinery equipments engineers officers and crew subject in the first instance and from time to time and at all times afterwards to the approval of the said Commissioners and of such persons as shall at any time or from time to time have authority under this contract or under the said Commissioners to inspect and examine the same.

To convey mails at not less than 13 knots an hour.

Between Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend.

By not less than six steam vessels, each being of not less than 100 tons register, new measurement.

Furnished with engines of sufficient horse power,

And manned with competent officers with certificates, under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93, or other Acts as to certificates.

Vessels, &c. to be subject to the approval of Admiralty.

That one of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall be kept as a spare vessel to be used in case of accidents occurring to the others and one other of such six vessels shall be at all times at the disposal of and be navigated by the contractors for Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of despatches or for other special services between Dover and Calais or Dover and Ostend and shall convey such despatches and perform such special services between those ports or any of them for which they are intended and shall for that purpose be stationed at such one of the before-mentioned ports as the said

One vessel to be kept as a spare vessel to be used in case of accident,

And another for special service between Dover and Calais, or Dover and Ostend.

Commissioners may from time to time or at any time direct and for each of such voyages for the conveyance of despatches and for such special services not exceeding in any one year the number of 24 such voyages from port to port the contractors shall be paid the following sums in addition to the consideration hereinafter mentioned that is to say 6 *l.* for a voyage between Dover and Calais and the like sum in addition for the return voyage if such return voyage be ordered by the said Commissioners or be necessary for the public service and 11 *l.* for the voyage between Dover and Ostend and the like sum for the return voyage if such return voyage be ordered by the said Commissioners or be necessary for the public service but for such voyages the contractors shall not be entitled to demand any passenger fares from the passengers ordered by the said Commissioners to be conveyed and if such voyages shall exceed the said number of 24 the contractors shall be paid for each of the voyages exceeding the number of 24 such expenses as they shall show to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners to have been incurred by them for the performance of such voyages.

As to payments for special services.

That one of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall leave Dover once every week-day for Calais and one other of such vessels shall leave Calais once every week-day for Dover and that one other of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall leave Dover once every alternate week-day for Ostend and one other of such vessels shall leave Ostend once every alternate week-day for Dover immediately after the arrival of the mail trains at the said ports respectively and when the mail bags shall have been put on board the said Commissioners having the power to alter the time of departure from the said ports respectively as often as they may consider the exigencies of the public service require them to do so upon giving to the contractors one calendar month's notice thereof and in every such case of alteration the said vessels shall start according thereto and that if the contractors shall at any time during the continuance of this contract fail to provide such steam vessel or any vessel whatsoever which they are hereby bound to provide so equipped and manned as aforesaid ready to put to sea from Dover Calais or Ostend or such vessel should not proceed on her voyage at the time at which the same should leave Dover Calais or Ostend in performance of this contract or shall put back into port after starting (except from stress of weather) then and so often as there shall be any one of such defaults the contractors shall and will pay unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 30 *l.* and also a sum of 10 *l.* for every successive period of one hour which shall elapse (but not beyond a period of eight days from such appointed hour) until one such steam vessel so equipped and manned shall actually proceed to sea and continue her voyage with the said mails and despatches or such despatches or on any such special service as aforesaid from Dover Calais or Ostend as the case or default may be but the payment of such sum or sums shall not be enforced should it be proved to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that such default arose from circumstances over which the contractors and their servants had not and could not have had any control but the payment of or liability to pay the sum or sums last hereinbefore mentioned shall not exonerate the contractors from any damages which may accrue or have accrued or from any expenses which may arise or have arisen by the said Commissioners transmitting the said mails and despatches or such despatches or having any such special services performed as aforesaid by other means.

One vessel to leave Dover every week-day for Calais, and another, Calais for Dover.

One vessel to leave Dover every alternate week-day for Ostend, and another Ostend once every alternate week-day for Dover.

Admiralty may alter time of departure on one calendar month's notice.

If contractor fail to provide vessel,

Or vessel do not proceed on her voyage or put back into port (except from stress of weather), contractors to pay 30 *l.* for any one default, and 10 *l.* for every hour which elapses (not beyond eight days from such hour) until a vessel proceed to sea.

When payment of sums not to be enforced, and contractors to pay expenses incurred in having service otherwise performed.

That whenever the Indian Mail shall arrive at Calais too late for the ordinary packet the contractors shall provide for the immediate conveyance of the same to Dover in one of the steam vessels to be employed under this contract or by some other means satisfactory to the said Commissioners their officers or agents.

Contractors to provide conveyance of Indian Mail from Calais to Dover.

That in every case where the contractors shall not have landed the said mails and despatches in time to be forwarded by the mail railway train appointed to carry them the said Commissioners shall be at liberty if they shall think fit in addition and without reference to any proceedings they may take thereon as a breach of the contract to deduct from the payment hereby agreed to be made to the contractors the sum of 15 *l.* unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that the delay has arisen from weather or other accidental causes over which the contractors or their servants had no control and for which

Admiralty may deduct 15 *l.* in every case where mails are not landed in time for mail railway train.

which they are not responsible and has not been produced by deficiency of speed in the vessel.

Admiralty may survey vessels, &c.

That the said Commissioners shall be allowed and have full power to make a survey by any of their officers or agents of all and every the said vessels and of the hulls thereof, and of the engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores equipments and the officers engineers and crew of every such vessel and if any such vessel or any part thereof or any engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores or equipments shall on any such survey be declared by the same officers or agents unseaworthy or not fit and proper or adapted for the service hereby contracted to be performed any vessel or boat in which such deficiency or unfitness shall appear to the same officers or agents shall be deemed inefficient for the said service and shall not be employed or used in the performance of the said service until such defect or deficiency be made good to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners and if any such vessel be so employed or used before such defect or deficiency be made good to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners the contractors shall and will pay to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 100 *l.* for every voyage of such vessel under this contract.

Vessel, &c., declared unseaworthy, &c., or not adapted for service, not to be employed until defect be made good to satisfaction of Admiralty.

If so employed, contractors to pay 100 *l.* for every voyage.

That all the vessels employed in the performance of this contract shall after having put to sea for their respective voyages with the said mails and despatches on board make the best of their way to the port or place for which they may be bound and shall not stop or linger on the voyage or deviate from the direct course thereof except for the purpose of saving human life and that if any such vessel shall stop linger or so deviate (except as aforesaid) on her voyage then and in every and in each of such cases and as often as the same shall happen the said contractors shall and will pay unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 100 *l.*

If vessels stop, linger or deviate, contractors in each case to pay 100 *l.*

That the contractors shall cause to be received and allowed to remain on board each of the said vessels employed in the performance of this contract an officer or officers to be appointed by the said Commissioners or by Her Majesty's Postmaster-general to have the custody of the said mails and despatches without any charge being made for his or their accommodation and should the said Commissioners deem it expedient to place the said mails and despatches in charge of the masters or commanders of the said vessels or any of them respectively the said masters or commanders shall without any charge to the public take due care of and the said contractors shall be responsible for the receipt safe custody and due delivery according to their destination of the said mails and despatches and the said masters shall and will take the usual Post-office declaration and furnish such journal returns and information and perform such services as the said Commissioners may at any time or times require.

Officer appointed by Admiralty or Postmaster-General to be received on board.

Commanders of vessels, if required to take charge of and receive and deliver mails and despatches.

That the contractors will when and so soon as required by Her Majesty's Postmaster-general enter into a joint and several bond to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors in such amount of penal sum as the said Postmaster-general shall appoint for the due and punctual conveyance and delivery of the said mails and despatches by the said contractors in accordance with the terms of this contract and for the due and faithful performance of all the other stipulations and agreements contained in this contract which on the part of the contractors are or ought to be observed and performed and such bond shall be in addition to the other bond bearing even date herewith which the said contractors and their sureties are to execute.

Bond to be entered into by contractors when required by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

That the contractors shall and will provide on board each of the said vessels a convenient secure and proper place of deposit under lock and key for the said mails and despatches and suitable boats properly manned and equipped and whatever else may be necessary for their safe embarkation and disembarkation.

Proper place of deposit for mails and despatches to be provided, and boats for their embarkation, &c.

That the contractors shall and will at all times during the continuance of this contract at their own cost provide and keep seaworthy and in complete repair a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam vessels (not less than six) with engines of sufficient horse-power to each vessel for the service hereby contracted to be performed and at the like cost adequately provide and furnish

During contract, a sufficient number of steam vessels (not less than six) to be kept in complete repair.

each and every of the same vessels with all tackle stores oil tallow fuel provisions machinery engines anchors cables two efficient boats fire pumps and other proper means for extinguishing fire and all other furniture and apparel and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them at all times fully efficient for the said service.

All monies to be paid to Her Majesty considered stipulated damages, and may be deducted from monies payable to contractors, or payment enforced.

And it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto and especially by the contractors that all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the contractors unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages and should the same or any of them become payable and not discharged forthwith each and every of such sum and sums of money so becoming payable and not discharged forthwith may be deducted and retained by the said Commissioners out of the monies payable at any time by them or by their direction to the contractors or the payment thereof enforced as a debt or debts due to Her Majesty with full costs of suit as the said Commissioners in their discretion may think fit.

Payments to contractors.

And the said Commissioners in consideration of the premises and of the contractors their officers servants and agents at all times strictly and punctually performing the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by the contractors do for and on behalf of Her Majesty Her heirs and successors agree with the contractors that they the said Commissioners on behalf of Her Majesty will pay or cause to be paid to the contractors by bills at sight payable by Her Majesty's Paymaster-general a sum after the rate of 15,500 *l.* per annum by quarterly payments and with a proportionate part thereof should this contract terminate on any other day than a day of payment the first of such quarterly payments to be made at the expiration of Three calendar months from the commencement of the service under this contract.

Contract to commence on 1st April 1854, and continue until 1st October 1858, and then determine if 12 calendar months' notice by either party, but if no notice, contract to continue after 1st October 1858, until expiration of 12 calendar months' notice to be given at any time after the 1st October 1857.

And it is hereby agreed that this contract shall commence on the day of the date hereof and shall continue in force until the 1st day of October 1858 and shall then determine if either of the parties shall have given to the other of them 12 calendar months' previous notice in writing of its being their intention that the same should so determine but if any such notice should not be given this contract is to continue in force after the said 1st day of October 1858 until the expiration of a 12 calendar months' notice in writing shall be given by either of the said parties to the other of them that the same shall determine and which last-mentioned notice may be given at any time after the 1st day of October 1857 and at the expiration of such notice this contract shall determine accordingly but not so as to prevent either of the said parties availing themselves thereof for recovering any sum of money or damages should there have been any breach of the contract previously to the determination of the same.

Contract not to be assigned, &c.

And it is hereby further agreed and provided that the contractors shall not assign underlet or otherwise dispose of this contract or any part thereof and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of or of any breach whatever of this contract on the part of the contractors it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners (if they think fit) by writing under their hands or under the hand of their secretary to determine this contract without any previous notice to the contractors or their agents nor shall the contractors be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination.

In case of assignment or other breach, Admiralty may determine contract without previous notice.

As to services of notices.

And it is also agreed that the notices or directions which the said Commissioners their secretary or officers are hereby authorised and empowered to give to the contractors their officers servants or agents may at the option of the said Commissioners their secretary or officers be either delivered to the master commander or any other officer agent or servant in the charge or management of any one of the said vessels to be or while employed in the performance of this contract or left for the contractors at their office in London or at their or one of their last known places of business or abode and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the contractors.

No Member of Parliament to share in agreement.

And in pursuance of the directions contained in a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22d year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for restraining any Person concerned in any Contract Commission or Agreement made for the Public Service from being elected or sitting and

and voting as a Member of the House of Commons" it is hereby expressly declared and agreed and these presents are upon this express condition that no member of the House of Commons is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

Contractors bound in 4,000 *l.* for performance of contract.

And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisoes clauses articles and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part and behalf of the contractors are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled or kept the contractors do hereby bind themselves their heirs and executors and administrators and each and every of them doth hereby bind himself his heirs executors and administrators unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of 4,000 *l.* of lawful British money to be paid to Our said Lady the Queen Her heirs and successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the contractors in case of the failure of the contractors in the due execution of this agreement or any part thereof. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of
Jno. Doutty.

Alexr. Milne. (L.S.)
W. Cowper. (L.S.)
Hy. Jenkings. (L.S.)
J. G. Churchward. (L.S.)

DOVER, CALAIS, AND OSTEND.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord 1855 between the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (for and on behalf of Her Majesty) of the first part and Joseph George Churchward of Lombard-street in the City of London gentleman hereinafter designated "the contractor" of the second part and the said Joseph George Churchward and Henry Jenkings of Dover in the county of Kent master mariner of the third part Witness that in consideration of the payments hereinafter stipulated to be made to the contractor the contractor doth for himself his heirs executors and administrators hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said Commissioners that he the contractor his executors and administrators shall and will during the continuance of this contract diligently faithfully and to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners for the time being and at a speed which on the average of the voyages of each vessel during each month shall be not less than 13 knots an hour convey Her Majesty's mails (in which designation all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended) which shall at any time or times and from time to time by the said Commissioners or Her Majesty's Postmaster-general or any of the officers or agents of the said Commissioners or Her Majesty's Postmaster-general be required to be conveyed from Dover in the county of Kent to Calais in France and from Calais aforesaid to Dover aforesaid and from Dover aforesaid to Ostend in Belgium and from Ostend aforesaid to Dover aforesaid as hereinafter mentioned by means of a sufficient number (not less than six) of good substantial and efficient steam vessels each of such vessels being of not less than 100 tons register new measurement and being supplied and furnished with engines of sufficient horse power and with all other necessary equipments apparel and appurtenances and also manned with competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act 17 & 18 Victoria cap. 104 or to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant service and with engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men to be in all respects as to vessels engines machinery equipments engineers officers and crew subject in the first instance and from time to time and at all times afterwards to the approval of the said Commissioners and of such persons as shall at any time or from time to time have authority under this contract or under the said Commissioners to inspect and examine the same.

That one of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall be kept as a spare vessel to be used in case of accidents occurring to the others and one other of such six vessels shall be at all times at the disposal of and be navigated by the contractor for Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of despatches or for other special services between Dover and Calais or Dover and Ostend and shall convey such despatches and perform such special services between those ports or any of them for which they are intended and shall for that purpose be stationed at such one of the before-mentioned ports as the said Commissioners may from time to time or at any time direct and for each of such voyages for the conveyance of despatches and for such special services not exceeding in any one year the number of 24 such voyages from port to port the contractor shall be paid the following sums in addition to the consideration hereinafter mentioned that is to say 6 *l.* for a voyage between Dover and Calais and the like sum in addition for the return voyage if such return voyage be ordered by the said Commissioners or be necessary for the public service and 11 *l.* for the voyage between Dover and Ostend and the like sum for the return voyage if such return voyage be ordered by the said Commissioners or be necessary for the public service but for such voyages the contractor shall not be entitled to demand any passenger fares from the passengers ordered by the said Commissioners to be conveyed and if such voyages shall exceed the said number of 24 the contractor shall be paid for each of the voyages exceeding the number of 24 such expenses as he shall show to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners to have been incurred by him for the performance of such voyages.

That one of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall leave Dover once every week-day for Calais and one other of such vessels shall leave Calais once every week-day for Dover and that one other of such vessels so equipped and manned as aforesaid shall leave Dover once every alternate week-day for Ostend and one other of such vessels shall leave Ostend once every alternate week-day for Dover immediately after the arrival of the mail trains at the said ports respectively and when the mail bags shall have been put on board the said Commissioners having the power to alter the time of departure from the said ports respectively as often as they may consider the exigencies of the public service require them to do so upon giving to the contractor one calendar month's notice thereof and in every such case of alteration the said vessels shall start according thereto and that if the contractor shall at any time during the continuance of this contract fail to provide such steam vessel or any vessel whatsoever which he is hereby bound to provide so equipped and manned as aforesaid ready to put to sea from Dover Calais or Ostend or such vessel should not proceed on her voyage at the time at which the same should leave Dover Calais or Ostend in performance of this contract or shall put back into port after starting (except from stress of weather) then and so often as there shall be any one of such defaults the contractor shall and will pay unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 30 *l.* and also a sum of 10 *l.* for every successive period of one hour which shall elapse (but not beyond a period of eight days from such appointed hour) until one such steam vessel so equipped and manned shall actually proceed to sea and continue her voyage with the said mails and despatches or such despatches or on any such special service as aforesaid from Dover Calais or Ostend as the case or default may be but the payment of such sum or sums shall not be enforced should it be proved to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that such default arose from circumstances over which the contractor and his servants had not and could not have had any control but the payment of or liability to pay the sum or sums last hereinbefore mentioned shall not exonerate the contractor from any damages which may accrue or have accrued or from any expenses which may arise or have arisen by the said Commissioners transmitting the said mails and despatches or such despatches or having any such special services performed as aforesaid by other means.

That whenever the Indian Mail shall arrive at Calais too late for the ordinary packet the contractor shall provide for the immediate conveyance of the same to Dover in one of the steam vessels to be employed under this contract or by some other means satisfactory to the said Commissioners their officers or agents.

That

That in every case where the contractor shall not have landed the said mails and despatches in time to be forwarded by the mail railway train appointed to carry them the said Commissioners shall be at liberty if they shall think fit in addition and without reference to any proceedings they may take thereon as a breach of the contract to deduct from the payments hereby agreed to be made to the contractor the sum of 15 *l.* unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that the delay has arisen from weather or other accidental causes over which the contractor or his servants had no control and for which they are not responsible and has not been produced by deficiency of speed in the vessel.

That the said Commissioners shall be allowed and have full power to make a survey by any of their officers or agents of all and every the said vessels and of the hulls thereof and of the engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores equipments and the officers engineers and crew of every such vessel and if any such vessel or any part thereof or any engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores or equipments shall on any such survey be declared by the same officers or agents unseaworthy or not fit and proper or adapted for the service hereby contracted to be performed any vessel or boat in which such deficiency or unfitness shall appear to the same officers or agents shall be deemed inefficient for the said service and shall not be employed or used in the performance of the said service until such defect or deficiency be made good to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners and if any such vessel be so employed or used before such defect or deficiency be made good to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners the contractor shall and will pay to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 100 *l.* for every voyage of such vessel under this contract.

That all the vessels employed in the performance of this contract shall after having put to sea for their respective voyages with the said mails and despatches on board make the best of their way to the port or place for which they may be bound and shall not stop or linger on the voyage or deviate from the direct course thereof except for the purpose of saving human life and that if any such vessel shall stop linger or so deviate (except as aforesaid) on her voyage then and in every and in each of such cases and as often as the same shall happen the said contractor shall and will pay unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors the sum of 100 *l.*

That the contractor shall cause to be received and allowed to remain on board each of the said vessels employed in the performance of this contract an officer or officers to be appointed by the said Commissioners or by Her Majesty's Postmaster-general to have the custody of the said mails and despatches without any charge being made for his or their accommodation and should the said Commissioners deem it expedient to place the said mails and despatches in charge of the masters or commanders of the said vessels or any of them respectively the said masters or commanders shall without any charge to the public take due care of and the said contractor shall be responsible for the receipt safe custody and due delivery according to their destination of the said mails and despatches and the said masters shall and will take the usual Post-office declaration and furnish such journal returns and information and perform such services as the said Commissioners may at any time or times require.

That the contractor will when and so soon as required by Her Majesty's Postmaster-general enter into a joint and several bond to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors in such amount of penal sum as the said Postmaster-general shall appoint for the due and punctual conveyance and delivery of the said mails and despatches by the said contractor in accordance with the terms of this contract and for the due and faithful performance of all the other stipulations and agreements contained in this contract which on the part of the contractor is or ought to be observed and performed and such bond shall be in addition to the other bond bearing even date herewith which the said contractor and his sureties are to execute.

That the contractor shall and will provide on board each of the said vessels a convenient secure and proper place of deposit under lock and key for the said mails and despatches and suitable boats properly manned and equipped and whatever else may be necessary for their safe embarkation and disembarkation.

That the contractor shall and will at all times during the continuance of this contract at his own cost provide and keep seaworthy and in complete repair a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam vessels (not less than six) with engines of sufficient horse power to each vessel for the service hereby contracted to be performed and at the like cost adequately provide and furnish each and every of the same vessels with all tackle stores oil tallow fuel provisions machinery engines anchors cables two efficient boats fire pumps and other proper means for extinguishing fire and all other furniture and apparel and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them at all times fully efficient for the said service.

And it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto and especially by the contractor that all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the contractor unto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages and should the same or any of them become payable and not discharged forthwith each and every of such sum and sums of money so becoming payable and not discharged forthwith may be deducted and retained by the said Commissioners out of the monies payable at any time by them or by their direction to the contractor or the payment thereof enforced as a debt or debts due to Her Majesty with full costs of suit as the said Commisioners in their discretion may think fit.

And the said Commissioners in consideration of the premises and of the contractor his officers servants and agents at all times strictly and punctually performing the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by the contractor do for and on behalf of Her Majesty Her heirs and successors agree with the contractor that they the said Commissioners on behalf of Her Majesty will pay or cause to be paid to the contractor by bills payable by Her Majesty's Paymaster-general in seven days from and after the respective dates thereof a sum after the rate of 15,500 *l.* per annum by quarterly payments and with a proportionate part thereof should this contract terminate on any other day than a day of payment the first of such quarterly payments to be made at the expiration of Three calendar months from the commencement of the service under this contract.

And it is hereby agreed that this contract shall commence on the day of the date hereof and shall continue in force until the 20th day of June 1863, and shall then determine if either of the parties shall have given to the other of them 12 calendar months' previous notice in writing of its being their intention that the same should so determine but if any such notice should not be given this contract is to continue in force after the said 20th day of June 1863 until the expiration of a 12 calendar months' notice in writing shall be given by either of the said parties to the other of them that the same shall determine and which last-mentioned notice may be given at any time after the 20th day of June 1862 and at the expiration of such notice this contract shall determine accordingly but not so as to prevent either of the said parties availing themselves thereof for recovering any sum of money or damages should there have been any breach of the contract previously to the determination of the same.

And it is hereby agreed that the contract bearing date on or about the 1st day of April 1854 and made between the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the said Henry Jenkings and Joseph George Churchward of the other part for conveying Her Majesty's mails from Dover in the county of Kent to Calais in France and from Calais aforesaid to Dover aforesaid and from Dover aforesaid to Ostend in Belgium and from Ostend aforesaid to Dover aforesaid shall be deemed and be considered to be and is hereby terminated and annulled.

And the said Joseph George Churchward doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant and agree to and with the said Commissioners their successors in office and assigns that the said Joseph George Churchward his executors and administrators shall and will during the continuance of this contract pay all harbour passing tonnage and other tolls and dues which may during such period be legally charged or payable and recoverable at Dover or other ports of the United Kingdom upon the packets employed by or on behalf of the French and Belgium Governments or either of them in conveying mails

mails and despatches to and from England and shall and will at the costs of the said Joseph George Churchward his executors or administrators land and embark such mails and despatches at Dover when intended to be landed at or shipped from that port And further that he the said Joseph George Churchward shall and will indemnify Her Majesty Her heirs and successors and the said Commissioners from and against all such tolls and dues and all other payments heretofore made by or on behalf of Her Majesty in respect of the mail packets plying to and from Dover and from and against the payment thereof and all costs charges damages and expenses in respect thereof or relating thereto Her Majesty Her heirs and successors holding the said contractor harmless and indemnified against all harbour passing tonnage and other tolls and dues which during such period as aforesaid shall be legally charged or paid at Calais and Ostend or either of those ports or any other ports of France and Belgium or either of them upon packets employed by or on behalf of the English Government in conveying mails and despatches to and from Calais and Ostend or either of those ports and from all costs in landing or embarking such mails and despatches at such last-mentioned ports or either of them And it is hereby further agreed and provided that the contractor shall not assign underlet or otherwise dispose of this contract or any part thereof and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of or of any breach whatever of this contract on the part of the contractor it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners (if they think fit) by writing under their hands or under the hands of their secretary to determine this contract without any previous notice to the contractor or his agents nor shall the contractor be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination.

And it is also agreed that the notices or directions which the said Commissioners their secretary or officers are hereby authorised and empowered to give to the contractor his officers servants or agents may at the option of the said Commissioners their secretary or officers be either delivered to the master commander or any other officer or agent or servant in the charge or management of any one of the said vessels to be or while employed in the performance of this contract or left for the contractor at his office in London or at his or one of his last known places of business or abode and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the contractor.

And in pursuance of the directions contained in a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22d year of the reign of King George 3rd intituled "An Act for restraining any Person concerned in any Contract Commission or Agreement made for the Public Service from being elected or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons" it is hereby expressly declared and agreed and these presents are upon this express condition that no Member of the House of Commons is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisoes clauses articles and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part and behalf of the contractor are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled or kept the contractor doth hereby bind himself his heirs and executors and administrators unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of 4,000*l.* of lawful British money to be paid to our said Lady the Queen Her heirs and successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the contractor in case of the failure of the contractor in the due execution of this agreement or any part thereof. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of
Jno. Doutty.

Peter Richards. (L. S.)
Robert Peel. (L. S.)
J. G. Churchward. (L. S.)
Hy. Jenkings. (L. S.)

DOVER MAILS.

COPIES of CONTRACTS or RENEWALS of CONTRACTS made by the Government since 1852, for the Conveyance of the Mails between *Dover* and *Calais*, and *Dover* and *Ostend*.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1857.

89.

Under 2 *oz.*

BALTIC AND BLACK SEA FLEETS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1857;—*for*,

A COPY "of the MEDICAL STATISTICAL RETURNS of the BALTIC and BLACK SEA FLEETS, during the Years 1854 and 1855."

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *February* 1857.

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NOTE.

The following Report on the Health of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets, drawn up from the medical returns in the office of the Director-general, does not materially differ from the Reports on the Health of the Navy which have preceded it. An attempt, however, has been made in the present instance to ascertain the relative amount of sickness in the respective vessels, by adding together the number of days each patient remained on the surgeon's list, and dividing the sum by the number of days in the year; the quotient will thus shew the average number of men sick daily throughout the year; and in the same manner, the loss of service or labour through wounds and sickness in a whole fleet may be ascertained. For the accuracy of these figures, the medical officers are of course chiefly responsible. The greater number of the returns sent into office have been drawn up with accuracy and care; but there are others of an opposite character. On the whole, however, the results obtained may be relied on as approximately correct, which is all that could be attempted in dealing with such an array of figures drawn from so many sources.

It will be found that the total number of cases in the Tables marked No. 1, does not always agree with the totals in those marked No. 2; in consequence, it is to be presumed, of errors in addition,—in the former, the totals were ascertained, by adding together the number of cases of each disease, taken separately from the Nosological Returns; whereas in the latter, they are simply the aggregate of the total number of cases tabulated in the same, or in the annual returns received from the respective ships;—the discrepancy is small, and does not materially affect the results.

Admiralty, Somerset House,
30 June 1857.

A. Bryson, M. D.

BLACK SEA.

1854.

The fleet in the Black Sea, in 1854, consisted of eight sailing and two screw ships of the line; two first class sailing frigates; one second class screw frigate, and three with paddle-wheels; one third class screw, and three third class paddle-wheel steam frigates, besides a sailing frigate; six screw and eleven paddle-wheel sloops. The Modeste sailing sloop has been included, though she remained during the entire year employed on special service in the Mediterranean. The total mean force in the above 39 vessels, including detachments serving on shore in the trenches, has been estimated at about 13,000 men.

In the naval service, when any person becomes incapacitated by injury or disease from performing the duties assigned to him, his name is placed upon the sick list, and so long as it remains there he is struck off the effective strength of the ship's company.

Now it is evident, that if the number of days' service thus lost in a vessel during the year be divided by 365, the quotient will give the average number of men daily non-effective. Thus, as is shown in Table No. 2, the total number of days' sickness in the Britannia amounted to 15,142, which, in a crew of about 920 men, shows a loss equal to 41·5 men daily in the complement during the entire year. In the Trafalgar the loss was equal to about 47·6 in 960, the proportionate loss in these two vessels being about the same, namely, 4·4 per cent. In the Queen, with a crew of 970 men, the loss was equal to 31, or 3·2 per cent.; whereas, in the Albion, with a crew of 730, it was 38, or in the proportion of 5·2 per cent. In the Rodney, the total loss from sickness, &c., was equal to 23·3 men, while the loss per cent. was 2·8 only, the smallest per-centage of any ship of her class. In the Leander, with a crew of 450, the loss was equal to 28 men, or in the ratio of 6·2 per cent.; but in the Sanspareil it was still greater, the loss on 650 men being 47·8, or in the ratio of 7·2 per cent. The greatest loss of service through wounds and sickness, however, occurred in the Terrible; for in a crew of 300 she appears to have incurred a loss equal to 27 men, or in the ratio of about 9 per cent. In the smaller vessels the proportional loss in the services of men, through wounds and sickness, varied from about 2· to 6· per cent. The most sickly of these, judging by the number of days' sickness, appears to have been the Cyclops, Stromboli and Vesuvius. The aggregate loss for the year, from wounds and sickness, was about equal to 607 men, the crew of a small line-of-battle ship; but it by no means follows that this was equal to the withdrawal of a vessel of that class, because, except in some fearful outburst of disease, such as the eruption of cholera in the Britannia, it will seldom happen that the efficiency of a British ship of war is much impaired by sickness when she is required to go into action; for none but men who are incapable of leaving their hammocks will then voluntarily remain on the surgeon's list.

Fevers.—On the 4th of January 1854 the fleet sailed from Beikos Bay, and, proceeding up the Bosphorus, arrived at Sinope on the 6th; after remaining at this anchorage for 10 days it returned to Beikos, where it remained from the 22d till the 24th of March; it then sailed for Kavarna, off which it anchored on the 28th. During the above period, from January to the end of March, it does not appear that there were any unusual or remarkable changes in the state of the weather, or in the local conditions of the places visited by the fleet, which could be supposed to affect, in any great degree, the general health of the force. Periodic fevers, catarrhal and rheumatic affections were the prevailing complaints. The former were chiefly the sequelæ of fever contracted during the preceding autumn in Besika Bay, on the coast of Asia Minor; the latter the result of exposure to wet and cold, which the nature of the service rendered unavoidable. There could be no better proof of the specific influence of locality on health than was obtained at the anchorage in Besika Bay, for not only was the general health of the men greatly injured by marsh fevers, contracted while the fleet lay there, but subsequently they suffered from irregular aguish attacks consequent on these fevers long after they had entered the Black Sea. It may be mentioned that the crews of those vessels which lay nearest to the marsh at Besika Bay, or who were most exposed to its malarious emanations, were the greatest sufferers; and, in reference to the etiology of other diseases, this fact deserves to be specially remembered, for these emanations or effluvia, though they were productive of periodic fever, were utterly inert as regards the production of cholera; they arose from a cause inherent to the marsh, which could not be carried abroad, and became ineffective or inert a few miles distant from it; whereas the

exciting cause of cholera, indigenous to no spot on the face of the earth, may, like the infection of small pox, be carried to distant places, but only through the channels of human intercourse.

Cases of remitting and continued fever, as well as fevers of a catarrhal nature, though of a mild form, continued to occur during January, February and March, while the fleet lay at Beikos, Sinope and Kavarna; but during the three succeeding months they diminished in number and severity: the cases of ague, on the contrary, increased, owing, perhaps, to the excessive heat and boisterous state of the weather; such, at all events, is the usual mode of accounting for an increase of aguish attacks during spring. The surgeon of the Trafalgar ascribed these attacks to the season and the natural conformation of the neighbourhood of Kavarna Bay, which is surrounded by overhanging cliffs of calcareous deposit. "There are," he observes, "deep ravines and glens, covered with hard wood, and watered by many rivulets. A few miles to the south-westward of the fleet there is a wide valley, luxuriant with flowering and flowerless plants, springing from the brinks of marshy pools, which swarm with myriads of animalcules."

The Queen, coming direct from England, reached the Bosphorus late in December of the preceding year; consequently her crew, not having been exposed to the marsh emanations at Besika Bay, were almost entirely exempt from aguish attacks; but after midsummer a fever of a low typhoid character made its appearance on board, and out of about 30 cases, seven were fatal; the worst occurred while she lay off the Katcha.

The surgeon of the Bellerophon also remarks, that the cases of continued fever were of a low asthenic character, severe in those who had suffered from fever contracted in Besika Bay. In the Vengeance there were numerous relapses during January, February and March; but during the three following months they were nearly three times more numerous. The paroxysms were irregular, but most frequently they assumed the tertian form, and, when persistent, caused much debility.

Aguish attacks occurred in the Sanspareil, though less frequently than in some of the other vessels; and, according to the surgeon's report, they were not entirely confined to men who had previously contracted fever at Besika.

In the London there were many cases of fever, described as being of a typhoid type, a large majority of which were complicated with pneumonia; they occurred principally amongst the newly raised men, and might, it was supposed, be attributed to some peculiar occult state of the atmosphere in the Bosphorus, as they disappeared in a great measure after the ship left the locality. These attacks were most numerous during the first three months; but they gradually diminished in number and severity after the vessel entered the Black Sea. As she arrived in the Bosphorus late in the year direct from England, her returns present few cases of intermitting fever, compared with those received from the ships which had anchored in Besika Bay during the preceding year. Whether the atmosphere had any effect in the production of these fevers may be doubted, otherwise fever of the same kind would have occurred amongst the crews of other vessels in the same locality. Aguish attacks were also exceedingly numerous in the Rodney during the spring months; but there were no new cases of remittent: the former appeared principally in the tertian form. In the Albion there were also many aguish attacks; but they were strictly confined to the men who contracted remittent at Besika Bay. The Arethusa sailed from the Bosphorus on the 22d of February, and arrived at Malta on the 2d of March: she shortly afterwards returned to Constantinople, and rejoined the fleet at Kavarna: still, notwithstanding the purity of the atmosphere in the Mediterranean, and her distance from the shore, the attacks of intermittent, the sequelæ of fevers contracted in Besika Bay, were numerous throughout the whole period.

The Agamemnon, Leander and Tribune joined the fleet after it entered the Bosphorus, without touching at Besika Bay, consequently their crews were not subject to ague, nor indeed to fever of any kind, until late in the year, when they reached the shores of the Crimea. The Tribune having been kept almost constantly moving about from place to place, suffered, however, least of all.

During the succeeding six months, namely, from the 1st of July to the end of September, the fleet was employed principally on the coast of the Crimea, and along the shores abutting upon the south and north sides of the Black Sea. A sudden eruption of cholera gave rise to an idea that the elementary conditions of the atmosphere at the places where the disease showed itself had undergone a change; whether or not this idea was well founded will be noticed elsewhere. But there is no reason to believe that any special cause or agent productive of fever was generated in the atmosphere throughout the Sea. Marshy districts, such as those at the mouths of the Danube, around Eupatoria, and at Besika, yielded, but not, it is to be presumed, in greater excess than usual, the products that give rise to remitting fever; but these were only detrimental in the immediate proximity of the marshes, consequently there were few new cases of remitting or intermitting fever in any of the vessels; while the aguish attacks gradually diminished until, towards the close of the year, they became almost extinct, even amongst the crews of the vessels which had contracted the fever in Besika Bay. Considering the frequent exposure of boats' crews on the beach, with occasionally long-protracted labour while engaged in embarking and disembarking

barking troops and stores, together with the impaired state of health of the whole force, consequent upon the want of fresh meat and vegetables, there are good grounds for concluding that, with the exception of a few isolated spots, the coasts of the Black Sea are free from the miasmata which give rise to febrile attacks. Still the total mortality for the year from this class of diseases was large. Forty-nine deaths occurred from fevers of the continued and remitting types, and three from fever of an aguish character, making the total loss 53, or in the ratio of about 4 to the 1,000 of mean force. The loss by invaliding was seven only.

Eruptive Fevers.—During the entire year there were only 18 cases of small-pox, two of which terminated in death. Ten of these cases occurred in the Albion at Constantinople, in December, after the ship's company had been on shore on liberty. The first case was fully developed before the man presented himself to the surgeon. He was immediately placed in a screened berth on the main-deck, apart from the rest of the ship's company, with the exception of his attendants, who were selected from men who had previously had the disease: this patient died on the 16th of December. He had been on shore, on leave, several times; on the last occasion he returned on board on the 29th of November. Another case occurred on the 21st, and one on the 23d. After this seven other cases followed in quick succession: the three first belonged to the same mess. One death occurred on board, and two in the naval hospital at Therapia,* to which all the cases were sent, with the exception of the first. Whether the patients had been vaccinated is not mentioned in the returns, either from the ship or the hospital.

One case occurred in the Arethusa, which appears to have been contracted on shore at Malta: the patient had been previously vaccinated. There was also a modified case in the Megæra, and one of a similar character in the Vulcan. There were two in the Sampson; the first was contracted at Sinope, where the disease was prevalent about the middle of January; the patient had not been vaccinated: whether the second person attacked had been vaccinated, is not mentioned.

One case occurred in the Caradoc; the patient had been vaccinated in his youth; and he had not been on shore for 25 days previously to the attack; but there had been frequent communication between the vessel and the shore at Constantinople, which she left on the 26th of March. As the eruption declared itself on the 6th of April, the incubative period, admitting that the disease was contracted at Constantinople, did not exceed eight or ten days.

There were only three cases of scarlatina; one was contracted in a transport by a young gentleman belonging to the Vengeance; the two others at Corfu by men belonging to the Diamond.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were 10 cases of apoplexy, nine of which proved fatal; but it is necessary to state, that six of these fatal cases were the immediate result of excessive drinking. How far intemperance was connected with the remaining four, it is impossible to state. Of five cases of paralysis, one was invalided; and of 43 cases of epilepsy, eight were invalided. There were eight cases of insanity, or, at all events, of intellectual derangement; one of these was invalided, and one terminated in death: it is therefore to be presumed that six cases ended in recovery.

One death occurred in the Britannia from abscess in the brain.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura were, according to the Nosological Tables, of more frequent occurrence in some vessels than in others. In the Britannia, for instance, with a crew of about a thousand men, there were nine cases only; in the Arethusa, with a crew of 445, there were 18; and in the Vulcan, with a crew of 160, there were 26. This difference in the number of cases is to be ascribed to the men in the respective vessels having been more or less exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, to the more or less careful diagnosis of the several medical officers, and to the correct attention bestowed on the entry of the diseases in the sick book and Nosological Table. Of 233 cases of this description, three were invalided, and 14 proved fatal. It is remarkable that in the larger vessels with two decks, and crews varying from 450 up to 1,000 men, in which the mean aggregate strength amounted to about 9,125, there were 10 deaths; whereas in the smaller one-decked vessels or frigates, with crews of from 210 to 320, with a mean strength of about 2,070, there were four only, and two of these occurred in one vessel; but in the smallest class of vessels, with crews of from about 60 to 160 men, whose aggregate mean force amounted to 1,765, there did not occur any death from these forms of inflammation.

A similar discrepancy in the number of cases of catarrh is observable in the returns from the respective vessels: in the Britannia there were 136, while in the Trafalgar, with nearly an equal complement of men, there were 293: in the Bellerophon there were 23 cases only, while in her sister ship, the Rodney, there were 210,—more than ten times the number. This difference in the number of cases is also, in some degree, to be ascribed to the accidental

* Tables for 1854, 1855.

accidental exposure of the men to wet and cold, but chiefly to the disease having assumed an epidemic or infectious form in some vessels and not in others. Two cases were invalided, and three, all in one ship, the Trafalgar, terminated in death.

Sixty-eight cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis were entered on the sick books during the year: of these, 21 terminated in death, either in the home hospitals or on the station, and two were invalided and discharged from the service. Of nine cases of asthma, two were invalided. The majority of the deaths from phthisis occurred amongst the crews of the larger vessels.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—Of 36 cases of functional and organic disease of the heart, four were invalided, and six proved fatal. There was one death from aneurism. On examination after death, the right auricle of the heart was found to be healthy, the right ventricle considerably hypertrophied, the left ventricle slightly hypertrophied, the auriculo-ventricular valves healthy; in the aortic valves there were numerous ossific deposits, and near the root of the aorta there was one piece which measured nearly a quarter of an inch in length. An ulcerated opening was observed in the aorta, a little above the valves, passing downwards and outwards into the cavity of the pericardium, which was enormously distended with blood.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 15 cases of an inflammatory character under this head, five of which proved fatal.

It would be difficult to form even an approximate idea of the number of cases respectively of cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, so intimately were the two first blended together while cholera lasted, and so frequently did diarrhœa terminate either in the one or the other more fatal malady. As the summer advanced diarrhœal attacks became more frequent in the vessels at anchor, or employed in-shore on the coasts of the Crimea, Bessarabia and Bulgaria, but in no instance did they assume a choleraic character until cholera itself made its appearance amongst the troops on shore. The cases, generally speaking, up to this period yielded readily to the ordinary treatment: in some few instances the disease was supposed to have been brought on by eating unripe fruit, particularly cherries, which were gathered in great abundance around Kavarna, and eaten in an unripe state. There is also reason to believe that the tendency to diarrhœal complaints which appeared in some of the vessels in June, was attributable to a scorbutic taint, consequent on the want of fresh meat and vegetables.

Cholera appears to have been first observed in the French camp at Varna; there was one case on the 17th of June, and a second on the 3d of July; but previously to the occurrence of these cases detachments of troops had arrived from Marseilles and Galipoli; now in both these towns the disease prevailed when the troops took their departure, and cases occurred in the transports during the voyage to Varna. On the 10th of July the French war steamer Dauphin arrived at Varna from Galipoli, and immediately sent a case to the French military hospital at Varna; this, on the 11th, was followed by two fatal cases, which occurred amongst the other patients. On the 14th two other cases were received into the hospital, after which the number of cases increased daily. On the 21st or 22d of July the disease made its appearance in the British military hospital at Varna, and about the same time amongst the British troops at Devna. On the 22d a Turkish sentry, posted close to the French camp, was attacked, and immediately conveyed to the Turkish military hospital. On the following day a man in the same ward was attacked; and on the 24th three additional cases having been admitted from the camp, the disease soon afterwards became epidemic, and spread throughout the combined forces on shore.

The first unequivocal case which made its appearance in the fleet occurred in the Diamond. She anchored on the 7th of July at Baljick, in-shore of the line-of-battle ships. The crew were then in good health, but between the 9th and 13th several cases of diarrhœa occurred. On the 14th of July a French steamer, in which the disease was prevalent, arrived at the anchorage, and was sent in-shore of the English fleet, and placed in quarantine; at the same time her sick were landed, and placed under canvas. The weather at the time was tempestuous, and the wind blowing from the shore passed first over the tents and the vessel, and then across the Diamond, bearing along with it any emanations or effluvia which might escape from the sick. Whether or not from this cause there are no means of ascertaining, but on the 10th, one of the Diamond's crew was attacked with all the usual symptoms of cholera, and though no other case occurred, diarrhœal attacks, as usual, became more prevalent until about the 20th, when the vessel, having been moved farther away from the shore, they entirely disappeared; meanwhile the disease was extending rapidly throughout Varna, Baljick, and the neighbouring camps, and towards the end of the month it reached the transports at anchor off Varna, and the French war steamer Valmy, which lay close to Her Majesty's ship Sanspareil, in which the first fatal case that occurred in the British fleet took place on the 31st of July. The patient was suddenly attacked at 4 o'clock in the morning, and, according to the surgeon's report, without any premonitory symptom. For the first few days in August diarrhœal attacks were common in nearly all the British ships of war, both at Baljick and Varna; and on the 4th a case of cholera occurred in the Agamemnon, while in the Bosphorus, three days after she had left Varna, where in all probability the disease was contracted; and there was one in the London on the 7th; but

on

on the 9th the disease, in its most malignant form, broke out almost simultaneously in the Britannia, Albion, Trafalgar, Tribune, and in other vessels; therefore the Commander-in-Chief wisely determined to take the fleet to sea. One part of it sailed on the 11th, and the other on the 12th. For a day or two the change appeared to check the progress of the epidemic, the attacks were neither so numerous nor so severe; but on the evening of the 13th the wind rose so that it became necessary to close the lower deck ports in some of the larger vessels; this, of course, diminished the ventilation, and, consequently, by the accumulation and concentration of the infectious virus between the decks, increased the virulence of the disease: the increase, however, was much greater in some vessels than in others, owing, most probably, to a difference in the ventilation, and to the greater or less exposure of the men to the exciting cause. By 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the number of attacks in the Britannia began to be truly appalling. Case followed case in such rapid succession that the medical officers could hardly find time to attend to the claims made upon them for assistance by the stream of suffering men who pressed forwards to the sick-bay for relief. In four days upwards of 200 men had been attacked, and already 93 were numbered with the dead, the mortality during that period being at the rate of about one death per hour. On the 17th the vessel returned to the roadstead of Baljick, where the crew, with the exception of the officers, sentries, and two boats' crews, were removed into some empty transports, and in the course of a few days the disease gradually disappeared. The total number of cases which occurred in the Britannia during this terrible visitation amounted to 625; of these 396 were of a diarrhœal character, 229 assumed all the symptoms of the more fatal form of the malady, and of these latter 139 terminated in death. With the Britannia most of the other vessels returned to port, though in these the severity of the epidemic gradually began to decline two days after they went to sea. The total number of cases of diarrhœa in the fleet, the greater proportion of which were of a choleraic nature, and occurred during the cholera epidemic, amounted to 4,573, of which four terminated in death. The total number of cases of cholera amounted to 760, and of these 411 had a fatal termination.

By referring to Table, No. 3, it will be observed the Arethusa lost only three men by cholera; these cases were contracted on shore in the Crimea, by men who belonged to the naval brigade. She arrived at Baljick on the 3d of September, and again sailed on the 6th; having had but little communication with the shore, either at Baljick or subsequently, when employed cruising off Eupatoria. The Highflyer was employed at the time the epidemic was raging along the shores of the Dobrudscha, yet her crew remained healthy. The Modeste was not present during the year in the Black Sea, consequently her crew entirely escaped the disease, as did, with the exception of a few unimportant cases, the crew of the Sampson, which was principally employed at sea. The crew of the Inflexible likewise escaped, this vessel having gone to Constantinople before the epidemic appeared at Varna and Baljick. The Fury was at Baljick from the 1st to the 21st of August, yet amongst her crew there were a few cases of diarrhœa only. The Spiteful did not arrive in the Black Sea until the epidemic was over, and the Stromboli was absent while it prevailed. The Megæra was cruizing off the shores of the Crimea, the Arrow was on a voyage to England; consequently, in these vessels there was little or no choleraic disease. The Shearwater escaped by being in the Mediterranean. The only vessels, in fact, in which the disease made its appearance were those whose crews were contaminated by communicating with the infected troops at Varna and Baljick, until it was subsequently carried by the combined fleets to the shores of the Crimea, and there communicated to other vessels which had arrived from England with their crews in perfect health.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—There were few cases of hepatitis; but it is a remarkable fact, that jaundice was of frequent occurrence in some of the larger vessels; in the Britannia, for instance, there were nine cases, eight of which occurred during the last quarter of the year. In the Sanspareil there were ten; three of these occurred between April and June, and three between November and December. There were five in the Agamemnon between August and December, and four in the Bellerophon between August and October. Whether the appearance of cases of this disease in groups, as occurred amongst the marines serving on the north coast of Spain in the winter of 1837, depends on some special or general cause in connection with the state of the weather, on emotions of the mind, or on some peculiarity of diet, there are no means of ascertaining; two cases proved fatal, one in the Bellerophon, the other in the London.

Rheumatism, &c.—There were 1,000 cases of rheumatism, and 15 of gout; one of the former proved fatal.

Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, &c.—Inflammatory affections of these organs were of extremely rare occurrence; two cases of ophthalmia were invalided, one the result of injury to the tarsi from an explosion of gunpowder, the other from chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva, depending apparently on a weak strumous habit of body. A few cases of night blindness occurred in some of the vessels, in which the scorbutic taint was furthest advanced. Ten occurred in the Albion alone, and five in the Queen; one of the latter was invalided.

Diseases of the Skin.—690 cases of ulcer came under treatment, six of which were invalided. The disease, throughout the year, prevailed more extensively in the London than in any other ship. The surgeon mentions that every wound or abrasion, even of the slightest

nature, degenerated into an ulcer of a foul flabby appearance, sometimes leaving deep excavations, with undermined edges, "resisting from a want of healthy action every application and method of treatment. Some cases remained stationary for three months." In October erysipelas made its appearance in this vessel, and attacked 12 men rather severely; four fell victims to the malady. The patients were kept separate from the other men on the sick list, and the usual practice of wetting the decks having been discontinued, no new case occurred. The total number of cases of this disease in the fleet amounted to 51, of which eight terminated in death.

Altogether there were 139 cases of scurvy, two of which terminated in death, but in both cases the patients had suffered from other diseases. The scorbutic diathesis was almost exclusively confined to the crews of the larger vessels; it first began to show itself in April and May, after the continuous use of salt provisions for nearly two months. Why the crews of the smaller vessels did not suffer in an equal degree with those of the larger, may have been owing to the greater facilities they had of obtaining supplies of fresh food and vegetables, in consequence of their being more frequently employed near the shore, and touching occasionally at the several ports.

Wounds, &c.—It might be supposed that, in consequence of the war, the number of cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds would have been greatly increased; but this does not appear to have been the case; taking the average ratio of cases of wounds, &c. for 14 years in the Mediterranean squadron, the ratio for the present year is absolutely less, though to an almost imperceptible extent. But, on the other hand, the increase in the proportional number of deaths shows that the wounds were of a much more fatal character. The total mortality from external violence for the year, including deaths from drowning, amounted to 128 only, which gives a ratio of 9·8 to the 1,000 of mean force employed. The smallness of the loss under this head is the more remarkable, when compared with that from cholera, which exceeds it by more than two-thirds. The total number of deaths from wounds received in action on shore and afloat amounted to 97.

In the attack made by the fleet on the sea batteries of Sebastopol there were 87 wounds of the head, 174 of the body, 60 of the arms, and 78 of the legs, making the total number of men wounded 399. The above were the more severe or principal wounds; there were, however, a considerable number of men who received wounds on several different parts of the body, from the fragments of exploded shells and splinters of wood. Forty-five men were killed in the action, and 15 died subsequently of their wounds, making a total of 60 deaths.

There were seven amputations of the arm and five of the leg. One of the former (the patient being also severely burnt) and two of the latter terminated in death.

There was also, in consequence of a wound received in the action, an additional amputation of the arm at the surgical neck of the humerus performed in Therapia hospital.

The list of wounds from the naval brigade is unfortunately not so complete as could have been wished: when the men were first landed the medical officers were frequently changed, and shifted from place to place; and as they carried little with them beyond what was absolutely necessary, they were not always provided with pens, ink and paper; but between the 2d of October, the date of landing, and the 31st of December, 145 men were wounded, and 19 killed or subsequently died of wounds received in the batteries. There were 42 wounds of the head, 22 of the body, 29 of the upper and 40 of the lower extremities.

Forty-seven of the above wounds were caused by shells or splinters, 24 by round shot, one by a musket ball, and three were of an accidental nature.

Three amputations of the arm and one of the leg appear to have taken place in or near the trenches; and one leg was removed in the brigade hospital five days after the receipt of the injury. The latter was the only case that did not survive.

The total number of deaths in the fleet, including the seamen serving with the army before Sebastopol, amounted to 706, or in the ratio of about 54·2 to the 1,000 of mean force. The ratio from disease alone being 44·5, from accidental wounds and injuries about 2·4, and from wounds received in action 7·5 per 1,000 of force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Strength.

Year 1854.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Continued and Remittent	791	60·8	1	- -	49	3·8
Intermittent	1,501	115·5	6	- -	3	—
Small Pox	18	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Scarlatina	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain	8	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Apoplexy	10	- -	- -	- -	9	—
Epilepsy	43	3·3	8	—	—	—
Insanity	8	- -	1	- -	1	—
Delirium Tremens	21	- -	1	—	—	—
Paralysis	5	- -	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	6	—	—	—	—	—
Coup-de-Soleil	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	233	17·9	3	- -	14	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	68	5·2	2	- -	21	1·5
Influenza and Catarrh	2,843	218·7	2	- -	3	—
Asthma	9	- -	2	—	—	—
Aphonia	2	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	36	2·9	4	- -	6	—
Aneurism	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmorrhois	45	3·6	—	—	—	—
Varix	11	- -	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	- -	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels	15	- -	- -	- -	5	—
Cholera	760	58·5	- -	- -	409	31·5
Diarrhœa	4,573	351·8	- -	- -	4	—
Dysentery	238	18·3	2	- -	21	1·6
Constipation and Colic	311	23·9	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	27	2·	5	—	—	—
Jaundice	50	3·9	- -	- -	2	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Kidneys	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	4	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	272	20·9	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	97	7·5	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	172	13·2	—	—	—	—
Stricture, &c.	68	5·3	2	- -	1	—
Incontinence of Urine	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	2	—	—	—	—	—
Morb. Brightii	2	- -	2	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c., for the Year 1854—*continued.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Rheumatism	1,000	76·9	15	- -	1	—
Gout	15	- -	1	—	—	—
Periostitis	8	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	138	10·6	2	—	—	—
Amaurosis	8	- -	1	—	—	—
Glaucoma	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cataract	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Nyctalopia and Hemeralopia	17	- -	1	—	—	—
Deafness	4	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis	29	2·3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	51	- -	- -	- -	9	—
Scrofula	19	- -	1	- -	1	—
Cynanche	239	18·4	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	80	6·1	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Absess	2,484	191·	1	- -	1	—
Ulcer	690	63·	6	—	—	—
Psora	109	8·4	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	137	10·6	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	589	45·3	1	- -	1	—
Atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	139	10·7	1	- -	2	—
Dropsy	11	- -	2	- -	2	—
Tumours	8	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Worms	9	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries (Accidental)	3,112	239·4	7	- -	117	9·1
Burns and Scalds	103	7·9	—	—	—	—
Hernia	21	1·6	9	—	—	—
Frost-bite	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	—
Deaths not ascertained	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	—
TOTALS	21,300	1,638·5	93	7·2	706	54·2

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship, Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem, and the Ratio per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship; with the Numbers Invalided and Dead.

Year 1854.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, No. of Guns, &c.	Period.	Mean Force.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Non-effective.		Number Invalided.	Number Dead.				Total Deaths.
						Per Diem.	Per Cent. of Mean Force.		Disease.	Injury.			
										Accident.	In Action.	Total Injury.	
Britannia	120	year	920	1,572	15,142	41·5	4·4	3	154	–	3	3	157
Trafalgar	120	„	960	1,773	16,953	46·7	4·4	5	53	–	2	2	55
Queen	116	„	970	879	11,334	31·	3·2	5	29	6	7	13	42
Albion	90	„	730	1,446	14,022	38·4	5·2	7	81	1	21	22	103
Rodney	90	„	820	830	8,530	23·3	2·8	2	18	3	5	8	26
London	90	„	800	805	11,149	30·5	3·7	6	33	4	12	16	49
Vengeance	84	„	750	1,417	11,365	31·	4·1	10	27	–	1	1	28
Bellerophon	78	„	660	893	8,779	24·	3·7	7	20	–	9	9	29
Arethusa	50	„	445	743	6,228	17·	3·9	9	8	1	6	7	15
Leander	50	„	450	914	10,316	28·2	6·2	3	15	1	–	1	16
Diamond	27	„	245	500	4,857	13·3	5·2	3	5	1	3	4	9
Modeste	18	„	140	152	1,946	5·3	3·5	3	1	–	–	–	1
Total	- - -	- -	7,890	11,924	120,621	330·2	4·2	63	444	17	69	86	530
Agamemnon	91 Sc. 600	year	830	962	12,762	34·9	4·1	7	43	1	7	8	51
Sanspareil	70 Sc. 400	„	650	1,265	17,487	47·8	7·2	6	13	1	13	14	27
Tribune	31 Sc. 300	„	320	721	6,002	16·4	5·	3	5	2	–	2	7
Retribution	28 P. W. 400	„	300	492	5,258	14·4	4·6	–	3	1	1	1	4
Terrible	21 P. W. 800	„	300	881	9,918	27·1	9·	9	4	2	2	4	8
Sidon	22 P. W. 560	„	290	252	4,522	12·3	4·1	–	12	1	–	1	13
Highflyer	21 Sc. 250	„	230	400	4,304	11·7	4·7	1	4	–	–	–	4
Furious	16 P. W. 400	„	220	372	3,066	8·4	3·9	–	22	2	–	2	25
Firebrand	6 P. W. 410	„	200	244	2,369	6·4	3·2	3	3	–	1	1	4
Sampson	6 P. W. 467	„	210	380	3,075	8·4	3·7	5	1	–	1	1	2
Wasp	13 Sc. 100	„	150	251	2,599	7·1	4·7	1	3	–	–	–	3
Inflexible	6 P. W. 378	„	160	360	3,222	8·8	5·	–	5	1	–	1	6
Vesuvius	6 P. W. 280	„	150	240	3,616	9·9	6·	2	1	1	–	1	2
Fury	6 P. W. 515	„	160	312	2,836	7·7	4·4	–	2	–	–	–	2
Spiteful	6 P. W. 280	6 mo.	75	147	1,611	4·4	5·3	–	–	–	2	2	2
Stromboli	6 P. W. 280	year	170	408	4,198	11·2	6·4	6	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra	6 Sc. 350	„	110	207	1,712	4·6	3·6	–	2	1	–	1	3
Vulcan	6 Sc. 350	„	160	280	3,564	9·7	5·7	–	3	–	–	–	3
Arrow	4 Sc. 160	6 mo.	35	66	553	1·5	2·8	–	–	1	–	1	1
Beagle	4 Sc. 160	4 mo.	30	54	509	1·3	3·4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyclops	6 P. W. 320	year	90	200	2,333	6·3	6·2	–	1	–	–	–	1
Banshee	2 P. W. 350	2 mo.	10	105	700	1·9	1·7	1	3	–	–	–	3
Shearwater	8 P. W. 160	9 mo.	45	40	259	·7	2·2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc	2 P. W. 350	year	65	86	780	1·1	1·5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	3 P. W. 260	„	60	140	1,122	3·	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina	4 P. W. 312	8 mo.	45	100	920	2·5	4·8	–	1	–	–	–	1
Niger	13 Sc. 400	year	160	408	2,998	8·2	5·	–	3	–	1	1	4
Total	- - -	- -	5,225	9,373	125,845	277·7	5·2	45	134	14	28	42	176
Naval Brigade	- - -	3 mo.	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES,

YEAR 1854.

NAME OF SHIP.	FEVERS.						ERUPTIVE FEVERS.		DISEASES OF THE							
	Continued and Remittent.			Intermittent.			Small Pox.		Inflammation of Brain, &c.	Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Insanity.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.
Britannia	27	–	–	131	–	–	2	–	1 [a]	3 [b]	3 [b]	2	1	–	–	–
Trafalgar	56	–	2	145	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Queen	35	–	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1
Albion	39	–	3	134	–	–	10	2	–	1 [c]	1 [c]	–	–	1	1	–
Rodney	38	–	2	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
London	105	–	9	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Vengeance	23	–	3	285	1	–	1 [d]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bellerophon	82	–	3	101	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arethusa	9	–	2	219	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
Leander	36	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4 [c]	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Diamond	28	1	1	6	–	–	2 [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Modeste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	478	1	35	1,202	4	2	16	2	10	4	4	26	3	5	1	1
Agamemnon	54	–	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sanspareil	89	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	1 [c]	1 [c]	1	–	1	–	–
Tribune	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Retribution	24	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrible	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–
Sidon	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	1 [c]	–	–	–	–	–
Highflyer	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furious	22	–	2	20	–	1	–	–	1 [c]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Firebrand	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1 [f]	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Sampson	13	–	–	35	2	–	2	–	–	1 [c]	1 [c]	–	–	–	–	–
Wasp	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflexible	2	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vesuvius	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fury	6	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Spiteful	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli	11	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulcan	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arrow	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beagle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Cyclops	9	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banshee	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Shearwater	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Caradoc	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	313	–	14	309	2	1	5	–	5	6	5	17	5	3	–	–
Naval Brigade	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [h]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

[a] Died of Abscess of Brain. [b] 2 from Drinking. [c] From Drinking. [d] Scarlatina.

Table, No. 3.

with the Numbers Invalided and Dead in each Ship.

Year 1854.

BRAIN, NERVES, &c.					DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.											NAME OF SHIP.
Delirium Tremens.		Paralysis.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Influenza and Catarrh.			Asthma.		
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	
1	1	–	–	–	9	–	1	8	–	2	136	–	–	–	–	Britannia.
1	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	4	–	1	293	1	3	1	–	Trafalgar.
1	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	4	–	–	140	–	–	–	–	Queen.
–	–	2	–	–	16	2	1	–	–	2	168	–	–	3	–	Albion.
–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	5	–	1	210	–	–	–	–	Rodney.
1	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	9	–	2	108	–	–	1	–	London.
1	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	3	–	2	149	–	–	1	–	Vengeance.
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	–	1	1	Bellerophon.
1	–	1	1	–	18	–	–	2	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	Arethusa.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	129	–	–	–	–	Leander.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	81	–	–	–	–	Diamond.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	Modeste.
7	1	5	1	–	108	2	7	38	1	12	1,545	2	3	7	1	
–	–	–	–	–	16	1	3	1	–	2	63	–	–	–	–	Agamemnon.
6	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	10	–	3	195	–	–	–	–	Sanspareil.
–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	–	–	Tribune.
1	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	–	Retribution.
–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	3	1	–	178	–	–	2	1	Terrible.
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	Sidon.
1	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	Highflyer.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	Furious.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	Firebrand.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	Sampson.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	Wasp.
–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	Inflexible.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	Vesuvius.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	70	–	–	2[g]	–	Fury.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	Spiteful.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	Stromboli.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	Megæra.
–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	1	–	1	28	–	–	–	–	Vulcan.
–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arrow.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	Beagle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	Cyclops.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	Banshee.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	Shearwater.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	Caradoc.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	Triton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Medina.
2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	–	Niger.
14		–	–	1	125	1	7	30	1	9	1,298	–	–	4	1	
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	–	–	Naval Brigade.

[e] Neuralgia. [f] Coup de Soleil. [g] Aphonia. [h] Disease of the Brain.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.					DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.										
	Functional and Organic Disease.			Hæmorrhois.	Varix, &c.	Inflammation.		Cholera.			Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.			Constipation and Colic.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases,	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.
Britannia - -	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	230	–	140	479	1	19	–	3	29
Trafalgar - -	3	–	1	2	2	–	–	115	–	41	650	–	11	–	4	6
Queen - - -	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	9	1	12	218	3	–	–	–	–
Albion - - -	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	97	1	71	405	–	–	–	–	5
Rodney - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	30	–	11	–	–	44	–	–	4
London - - -	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	29	–	13	73	–	6	–	1	5[a]
Vengeance - -	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	31	3	21	498	–	27	2	1	–
Bellerophon - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	15	1	12	268	–	11	–	1	9
Arethusa - -	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	83	–	12	–	–	8
Leander - -	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	38	2	11	277	–	1	–	–	9
Diamond - -	–	–	–	1	1[c]	–	–	11	1	2	81	–	17	–	–	6
Modeste - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - -	25	3	5	10	7	6	3	605	9	337	3,050	4	148	2	10	81
Agamemnon - -	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	27	–	21	209	–	36	–	2	10
Sanspareil - -	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	27	–	5	87	–	3	–	1	21
Tribune - - -	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	105	–	–	–	–	32
Retribution - -	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	2	102	–	–	–	–	7[a]
Terrible - -	–	–	–	6	3	1	–	2	–	2	128	–	1	–	–	12[a]
Sidon - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	8	76	–	7	–	1	14
Highflyer - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	75	–	1	–	1	19
Furious - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	29	–	18	84	–	2	–	–	3
Firebrand - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	22	–	–	–	–	–
Sampson - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7	–	–	53	–	3	–	–	32
Wasp - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	3	74	–	–	–	–	1
Inflexible - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	57	–	2	–	3	11
Vesuvius - -	–	–	–	3	1[b]	–	–	18	–	–	21	–	7	–	–	3
Fury - - -	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–
Spiteful - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	5
Stromboli - -	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	5
Megæra - -	1	–	1[b]	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	54	–	2	–	–	–
Vulcan - - -	1	–	–	1	1[i]	–	–	1	–	2	48	–	9	–	–	8
Arrow - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Beagle - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–
Cyclops - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	19	–	1	–	–	16
Banshee - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	1	25	–	2	–	2	12
Shearwater - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	2
Triton - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	9
Medina - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	8
Niger - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	2	102	–	11	–	1	3
TOTAL - -	11	1	2	35	7	9	2	155	–	72	1,523	–	90	–	11	233
Naval Brigade -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	9	7	909	–	114	–	–	3

[a] 1 Prolapsas. [b] Cystitis. [c] Epistaxis. [d] Bright's disease.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE LIVER, &c.					DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND GENITALS.										NAME OF SHIP.
Inflammation.			Jaundice.		Inflammation of Kidneys.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.		Incontinence of Urine.	Various.			
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	
1	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	12	7	–	–	–	–	–	Britannia.
2	–	–	4	–	–	3	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	Trafalgar.
–	–	–	3	–	–	1	2	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	Queen.
–	–	–	4	–	–	16	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Albion.
1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	Rodney.
2	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	7	3	–	–	1 [b]	–	–	London.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	Vengeance.
2	1	–	4	1	–	3	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	Bellerophon.
–	–	–	1	–	–	16	1	9	2	–	–	1 [b]	–	–	Arethusa.
2	–	–	2	–	–	10	1	5	4	–	–	1 [b]	–	–	Leander.
–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	1 [d]	1 [d]	–	Diamond.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	1 [d]	1 [d]	1 [d]	Modeste.
10	1	–	29	2	–	72	10	89	32	–	2	5	2	1	
4	4	–	5	–	–	15	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	Agamemnon.
6 [e]	–	–	10	–	–	60	23	11	6	2	4	–	–	–	Sanspareil.
–	–	–	–	–	–	36	4	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	Tribune.
1	–	–	–	–	2	4	7	–	1	–	–	1 [b]	–	–	Retribution.
2	–	–	–	–	–	16	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Terrible.
–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1 [f]	Sidon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Highflyer.
1	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	Furious.
–	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	Firebrand.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	Sampson.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	1 [g]	–	–	Wasp.
3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Inflexible.
–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	Vesuvius.
–	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	Fury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1 [g]	–	–	Spiteful.
–	–	–	1	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stromboli.
–	–	–	2	–	–	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Megæra.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vulcan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arrow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Beagle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	Cyclops.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Banshee.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shearwater.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Caradoc.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Triton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Medina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	Niger.
18	4	–	21	–	3	200	87	83	36	2	7	3	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	Naval Brigade.

[e] 1 Splenitis. [f] Extravasation of Urine. [g] Hæmaturia. [h] Aneurism. [i] Phlebitis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, MUSCLES, BONES, &c.							DISEASES OF THE SENSES, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of the Eyes.						
	Rheumatism.			Gout.		Periostitis, Caries, &c.		Inflammation.		Amaurosis, Cataract, &c.		Nyctalopia and Hemeralopia.		Otitis, &c.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.
Britannia - -	75	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Trafalgar - -	75	–	–	2	–	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	5
Queen - - -	47	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	5	1	1
Albion - - -	46	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	10	–	–
Rodney - - -	44	1	–	1	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1
London - - -	22	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	2	2	–	–	–	1
Vengeance - -	51	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Bellerophon - -	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Arethusa - -	18	1	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1
Leander - -	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diamond - -	33	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Modeste - - -	23	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - -	515	9	–	5	1	6	–	64	2	6	3	15	1	14
Agamemnon - -	41	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sanspareil - -	51	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Tribune - -	41	–	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retribution - -	15	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrible - -	44	2	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sidon - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highflyer - -	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	2
Furious - -	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Firebrand - -	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sampson - -	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1[b]
Wasp - - -	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflexible - -	18	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vesuvius - -	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Fury - - -	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3[b]
Spiteful - -	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli - -	32	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1
Megæra - -	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vulcan - - -	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Arrow - - -	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beagle - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyclops - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2
Banshee - -	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Shearwater - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc - -	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton - - -	14	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3[c]	–	–	–	1
Niger - - -	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - -	485	6	1	10	–	6	1	74	–	5	–	2	–	19
Naval Brigade -	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] 1 Fistula. [b] Deafness. [c] 2 Cataract; 1 Glaucoma.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GLANDULAR SYSTEM AND CELLULAR TISSUE.												NAME OF SHIP.
Erysipelas.		Scrofula.		Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone, Abscess, &c.		Ulcer.		Psora.	Eruptions.	
Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	
5	–	4	–	19	3	105	–	51	–	10	–	Britannia.
2	–	5	–	10	–	109	–	16	–	9	3	Trafalgar.
1	1	1	–	23	2	104	–	33	–	–	–	Queen.
–	–	–	–	–	2	131	–	33	–	8	3	Albion.
–	–	–	–	7	2	73	–	26 [a]	–	2	–	Rodney.
12	3	–	–	22	–	88	–	109	2	2	2	London.
–	–	1	1	–	–	85	–	49	–	6	–	Vengeance.
6	–	–	–	12	–	100	1	14	1	–	–	Bellerophon.
6	1	1	–	7	3	94	–	12	1	–	–	Arethusa.
1	1	–	–	10	3	116	–	25	–	21	14	Leander.
–	–	1	–	4	3	87	–	15	–	–	5	Diamond.
–	–	–	–	3	–	38	–	1	–	–	1	Modeste.
33	6	13	1	117	18	1,130	1	384	4	58	28	
6	–	–	–	11	3	112	–	42	–	28	9	Agamemnon.
2	–	2	–	9	7	154	–	53	–	10	18	Sanspareil.
1	1	–	–	–	10	92	–	14	–	1	33	Tribune.
–	–	–	–	2	4	66	–	12	–	2	3	Retribution.
–	–	2	–	41	11	179	–	52	–	6	5	Terrible.
1	–	1	–	5	–	44	–	8	–	–	–	Sidon.
–	–	–	–	12	4	70	–	11	–	–	12	Highflyer.
–	–	1	–	7	2	34	–	12	–	–	2	Furious.
–	–	–	–	1	–	38	–	4	1	–	–	Firebrand.
–	–	–	–	11	5	48	–	6	1	–	–	Sampson.
–	–	–	–	–	4	58	–	–	–	–	2	Wasp.
–	–	–	–	1	–	42	–	21	–	–	3	Inflexible.
–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	1	–	2	1	Vesuvius.
2	–	–	–	2	2	24	–	7	–	–	–	Fury.
2	–	–	–	–	1	26	–	8	–	–	–	Spiteful.
–	–	–	–	13	2	107	–	15	–	–	5	Stromboli.
1	–	–	–	–	1	20	–	3	–	1	–	Megæra.
1	–	–	–	–	4	52	–	12	–	–	8	Vulcan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	6	–	–	1	Arrow.
–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	Beagle.
–	–	–	–	5	–	33	–	8	–	–	1	Cyclops.
–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	Banshee,
–	1	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	Shearwater.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	Caradoc.
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	Triton.
1	–	–	–	1	–	24	–	2	–	1	4	Medina.
1	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	9	–	–	–	Niger.
18	2	7	–	122	62	1,354	–	307	2	51	109	
–	–	–	–	–	3	17	–	7	–	–	–	Naval Brigade.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES NOT CLASSED NOR SPECIFIED IN THE ABOVE ARRANGEMENT.											WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.								
	Dyspepsia.			Tumours.		Scurvy.			Dropsy.			Worms.	Wounds and Injuries.				Burns and Scalds.	Hernia.		Drowned.	Dead, from Causes not known.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.		
Britannia	34	–	1[a]	–	–	15	–	–	2	–	1	–	119	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	–
Trafalgar	18	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	–	2	2	7	2	–	–	–
Queen	28	–	1	3	–	7	–	–	2	1	–	–	160	–	5	10[b]	1	2	1	3	1
Albion	51	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1[c]	230	1	4	22	–	–	–	–	–
Rodney	11	–	–	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	125	–	4	6	5	–	–	2	–
London	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	4	16	3	–	–	–	–
Vengeance	30	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bellerophon	13	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	1	2	9	10	1	–	–	3
Arethusa	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[d]	–	–	–	102	–	2	7	–	1	1	–	–
Leander	18	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	98	1	–	1	10	1	1	–	–
Diamond	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	–	84	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–
Modeste	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	268	–	2	8	1	63	–	–	6	1	1	4	1,492	4	30	80	37	8	3	6	4
Agamemnon	56	–	–	–	–	14	–	2	1[d]		–	–	157	–	–	8	1	1	1	–	4
Sanspareil	22	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1[d]	1[d]	–	2	279	–	–	14	6	–	–	–	–
Tribune	53	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[f]	177	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	–
Retribution	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–
Terrible	29	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	94	1	–	4	11	2	1	–	–
Sidon	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Highflyer	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–
Furious	19	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Firebrand	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–
Sampson	21	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
Wasp	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[c]	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflexible	9	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–
Vesuvius	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	78	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–
Fury	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	54	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Spiteful	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
Stromboli	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	1	–	–	4	1	1	–	–
Megæra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vulcan	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arrow	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Beagle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Cyclops	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Banshee	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shearwater	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[b]	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Medina	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Niger	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	321	1	–	–	–	76	1	2	5	1	1	5	1,620	3	–	38	66	13	6	4	4
Naval Brigade	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–		–	144	–	–	30	5	1	–	–	–

[a] Scrofula, &c. [b] 1 Frost-bite. [c] Tænia. [d] Hydrocele. [e] Anasarca. [f] Dracunculus.

BLACK SEA.

1855.

The fleet in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, in the year 1855, consisted of 50 vessels, with a nominal force of about 16,000 men, but the mean force for the year has been estimated at about 14,800, including the naval brigade; this apparent discrepancy is to be ascribed to the number of men in the respective vessels being considerably under the normal complement, and to the reduction of the normal to the mean complement for the year in vessels which did not remain the whole year on the station. It has also been necessary to exclude the marine brigade employed on shore with the army, in consequence of its being entirely detached from the naval service, as well as from the want of adequate information respecting its loss through wounds and sickness. During the summer there were 10 ships of the line in the Black Sea, four only of which were sailing vessels; the rest were provided with auxiliary steam-power. There was one first class sailing frigate, three first class screw, and three first class paddle-wheel steamers. With the exception of the Diamond, second class sailing frigate, which was employed as an hospital ship, and the Modeste, sloop of war, the remaining vessels consisted of paddle-wheel and screw steamers. There were six gun-boats and six mortar vessels, besides a store ship, a receiving ship, steam-tugs, and a large fleet of hired transports. Though the sick of the latter were generally attended by the naval medical officers, they are necessarily excluded from the details of the sickness and mortality of the naval force of the country.

It will be seen by the following Table, No. 2, that the total number of days' sickness in the force amounted to 226,225; so that the mean average number of men daily inefficient through wounds and sickness in the whole fleet was in the proportion of 619, or about 4·3 per cent., which is somewhat less than the per-centage of the preceding year. It is remarkable that the Queen and Rodney, which were the most healthy ships during the preceding year, again show the lowest per-centage of sickness for the present. In the ten ships of the line the per-centage sick daily was as follows; viz., in the

Queen	2·5
Rodney	3·4
London	5·4
Albion	4·2
Royal Albert	5·9
St. Jean D'Acre	5·2
Agamemnon	3·3
Hannibal	4·9
Princess Royal	4·9
Algiers	3·4

By this it appears that by far the greatest amount of sickness occurred in the Royal Albert and London. Why the former noble vessel should have been more sickly than the Rodney, Queen and Algiers it is not difficult to explain, for on referring to the diseases most prevalent on board, it will be found that they were such as generally attack newly raised men: catarrhal and bowel affections were of frequent occurrence; and as usual amongst men recently raised, there were many cases of rheumatism, boils and slight injuries. It is more difficult to account for the loss through wounds and diseases in the London, for although the number of cases were not so great as in the Rodney, yet on the whole she appears one day with another to have had a greater number of men inefficient during the year from wounds and sickness. The cases were therefore either of a graver character, or they remained longer under medical treatment, and thus tended to increase the aggregate number of days' sickness.

In the ten next vessels of the frigate class, with crews ranging from 220 to 330, the loss of service, caused by men on the sick list, was as follows: in the

Curaçoa	4·7 per cent.
Dauntless	4·8 „
Tribune	3·7 „
Terrible	5·4 „
Sidon	2·9 „
Leopard	3·4 „
Odin	4·2 „
Highflyer	4·3 „
Furious	3·6 „
Valorous	4·1 „

Here the Sidon was apparently the most healthy, and the Terrible the most sickly; the one, on an average in a crew of 300, according to the number of days' sickness, had about 16·51 men daily on the surgeon's list; while the other, in a crew of 280, had only eight; in the former, the number of cases was greater than in the latter, inasmuch as 448 exceeds 154. These vessels relatively presented somewhat similar proportions of loss from sickness the preceding year. In the Terrible, the excess appears to have been principally occasioned by fever, catarrh, diarrhœa and rheumatism. The per-centage of loss in the other vessels of this class did not materially differ.

In 13 vessels of a smaller class, the loss varied from 3·1 to 10. In the

Gladiator	it was	10	per cent.
Niger	„	3·1	„
Miranda	„	4·2	„
Tribune	„	3·7	„
Sphinx	„	5·4	„
Wasp	„	4·	„
Curlew	„	7·8	„
Vesuvius	„	4·6	„
Spiteful	„	6·	„
Stromboli	„	6·9	„
Swallow	„	5·3	„
Vulcan	„	5·3	„
Simoom	„	3·4	„

The disparity between the Gladiator and Niger is most remarkable, the number of cases being more than a third greater in the former than in the latter, while the loss of service bears a still greater proportion.

On the whole, the smallest vessels appear to have been the most healthy; for, with the exception of the Recruit and Cyclops, the loss per cent., through inefficiency from wounds and sickness, varied from about 1·5 to 4·. There is, therefore, some reason to conclude that, generally, the smaller the vessel, the higher is the standard of health.

Fevers.—Febrile diseases prevailed with various degrees of severity in the respective vessels, though the crews of the larger appear to have suffered most. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Hannibal, but the greatest number of deaths in the Princess Royal. Cases began to occur in the former in February, when the crew shewed unequivocal symptoms of scurvy. The disease was of a low type, and it was found necessary to support the strength of the patients from the commencement of the attack. During the months of July, August and September, when the ship was off Sebastopol, there occurred no fewer than 76 cases. The great majority of these assumed a typhoid form, "with the characteristic eruption and usual bowel complication; in all cases, more or less diarrhœa, either preceded or accompanied the fever. Delirium existed in all cases; sometimes it was furious, but more frequently of a low, muttering kind." It is further noticed by the Surgeon, "that 13 of the gun-room officers were attacked, one after another. The only reason," he says, "I can assign for this is, that the junior officers for some months previously had been living very badly, and almost exclusively on salt provisions; and latterly they had been in the habit of bathing frequently during the day." Their food was improved, and they were prevented from bathing, "with," it was supposed, "decided benefit to their health. Many of the attendants on the sick were attacked. During the following quarter, namely, from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, there were 65 cases, differing in no respect from those that had previously occurred. The surgeon states that he could not account for the continuance of the fever, as the vessel was clean, free from offensive effluvia, tolerably well ventilated and spacious, and, for the preceding eight weeks, the men had been victualled on fresh provisions; consequently they were free from any scorbutic taint." As the fever was evidently of a typhoid character, if not true typhus, its continuance may safely be ascribed to infection, as evidenced by its attacking the sick attendants in greater numbers than any other class of men in the ship.

In the Princess Royal the cases were not so numerous, but the mortality was greater. This vessel left England on the 12th of January, with 600 troops on board, and, after touching at Gibraltar and Malta, anchored off Sebastopol on the 6th of February. Between the 1st of April and the 30th of June, upwards of 30 cases of fever were placed on the sick list, though the vessel was thoroughly clean, and anchored, for the most part, at a considerable distance from the land. These cases occurred principally in June, amongst men who had been employed on shore, or on duty out of the ship; in some the fever was not severe, but in all there was more or less irritability of the stomach and bowels. In July there were 39 cases, in August, 35, and in September, 18. "Diarrhœa," the surgeon observes, "though very prevalent during the earlier parts of the last month (June) of the preceding quarter, subsided towards the close of that month; it, however, returned in July, and continued increasing with the advance of the month, and three cases of cholera were put on the sick list at isolated periods." "It is remarkable that the three diseases above-mentioned were all more or less blended together; the remitting fever being almost invariably attended with diarrhœa and irritability of the stomach, whilst the diarrhœa, besides partaking in many instances

of

of the choleraic character, was almost always accompanied by fever of a distinctly remittent type, so much so, that the designation of the disease on entry was frequently determined to be fever or diarrhœa, solely by the degree of severity of the symptoms, or apparent leaning towards one or other of these diseases. Most of the cases in which the febrile symptoms predominated were attended by a singularly black slimy-coated tongue, frequent black treacle-like alvine evacuations; and several of the fatal cases presented, towards the close, a cold, clammy perspiration, and an apathetic indifference, resembling in some degree the collapse in cholera." During the three last months of the year, febrile attacks became much less frequent, though the vessel remained cruizing off the shores of the Crimea up to the middle of November.

The Rodney, which lay moored in Kazatch Bay, lost six men by fever, two of these died on board, and the remainder either in hospital or in the huts of the naval brigade. The Queen and the Algiers lost five each, the Albion and Hannibal three, and the Leander four each; but the Princess Royal and Hannibal were the only vessels in which the disease appeared to depend on a cause existing within themselves; there is no reason, however, to believe that this was anything more than the contagion of typhus fever, which primarily had either been introduced from without, or generated on board, and was subsequently re-produced and propagated by infecting one set of men after another.

The London, Leander, Princess Royal, Curaçoa and Odin present the greatest number of cases of intermitting fever, but more especially the first-named; why her men should have been more subject to this form of fever than those of other vessels it is difficult to imagine, because they were employed precisely in the same localities, and in the same duties. The majority of the cases were of the tertian form. The Leander remained anchored during the last six months of the year in Balaklava Harbour, and it was in this port that by far the greatest number of her men were attacked. The cases which occurred in the Curaçoa may have been contracted at Eupatoria, where there are extensive marshes. The cases in the Odin were of a very mild and tractable nature, occurring principally after the vessel left Sheerness, and while stationed off Sebastopol. No death occurred from this form of fever, and though there were 221 cases, one only required to be invalided.

Small Pox.—Seventeen cases of this disease occurred in the Curaçoa, in addition to two included in the Tables for the preceding year. On the 13th of November she embarked 100 men of the Royal Artillery, one of whom was brought in a cab to the steamer which conveyed them out to the Curaçoa at Spithead. On arriving on board he made no complaint, nor was he discovered to be unwell until the evening of the 15th, when it was found that his skin was rather thickly covered with an eruption of small pox pustules; he was immediately secluded from the rest of the men, and as the ship had to call at Plymouth, he was sent to the military hospital at that port on the 17th. No other case made its appearance until the 2d of December, when two men were attacked, one belonging to the Artillery, and the other—a marine—to the ship. In all these cases the disease was modified by previous vaccination. Between the discharge of the first case to the hospital and the seizure of the second cases, there is a distinct and well marked incubative period of at least 14 days. These latter were sent, the one to the naval hospital at Therapia on the 7th, and the other to the military hospital at Scutari on the 8th of December. After the lapse of another fortnight one of the seamen was attacked, and as he had not been vaccinated, the disease was much more severe; in the course of a few days his skin was completely covered with the eruption, which became confluent in several places. The next case occurred on the 8th of January, and was speedily followed by others; it therefore became obvious that the spread of the disease could not be arrested except by the immediate separation of those attacked from the rest of the ship's company; accordingly on the 15th of January all the patients were removed, with a sufficient number of attendants, to an isolated house in the quarantine ground, to which every succeeding case was sent as soon as the premonitory symptoms were developed. The last case occurred on the 8th of February, and as the patient had not been vaccinated, it was a severe one. The surgeon confirms the truth of previous observation by the following observation: "In every case," he says, "where the vaccine marks could be observed, the disease was slight and modified, but it was invariably very severe where that safeguard had been neglected." Only one case terminated in death—the man had not been vaccinated.

Five cases occurred in the Albion, into which the disease was introduced in the latter part of the preceding year by men who had been on shore, on leave, at Constantinople. There were two cases in the Royal Albert which are not specially reported; one was sent to the small huts on shore. One case occurred in the Firebrand shortly after leaving Malta with a detachment of troops for the Crimea, from whom it was most likely contracted; as the man had been vaccinated, the symptoms were not severe; and one case occurred in the Lynx, which appears to have been contracted in the St. Jean d'Acre. In the latter vessel varicella first made its appearance at Cork on the 3d of January; the person attacked had previously been on shore for five days on leave, but he was not aware of having been exposed to contagion. "The case was regarded at the time with suspicion, but as no other occurred for 32 days, it was returned under the head of varicella. Other cases were entered on the sick list severally on the 4th, 7th, 24th and 26th, the last 10 days before the occurrence of the first unmistakable case of small pox. The five persons who had suffered from varicella, had all been vaccinated. The pyrexial symptoms were moderate, and ceased entirely on the appearance of the ill-defined eruption, which remained on the face from seven to nine days."

The first of the true variolous cases made its appearance on the 8th of March, the vessel being

being then at anchor off Sebastopol, where she arrived on the 30th of January with a detachment of troops from Cork. On the voyage out, neither the ship's company nor the troops had any communication with the shore. How, therefore, the contagion had been conveyed on board the surgeon was unable to explain, unless it might be traced to the first and succeeding cases of varicella. In the course of seven weeks from the eruption of the disease, 42 cases were entered on the sick list, of which two died and 40 were cured on board. One of the former was unprotected, the other showed a good-looking vaccine cicatrix; altogether, five of the attacked had no vaccination marks. One of these, as already noticed, was fatal; another was severe; but the other three were remarkably mild. "One man was attacked with variola, who, according to his own statement, had suffered from the disease in the natural way when two years old, though he had been previously vaccinated. On his arm there was a deep broad cicatrix of a mixed-like character, the centre being very like the mark of inoculation."

The surgeon further observes, that "the disease was no doubt modified in a great many cases by previous vaccination, but it was not always mild in proportion to the good appearance of the cicatrix. The general protective influence of vaccination must, however, be admitted when it is considered that of 870 individuals, crowded into a small space, only 42 were attacked, and two died."

It is assumed that the further spread of the epidemic was arrested by sending, as early as possible, all the cases on shore, where huts had been erected for their reception and treatment.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were 16 cases of an apoplectic nature, of which 14 had a fatal termination; three of these latter were the result of immoderate drinking, one of serous effusion or abscess in the brain, and one of submersion. There were 37 epileptic attacks; one of these cases proved fatal, and six were invalided. Of eight cases of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, three terminated in death; and of 27 cases of delirium tremens two proved fatal. One death occurred from paralysis; the immediate cause of which is not stated.

There were 13 cases of mental derangement; four of these recovered on the station, and five were sent home invalided.

Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura were of much more frequent occurrence in some vessels than in others; this, there is reason to believe, arose from the men in one being more exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather than in another, to their being better or worse clothed, and to a variety of circumstances connected with the duties on which they were employed. Out of 312 cases there were 21 deaths, and by far the greatest number of these occurred in the larger vessels.

There were 59 cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis, of which 32 had a fatal termination, either on the station or in the several naval hospitals to which the patients had been sent. One death occurred from asthma, and one from laryngitis.

Heart and Blood Vessels.—There were 44 cases of functional and organic disease of the heart, of which 13 terminated in death; namely, three from pericarditis, and ten from structural derangement.

Stomach and Bowels.—Out of 16 cases of inflammation of the alimentary canal, seven were fatal, and there was one death from cancer of the pylorus. Between July and the end of September, the crew of the Tribune, which was employed moving about from place to place in the Black Sea, were attacked with dysentery and diarrhœa. In the course of three months, 66 cases of the former and 44 of the latter were placed on the sick list. The surgeon observes, that these affections commenced with colicky pains in the bowels, the severity of the disease increasing with the heat of the weather. "The principal feature observable in the dysenteric attacks being a decidedly remitting type, the accessions were as regular and well marked as they are in many forms of that kind of illness (ague). The extreme irritability and tenderness of all the parts in the vicinity of the anus were very distressing, rendering it difficult to introduce suppositories, or to administer enemata." There was marked constitutional sympathy and febrile action of a low character. Two cases terminated in death. The disease entirely ceased during the quarter ending the 31st of December, though the ship remained moving about from place to place in the same locality.

The crew of the Valorous, which was employed in similar duties, also suffered from dysentery and diarrhœa during the hottest part of the season, but these attacks entirely ceased when the cold weather set in. These were the only vessels in which dysentery and diarrhœa assumed the endemic form peculiar to the warm regions beyond the Balkan. In neither affection was there any tendency to choleraic symptoms. The alvine discharges, white, scanty and chalky, as they are on the coast of China, were essentially different from those peculiar to cholera; and though there were colicky pains, the lower part of the bowel, as in dysentery proper, was principally affected.

The vessels in which the greatest number of cases of diarrhœa took place, were the Hannibal, Princess Royal and Algiers. In the last, between the 1st of January and the end of March, 85 men were entered on the sick list for diarrhœa, but they had nearly all been sent on board from the camp before Sebastopol; "they were in a wretched state of exhaustion; eight died, and so prostrated were the vital powers of the survivors, that a good stimulating diet had little or no effect upon them; consequently, 17 were sent to the Naval Hospital at Therapia, and three were invalided, and sent to England. Many of these cases terminated in dysentery, which will account for the number of deaths under this head being greater

greater than the number of attacks in this vessel. During the succeeding quarter, there were 36 cases, principally relapses, occurring amongst men who had originally contracted the disease in the trenches; but as the summer advanced, these secondary attacks became more numerous, though, with the exception of a few which assumed a choleraic form, they were chiefly of a bilious nature, consequent on the heat of the weather, and a change from a salt meat diet without vegetables, to a fresh meat diet with vegetables. As the weather became colder, the attacks rapidly diminished; 11 cases terminated in death, and there were, besides, 16 deaths from dysentery. The whole of the latter occurred either in the camp or in hospital.

Diarrhœa broke out in the Hannibal about the same time. On the 3d of May, 600 French troops were received on board for the expedition to Kertch; but they only remained until the 7th; whether the increase in the number of men on board had any direct influence on the health of the ship's company, it would be difficult to say, but the diarrhœal attacks soon afterwards became more numerous, and were most severe amongst the men who had suffered from choleraic disease in the Baltic during the preceding year. Early in June there was a further increase in the number of attacks, and in consequence of nine cases of cholera having been received on board from the camp at Yenikale, they now began to assume the choleraic form. Diarrhœal attacks were also most frequent in the Princess Royal during the summer months, and while there were sporadic cases of cholera occurring on board. These diseases, and fever, as previously noticed, seemed in many instances to be intimately blended together. Though the diarrhœal attacks in both vessels were numerous, they were not nearly so fatal as amongst the crew of the Algiers. The number of men each ship respectively had sent to the trenches, where the majority of the more fatal maladies were contracted, is not stated.

The crew of the Rodney were attacked with diarrhœa during the hot season, but though her men were frequently exposed on boat service, and on shore at Kertch, on dockyard duties, they did not suffer so severely as the crews of the preceding vessels; she, however, lost eight men from dysentery, and one from diarrhœa, consequent on disease principally contracted in the camp. The crew of the London were attacked with diarrhœa during the hot weather, but though the surgeon died on board of cholera, the disease does not appear at any time to have acquired the characteristic symptoms of the more fatal malady. From bowel complaints, contracted in the camp, she lost nine men—four from dysentery and five from diarrhœa.

The Albion lost two men from dysentery, and four from diarrhœa; and the Queen, two from dysentery and three from diarrhœa; all these cases originated in the camp, as, in fact, did almost every other fatal case in the fleet. The total number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, amounted to 87, or at the rate of 5·4 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Cholera did not acquire epidemic force in any vessel throughout the year; there were only 71 cases entered on the sick returns from the fleet, and the greater number of these were contracted on shore in places where it existed; but there were 80 deaths. This discrepancy between the number of cases and deaths can only be accounted for by cases of diarrhœa terminating in cholera after they had been entered in the sick reports. In the naval brigade there were 25 cases, 13 of which proved fatal.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—It is a most remarkable fact, that in the whole force during the year, there were only 35 cases of inflammation of the liver; and most of these were either of a doubtful or of a trivial character; none terminated in death, and three only required to be invalided. But a still more remarkable fact remains to be noticed. The cases of jaundice actually exceeded those of inflammation in the proportion of four to one, or as 35 is to 132. There were a few vessels in which the disease did not occur at all, but in several other vessels the cases were in the proportion of about one to every 100 men; which it is presumed far exceeds the ratio common to civilized life. There were in the Royal Albert, 11 between the 1st of July and the 31st of December. The surgeon remarks that they were evidently preceded by a congested state of the liver, but he does not offer any opinion on the cause or the nature of this congestion, how it became manifest, or whether it arose from a redundancy of bile or blood in the organ. During the first three months of the year, six men were put on the list in the Leander for this affection, and there were as many more attacked, but in a milder form, who continued at their duty. The attacks occurred principally amongst the men who had served in the naval brigade on shore, where their general health had been a good deal impaired.

Organs of Generation.—Diseases of the sexual organs were neither numerous nor severe, and it is a remarkable fact that no death occurred under this head. Five men were invalided for secondary syphilis, two for incontinence of urine, not occasioned by the service, and four in consequence of stricture. There was one case of stone in the bladder, which terminated in death in Therapia hospital, to which the patient had been sent from the Dauntless: his general health was so much impaired, that it would not have been safe to attempt an operation. On dissection, both kidneys were found to be enormously enlarged, their pelves filled with grumous pus, and their external structure completely disorganised, and containing tubercles, and large tubercular cavities. The bladder, which was ulcerated at various points, contained a stone weighing 18 drachms.

Rheumatism appears to have been of more frequent occurrence in some vessels than in others, owing perhaps to the different modes of classifying doubtful complaints of difficult diagnosis. Of 948 cases, 26 were invalided, and one only terminated in death. Of 20 cases of gout, one proved fatal; and there was one death from disease of the hip-joint.

Diseases of the Eyes, &c.—The cases of all kinds of inflammation of the eyes amounted to 180, of which two were invalided. There were six cases of amaurosis, and nine of nyctalopia and hemeralopia: three of these were invalided. The latter affection occurred principally amongst men labouring under scorbutic symptoms.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—During the early part of the year, the whole fleet, with the exception of a few of the smaller vessels, was almost entirely victualled on what is called salt provisions; namely, salt beef and pork without any recent vegetables; consequently, about midsummer, and even earlier, in some vessels, scorbutic symptoms began to shew themselves; but the disease was held in check by a liberal issue of lemon-juice, with preserved meats occasionaliy; and subsequently a sufficiency of fresh meat and vegetables was obtained to eradicate the disease.

About the middle of February, the surgeon of the Hannibal reports that nearly the whole of the ship's company exhibited symptoms of scurvy. In some cases, the gums were swollen, livid or ulcerated, and bled on being slightly rubbed or pressed. In others, there were brown spots on the legs, or unhealthy looking ulcers, with general debility. By the use of lime-juice, however, a marked improvement took place in the general health. The disease appeared in the Odin in the early part of December. The supplies of fresh provisions during the preceding autumn had been scanty, but lemon-juice had been issued daily, and the ship's company, during the last six months, had received fresh rations on 51 days. By a more liberal supply of fresh meat and vegetables, together with oranges for the sick, all the scorbutic symptoms vanished.

Notwithstanding the presence of a scorbutic diathesis throughout the fleet during the greater part of the year, ulcerative disease was neither severe nor troublesome. The introduction of lemon-juice, preserved meats and vegetables, improved ventilation and cleanliness, with a more nutritious diet, has completely robbed this once formidable "scourge" of all its terrors. This, however, will be more readily understood, when it is stated that in a force of about 13,000 men, there were only 785 cases of ulcer, of which not one terminated fatally, and only four required to be invalided, and sent home to England. The crew of the London, which suffered more severely than any other during the preceding year, still continued to be infested by ulcerative disease during the greater part of the present. Out of 73 cases, 11 had to be discharged to the hospital at Therapia; but though in many instances they remained long under treatment, they were all ultimately cured, and discharged to their ship.

Wounds, &c.—A naval cadet of the Agamemnon, while on shore at Kertch, accidentally fired a ball from a revolver through his right foot, between the second and third metatarsal bones, without doing much injury. A man in the Arrow had the integuments over the right knee and both extremities lacerated by the bursting of a Lancaster gun. The wounds were deep, and small splinters of oak were driven into the flesh.

The ship's cook of the Beagle received several cuts or stabs on the head when on shore on leave at Constantinople. Two men belonging to this vessel, in a boat attack on the ferry of the town of "Ghenitchesk and Arabat Spit," received contusions from spent musket balls. At the bombardment of Petrovskoi, a fourth was wounded on the left side and left arm by a fragment of shell, when going on shore in the gig. A fifth fell from aloft, and fractured the left ulna, and severely contused his left knee.

A midshipman from the Curaçoa having approached too near the Russian rifle-pits, received a gun-shot wound of the thigh, but neither the bone nor the large vessels were injured.

In the Curlew, two men were wounded in the attack on Gheisk, one on the shoulder, not severely; the other dangerously, the ball having passed through the left cavity of the chest: yet he appears to have survived.

An engineer in the Cyclops, while shutting off one of the communication cocks belonging to the engine, came in contact with a bolt in the cross-beam of the air-pump while in motion, which entered the skull to the depth of two inches directly over the external ear. Several portions of bone and brain came away. There was hemiplegia for three weeks, which disappeared, leaving some degree of vacuity (fatuity): he was invalided, and sent home to England.

Four men of the Dauntless were wounded on the 21st of April, by the bursting of an 8-inch gun on the main deck, while firing on the batteries before Sebastopol. The wounds were caused principally by small pieces of metal striking and sticking in the integuments of the head.

A case of compound fracture of the left tibia occurred at sea on the 5th of May, in the Gladiator; and in the Leander, a boy had both bones of the fore arm fractured by falling over a box.

One man was killed in the Leopard by a round shot when attacking the enemy at Soudjouk.

In the Medina a man attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat. A Royal Marine artilleryman of the same ship received a gun-shot wound while in the boats at the attack on Taganrog. The ball passed through the upper lip over the right canine tooth, and passing obliquely through the cheek to the lower jaw, fractured the two posterior teeth, and lodged in the masseter muscle, from which it was extracted. A seaman of the Niger lost his arm by amputation, in consequence of the hand having been blown off by the premature explosion of a cartridge while saluting.

In the Princess Royal there was one man killed and two wounded by shell splinters during a night

a night attack on Sebastopol. One of the latter had his arm fractured; the other received a contused and lacerated wound of the hand.

One man was wounded in the Recruit, in the hand, by the accidental discharge of a musket while handing it into a boat; and another in the Valorous, by the accidental discharge of a musket, the contents of which entered the inner side of the left fore arm, shattered the ulna, and destroyed the joint. Amputation was performed, and the patient did well. Another man in the same vessel was thrown with violence from his hammock in a gale of wind, and falling against some iron-work on the deck, received a comminuted fracture of the left femur about its upper third; he was sent to Therapia Hospital, where he recovered.

The total number of cases of wounds and accidents amounted to 2,859, of which, 26 were invalided, and 126 proved fatal. In addition to the latter there were two deaths from frost-bite, one from suicide, and 31 from drowning (one of which was suicidal), making the total deaths under this head, 161. Of these, 98 were from wounds received in the trenches before Sebastopol, and six from wounds received in action on board ship.

The total number of deaths in the force on shore and afloat, exclusive of the marines serving with the army during 1855, amounted to 511; namely, 160 from wounds, accident, drowning, &c., and 351 from disease.

59 of the latter were from fever.

21 from inflammatory affections of the lungs.

32 from phthisis.

54 from dysentery.

33 from diarrhœa.

80 from cholera.

So that by far the greatest mortality resulted from diseases of the alimentary canal.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

On the 2d of October 1854, according to reports received from the medical officers attached to the Brigade and Brigade Hospital, 1,200 officers and seamen were landed from the sailing line of battle ships, and took up a position with the army encamped before Sebastopol. They were at once equipped with the usual ordnance tents, an advantage not then possessed by the troops; and as they had been victualled on fresh meat and vegetables to a later date than the soldiers, and for 16 days previously to their landing, it is evident that the Royal Naval Brigade commenced the winter campaign under more favourable circumstances than the regiments with which it was associated.

The first place of encampment was on a hill on the western side of the plain that bounds the head of the harbour of Balaklava. This spot was occupied for seven or eight days until the heavy ship's guns had been transported to the front, when the encampment was shifted to the high ground, south of the Woronzoff road, at a distance of about 3¼ miles, by a winding road, from Sebastopol. The ground was barren—a scanty soil covering a stratum of clay and gravel; but there was a fair supply of spring water at a distance not exceeding 500 yards from the encampment.

As long as the weather continued dry, that is, until the end of October, the site appeared in every way a desirable one; but later in the season, when the November rains and storms set in, the ground was found to be so retentive of moisture, that the whole camp, from the unceasing traffic, soon became one continuous puddle. To remedy this, drains were cut in various parts, but with little advantage. Consequently, after remaining for about six weeks in this position, on the 18th and 19th of November, the brigade removed to another about a mile to the south-west, at the extreme left of the English camp; the distance from the batteries in which the men were working the guns being nearly the same as it was on the old ground.

"The new encampment was formed on the eastern slope of a ravine that ran down in a northerly direction to the inner harbour. It faced the west, and behind was sheltered from the biting east and north-east winds by the abrupt cliff that terminates the plateau. The position was comparatively warm; in easterly winds there was frequently observed to be a difference of temperature of two degrees between it and the plain above. When first occupied, the ground was dry, and covered with a fine green sward; and a stream of water ran through the ravine at the bottom of the camp. The weather which had been fine soon afterwards changed, and the rainy season set in. South-westerly gales followed each other in rapid succession, and the rain descended in torrents; the green sward was soon broken up and trodden out of sight, when this camp, like the other, became one vast slough, ankle deep in mud; the liquidity and depth of which increased with the continuance of the rain until at last it became both difficult and dangerous for men carrying heavy burdens to walk across; as in some places it was almost impassable. At length a rough pavement was made with large stones down the centre of the camp, with branches extending between the different rows of tents and up to each tent door, and the floor of many tents was also paved with stones by the occupants."

"On the 1st of December the brigade mustered about 1,100 men on the heights of Sebastopol, but by sending the sick away from the camp, and through changes consequent on the embarkation of the detachments belonging to Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, and afterwards of those belonging to the Britannia, Vengeance, Trafalgar, Arethusa and Retribution, the number actually at the front for the service of the batteries was reduced by the middle of January, to about 980 men. About 300 had been stationed at Balaklava, either in the batteries around that place, or employed on the transport duties of the chief camp, which as the spring advanced, removed to the front, and all were engaged in the batteries from the time of the reopening of the second bombardment, on the 9th of April; previously to which fresh reinforcements of men were sent from the fleet."

"The victualling of the naval brigade was always distinct from that of the army, the supplies being at first drawn from Her Majesty's ship Diamond, and afterwards from its own commissariat at Balaklava. During October and November the supply of fresh meat was very small, not exceeding three days in each month, and this without vegetables. In December larger quantities were issued, amounting, probably, to nine days' rations; so that from the 6th of September to the 1st of January, the total number of days on which fresh rations (with or without vegetables) were issued did not, perhaps, exceed fifteen."

"After the 1st of January 1855, the supplies of fresh meat and vegetables again fell off, but this was the less felt, as a system was then adopted of allowing the men an equivalent in money for the rations not served out to them, by which they obtained the means of purchasing for themselves various articles of diet—a privilege which is highly prized by seamen."

"Biscuit was always issued in ample quantities, but flour or peas (part of the rations allowed on shipboard) were not issued at any time, an additional allowance of bread being used in lieu thereof; half a pound weight being substituted for the ration of flour, and a quarter of a pound for that of peas, on alternate days. A small supply of rice had been furnished about the middle of November, but it was discontinued early in December. When fresh meat could not be obtained, salt beef and salt pork were issued alternately, in the usual proportion of a pound a day to each man. Cocoa was not issued earlier than January, but up to that time a double allowance of tea had been given in lieu of it. When the men first landed, the ration of rum was increased from one gill to one gill and a half; but towards the end of November a different system was adopted, the larger measure being issued to those men only who were going to the trenches, while those remaining in camp received but one gill according to the established allowance."

"In the early part of the campaign lemon-juice was issued, but sparingly. Towards the end of October the brigade was furnished with six days, and in November with three days' rations of this article, namely, half an ounce of lemon-juice, with half an ounce of sugar per man, per day; but in February and March it was furnished in more ample quantities. Oranges and lemons sufficient for the use of the sick were issued throughout December and January, and then a more extensive importation having been received, the supply admitted of a moderate though general distribution in the camp, which was continued for eight weeks." These valuable anti-scorbutics, at the suggestion of the Director-general, had been ordered up from the Mediterranean in large quantities, in anticipation of the appearance of scurvy amongst the men employed in the fleet and trenches.

"Though the brigade was never absolutely without mules for the transport of provisions and stores, the number allowed were not sufficient; so that this duty was necessarily performed by parties of men sent from the camp; but during the wet part of the winter, when the roads were at their worst, it was found that a sufficiency could not be obtained even in this manner; consequently, 300 fresh men were ordered up from the Queen and London, then in the Bosphorus, to join the brigade: they arrived about Christmas, and were appointed to do this duty in the following manner: they had their homes for several weeks in vessels at Balaklava, from which they made a journey to the camp daily, carrying with them the necessary supplies of provisions; but when the weather improved, and the roads became more passable, they also took up their abode in the camp of the brigade on the heights. By this very excellent arrangement, the worst of the evils arising from deficiency of food were obviated, from an early period of the winter, and as the spring advanced no difficulty was found in gradually accumulating a reserve store of provisions; so that when the batteries were in play, the duty of bringing up supplies was suspended, until at last, in April, the land transport corps relieved the brigade entirely from this labour."

Besides the Naval Brigade, detachments of seamen and Royal Marine Artillery-men from Her Majesty's ships Britannia, Bellerophon, London, Sanspareil, and other vessels, were landed and placed under the command of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, in the batteries No. 4 and 5, on the heights above Balaklava. These batteries being for the defence of the town, and the road leading to the lines of attack on Sebastopol, were not so frequently engaged with the enemy as the brigade in front, consequently the casualties from wounds were far less numerous. But as all the provisions and stores had to be brought up from Balaklava, the men did not escape the privation and hardships then common to the whole force. As the winter advanced they began to suffer from a want of warm clothing; but to obviate this as far as possible, the assistant surgeon in charge of the detachment deemed it necessary to recommend the issue to those who required it most, an extra allowance of brandy, which he purchased from the store ship at Balaklava, out of the proceeds of the "black-list grog,"—that is, the daily ration of spirit forfeited by men through misconduct; and the blankets which had been placed under his charge, along with other necessaries for the sick, he issued or lent to men who were not provided with a sufficiency of their own, until they could receive others through some other channel, or from their respective ships.

The

These detachments when first landed suffered principally from cholera and diarrhœa, which was attributed to the effluvia arising from large numbers of dead men and horses which lay unburied on the ground subsequently to the cavalry charge made on the 25th of November. But as these diseases have prevailed more fatally in other localities, comparatively free from the effluvia of putrescent animal matter, and even in clean well-regulated ships at sea, their influence as special excitants of choleraic disease in this instance must be received with reserve. Latterly catarrhal and rheumatic complaints became more common in consequence of the exposure of the fatigue parties to cold and wet while employed bringing up supplies, and also in consequence of the whole detachment being frequently turned out during the night and kept sometimes for hours under arms by the activity of a division of the enemy, which was encamped within a short distance of the batteries; but any patient whose case could not be properly treated in the batteries, was immediately taken down to the Diamond hospital ship at Balaklava.

On the 14th of January 1855, when the batteries were given up to the Royal Artillery, one part of this detachment joined the naval brigade in front, and the other returned to their respective ships. On the whole, these men, with the exception of a few who suffered from cholera and diarrhœa, were little subject to any kind of serious disease, though they were no better lodged, and not much better fed, than the thousands encamped around them.

To revert to the naval brigade,—it appears that fever was of more frequent occurrence in that corps than in some of the ships of the line, but not more fatal; in two vessels of this class, however, namely, the Hannibal and Princess Royal, the cases were more numerous, and, with respect to the latter, more fatal also. In proportion to the number of men there were even a greater number of attacks in some of the smaller craft, as, for instance, in the Wasp, Stromboli and Simoom. Considering the kind of life the men led in the camp, their exposure to wet and cold, their incessant toil in the batteries and trenches, it is singular they suffered so little from this class of maladies, while the crew of the Princess Royal, who were not exposed to any great hardships, suffered so severely, unless the severity of the fever, and the majority of the attacks amongst the latter, be ascribed to a specific typhoid infection, which existed amongst themselves. The total number of cases of continued and remitting fever tabulated in the returns from the brigade between the 2d of October 1854, and the 30th of September 1855, amounted to 116; of these 57 recovered, and the patients returned to their work in the trenches; 23 were sent to the brigade hospital or to their respective ships, and eight died. There were 20 cases of an aguish character; two of these men were returned to their own ships, and the remainder recovered.

On the 2d of October 1854, the first day the naval brigade confronted the enemy on the heights before Sebastopol, two men, one belonging to the Britannia, and the other to the Trafalgar, were severely wounded by splinters from an exploded shell. On the 11th there were two, and on the 14th one, all slightly wounded. On the 17th, when the batteries were first opened, the casualties were of a much more serious nature; six men were killed outright in the batteries, and an officer immediately after he was removed to the camp, died of his wounds; four men were wounded severely, and eight slightly: one of the former, who recovered and was sent home invalided, lost the left arm, and another the right eye. On the 18th, there were three killed and seven severely and twelve slightly wounded. On the 19th two men were killed and nine wounded, three severely and six slightly. On the 20th there were three killed and two severely and ten slightly wounded. On the 21st there were two severely and four slightly wounded: one of the former, who recovered, lost the left leg. On the 23d there were two killed; one was struck by a shell which fractured the skull and injured the brain; the other was struck by a round-shot on the abdomen. Two were severely and four slightly wounded: one of the former sustained an extensive lacerated wound of the back by a round shot; another a contusion of the right loin by a splinter; the third a deep wound of the forehead, three inches long, by a fragment of shell. The other wounds, were principally slight contusions and lacerations from fragments of shell, which did not detain any of the men more than five days on the sick list. On the 24th one man was severely wounded by a shell which shattered the pelvis, and forced fragments of the bones into the abdomen; he only lived three hours afterwards. Another had his left fore-arm and elbow-joint shattered by a round-shot; the limb was immediately removed by amputation, and the patient recovered. Other four men were wounded, three by splinters and one by a spent round-shot, which shattered the ankle-joint; seven weeks afterwards the limb was removed, and the man recovered. On the 25th two men were severely wounded on the head by splinters and fragments of shell, and two slightly by similar bodies. On the 26th one man was killed by a shell which fell at his feet, burst, and blew him to pieces; another had his right knee, hand, arm, chest and face severely lacerated and contused by a shell; a third sustained a slight contusion of the back from a shell also.

One man was wounded on the 29th, one on the 30th, three on the 1st of November, and one on the 2d. Two of these were severe and four slight. On the 3d and 4th, six men were wounded; four slightly and two severely. On the 5th, two were killed by shells, three wounded by splinters, and one by a round-shot, which fractured and comminuted both bones of the leg; amputation was performed, but the patient died 19 days after the operation. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, two men were wounded each day by splinters and round-shot; one of these, the calf of whose leg was torn away and the bones and great vessels injured by a round-shot, died soon afterwards in the camp. On the 9th, two men were killed by round-shot, the one was struck on the head and the other on the groin; and five wounded, principally by splinters. On the 10th one man was instantly killed by a round-shot, and two were severely wounded by fragments of shell. On the 12th, two men were slightly wounded, and on the 13th two severely; one of the latter was struck by a

pistol ball, which passed through the left hand, and shattered the metacarpal bones; the other received a large shell-wound on the right side, which fractured two ribs, laid their angles bare, injured the lung, and caused spitting of blood. Gangrene took place, and terminated the patient's existence on the 20th.

The few wounds which occurred between the 14th of November 1854 and the 4th of April 1855, are less circumstantially detailed; but the following extracts, taken from the journal of Dr. James Jenkins, surgeon of the Naval Brigade, are sufficiently explicit: "On the latter date, a man belonging to the Queen, named Thomas Brown, whilst employed in carrying shell into the advanced works of the batteries, was struck on the right fore-arm by a piece of an exploded shell, which produced a compound and comminuted fracture of the ulna. The muscles, vessels and nerves on the anterior, inner and posterior surface of the ulna were extensively lacerated and destroyed; the radius, with the muscles on its external side, were uninjured. At the same time, he was struck on the left side of the neck, where there was a deep lacerated and ragged wound extending from the ear, in a line with, but inferior to, the lower edge of the inferior maxilla, as far forwards as the median line; its anterior extremity being half way between the point of the chin and upper edge of the thyroid cartilage. The submaxillary gland was exposed, and protruded from below the angle of the jaw, near to which a ligature had been applied to a divided artery. A tourniquet had been placed on the arm, but almost immediately after his arrival in the camp, bleeding from the vessels commenced, when the patient, having been placed on the operating table, was put under the influence of chloroform, and the arm removed above the elbow joint by the flap operation. Three ligatures were applied to bleeding vessels, and after the oozing of blood from the flaps had stopped, they were brought together by a couple of stitches, and a few strips of adhesive plaster, over which lint dipped in cold water was applied, and retained by a few turns of a bandage. The wound in the neck was cleaned, dressed with wet lint, and covered with oiled silk, kept in position by a bandage." This man was sent on board Her Majesty's ship Diamond, where his wounds progressed favourably and rapidly to a cure.

On the 9th, there were nine killed and 15 wounded; the most severe of the latter were the following:—"Robert Gardiner, aged 27, A. B., of Her Majesty's ship London, was brought into camp from the batteries in a state of alarming collapse, having been fatally injured by the explosion of a cartridge in loading his gun. His head and face were severely burnt, his right elbow joint fractured and dislocated, the greater part of his right hand blown off, and, from the tumefaction and swelling, he appears to have sustained severe injuries of the chest and right shoulder. He was cold, pulseless and unable to speak. The pupils were dilated and insensible to light; he moaned constantly, and was evidently insensible to pain. Four hours afterwards he died."

"George Ellis, aged 22, Ord., of the Queen, had been struck, apparently by a piece of stone broken from the parapet of the battery, below the left eye, the anterior wall of the superior maxillary bone was fractured and the antrum opened. Another piece appears to have struck the cornea, and laid it open, giving exit to the contents of the eyeball. His face and eyelids were covered with small wounds, caused by gravel striking forcibly against them. A probe could be passed deep into the wound under the eye, but it did not detect any foreign body. The wounds were cleaned and dressed with lint, wet in cold water. This man recovered with the loss of the left eye.

"Samuel Pinhorn, aged 33, Ord., of the London, was struck on the posterior aspect of the left shoulder by a shot or large piece of shell, which fractured the spinous process of the scapula. The principal symptom is the flattening of the spinous process, which is the more apparent from the patient's spare habit of body and slightly developed muscular system. He complains of pain in the anterior part of the chest, opposite the part struck, which is increased on deep respiration. Crepitus is not distinctly audible, and no fracture of the ribs can be discovered. The arm was placed in a sling, and on the following day (the 10th) he was with others sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, where he recovered."

"John Fry, aged 23, Ord., of London, has also received a severe blow on the left shoulder, by which the acromial end of the clavicle has been luxated, and the scapula injured, if not fractured, near its neck; but the pain about the shoulder and the swelling of the surrounding parts prevent a more correct diagnosis. The sense of touch in the hand and wrist is imperfect, and he complains of a feeling of weight in the arm. A bandage was applied to the arm and shoulder, to keep the parts motionless and in position; but it shortly afterwards became unbearable, and was removed. Finding the pain to continue unabated, he was (about four hours after his arrival in camp) bled, with only temporary relief. An opiate was also given to him, after which he obtained some ease and a little sleep. So far as the swelling, intolerance of motion and acute pain will enable us to judge, there is no displacement of any part sufficient to account for the excessive pain complained of. He was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, where he died a few days afterwards."

"Charles Stammers, aged 21, A. B., of the Queen, was struck on the left foot by a shot, or piece of shell, which caused a compound and comminuted fracture of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe. The integuments were divided only on the dorsum of the bone, and nearly in a line with it. The toe was removed, along with the fragments of bone, by dissecting back the integuments, so as to admit of the application of the bone forceps, which were used to cut the bone through anterior to its tarsal extremity. The edges of the wound were afterwards brought together by strips of plaster, and dressed in the usual manner. The patient recovered."

On the 10th, there were three men killed and eight wounded; two of these deaths were caused by fracture of the skull, and the third by compound comminuted fracture of the

right

right thigh, with destruction of the vessels. "In the latter, a large piece of an exploded shell passed through the inner side of the right thigh, three inches below Poupart's ligament, destroying in its passage the femoral artery and nerves, fracturing and splintering the femur, and reducing to a pulpy condition the muscles on the inner side of the thigh. A ligature was instantly applied above the open and exposed mouth of the femoral artery, and a tourniquet was placed on the limb, to restrain hæmorrhage from the posterior vessels. The greater part of the left hand had also been carried away by the same shell. When brought into camp, there was a considerable oozing of venous blood from the principal wound, he was almost pulseless, and his extremities were cold; he was faint, sick and restless; his face was blanched and his lips colourless. The tourniquet was removed, a large dry sponge was introduced into each orifice of the wound in the thigh, and a roller tightly applied. Heat was applied to his feet and legs, and hot brandy and water given at short intervals. A consultation of all the medical officers in camp was held, when it was unanimously agreed that no operative proceedings, in his present depressed state, could be undertaken, and that amputation at the hip joint was the only resource left. But, notwithstanding the free administration of stimulants, he lived only about four hours after the receipt of the injury."

On the 11th, six men were killed and 15 wounded. In two of the former, death was caused by compound fracture of the thighs, one by fracture of the spine, two by fracture of the skull; the sixth by fracture of the skull also, which, in consequence of the position of the body when struck, was actually driven into the chest. Of the wounded, the following were the more severe:—"Roger O'Brien, aged 27, A. B., of the Queen, received, about mid-day, a compound and comminuted fracture of the right knee and ankle joint, from the bursting of a shell. When brought into camp (with two other men mortally wounded), he was in a state of great depression from the shock of the injury, and the loss of blood. The knee and ankle joints were both laid open, the soft parts were extensively lacerated and destroyed, and the head of the tibia severely shattered. Heat was applied externally, by means of hot-water bottles, and some hot brandy and water given to him. Reaction soon set in, and he rallied so far that it was considered safe to operate. He was placed partially under the influence of chloroform, and the limb removed at the junction of the lower with the middle third of the thigh. Little time was lost, either in the operation or in securing the arteries. The quantity of blood lost was trifling, yet the collapse was so great that he was removed from the table and placed in bed in a state of alarming danger, his eye fixed, and the iris insensible to light. By-and-by he gradually rallied, but ultimately his stomach became irritable, and he died on the 15th."

"William Meek, aged 20, A. B., of the Leander, sustained a compound and comminuted fracture of the left ankle joint, which was struck by a splinter from an exploded shell in the batteries. The lower head of the tibia and fibula were completely destroyed, with extensive laceration of the soft parts, and exposure of the ankle joint. The destruction of all the tissues, and the bones of the joint, rendered the saving of the foot hopeless; it was consequently removed above the ankle by the circular operation. Three ligatures were applied, and a couple of stitches put in, to keep the edges of the flaps together, after which the usual dressings were applied; and on the 12th of April he was discharged to Her Majesty's ship Leander."

"Francis Charles Dockins, aged 19, Ord., of the Leander, one of 10 or 11 men killed and wounded by the bursting of a shell on the right attack, received a severe lacerated wound on the inner side of the left internal malleolus. The astragalus was fractured, and the os calcis laid bare, but, as far as could be ascertained, not fractured; neither did the injury extend into the ankle joint. He also sustained a compound fracture of the left ulna, a little above the wrist. In consequence of his youth, the size of the bones injured, and the slight destruction of the soft parts, it was determined that an effort should be made to save his foot and hand. The edges of the wound in the foot were brought together by a stitch, a splint was applied to the external side of the leg and foot, and one to the the arm; and both wounds were kept damp with cold water. On the 12th of April, the patient was also sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander: both this and the former case recovered."

"John Davidson, aged 23, A. B., of the Queen, one of three desperately wounded by the bursting of a shell, sustained a compound and comminuted fracture of the left thigh, close to the groin, with destruction of all the soft parts, vessels and nerves; the only connection remaining between the thigh and body being little more than a strip of integument externally. He arrived in the camp in a state of great depression; cold, pale and pulseless; a condition which forbade any operative proceedings. Means were taken to prevent the further loss of blood, whilst heat was applied externally and stimulants freely administered; but he continued to sink, and died four hours after his arrival."

"Nicholas Medlin, aged 21, Ord., of the Queen, was wounded at the same time, and by a piece of the same shell, but more severely; for, with a similar injury of the thigh, he had also sustained a compound and comminuted fracture of the left arm, and his right hand had been torn away at the wrist. Placing the fractured limbs in as easy a position as possible was all the assistance we could render him. He died in about two hours after his arrival in the camp."

The propriety of entering even thus cursorily into these details may be questioned, but so long as nations are compelled to go to war, it were well that they should be made acquainted with its stern realities. Besides, there are other reasons why these simple professional records should not be mutilated or altered; for, though there may be a similarity in the description of many of the death wounds, there are few of the other wounds which do not present some individual peculiarity worthy of being made known either to the executive or to the civil branches of the service. The number of men who had their heads carried away

by round shot is a most remarkable fact, which can only be explained by the fearless manner in which they continued to raise their heads above the parapets, contrary to the express injunctions of their officers. But there is not, perhaps, any class of men so regardless of their lives as the thorough-bred seamen of Her Majesty's navy; and it is difficult to make them believe that there is not something discreditable in crouching behind stone walls or parapets in the presence of an enemy. The necessity of correct information relative to the wounds inflicted by the recent improvements in guns, shell and shot, is another reason why these records should be given in the words in which they were written down amidst the carnage of the siege.

"On the 12th of April, two men were killed by a round shot or a shell, which carried away both their heads, and 26 wounded. One of the latter, Thomas Noble, aged 29, A. B., of the Leander, was struck, a little above the wrist, by a piece of shell, which fractured the bones, destroyed the muscles, blood-vessels and nerves on the anterior aspect of the fore-arm, so as to render amputation necessary. The flap operation was performed, about three inches below the elbow; four arteries required ligatures; in securing the interosseous some difficulty was experienced, either from its having been cut obliquely, or from its retracting into its sheath. The stump was dressed as usual, and kept damp with cold water. He passed a comfortable night, and on the next day was sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander, and afterwards to Therapia Hospital, where he recovered."

"John M'Lellan, aged 21, Ord., of the Queen, was struck by a piece of shell, which produced a compound and comminuted fracture of the right tibia and fibula, below their middle, and a longitudinal fracture of the tibia, which extended upwards and outwards from its upper third to the head of the bone, but apparently not into the knee joint. In determining the place at which we should remove the limb, it was evident that, although sufficient material could be found on the posterior part of the leg to form a flap, the height to which the simple fracture was known to extend, and the possibility that it might even extend into the joint, determined us to remove the extremity above the knee; this was done near the junction of the lower with the middle third of the femur, by the flap operation, whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform. He was afterwards sent to the Brigade Hospital, where he recovered."

Seven men were wounded on the 13th; one only of these cases is detailed:—"William White, aged 53, boatswain's mate, of the Wasp, received a compound fracture of the right arm by a piece of shell, which entered the arm posteriorly, about two inches above the internal condyle; the fracture extended obliquely, downwards and outwards into the elbow joint. The rough ends of the bone were very perceptible to the finger introduced into the external wound. Considerable hæmorrhage took place from the wound at the moment of injury, leading the medical officer in the trenches to infer that a large artery was wounded; he consequently applied a tourniquet to the arm. Upon its removal, after his arrival in camp, a slight oozing of blood, chiefly of a venous character, took place. A consultation was held, and the majority were of opinion that an attempt should be made to save the limb. The wound was consequently dressed, and the arm put into splints; but the oozing of blood continued, and increased in quantity, notwithstanding the application of a cold wet compress. A second consultation was held, at which the surgeon of the Wasp was present, when it was determined to remove the limb. The old man was immediately placed under the influence of chloroform, and the arm removed by the flap operation at its lower third. It was afterwards dressed in the usual manner. Examination of the elbow joint afterwards showed that great injury had been inflicted on the soft parts, and that the bone was more severely comminuted than external appearances indicated, the propriety of the operation was therefore undoubted. The patient was sent to Her Majesty's ship Wasp, where he progressed favourably, and for a considerable time was allowed to walk about, until, from some unaccountable cause, gangrene seized the stump, and he died."

On the 14th, there were three killed and ten wounded; all the deaths were caused by fracture of the skull. One of the wounded lost an arm by a piece of shell, which divided the superficial layer of muscles on the external and anterior surface of the fore-arm, tore the radial artery, and fractured the radius and ulna three inches below the elbow joint. To restrain the hæmorrhage, a tourniquet had been applied in the battery; but on his arrival in camp, there was great congestion both of the arm and fore-arm, and a considerable amount of venous hæmorrhage from the wound. No increase of bleeding followed the removal of the tourniquet, nor could the fractured ends of the bones be felt through the wound. Some hopes were entertained that the radial artery had not been injured; and at a consultation it was agreed to make an attempt to save the arm. The wound was dressed, and the fore-arm put in splints. During the day, however, the tension of the fore-arm above the wound increased, and it became necessary to relieve this by an incision through the skin and fascia, carried as high up as the bend of the elbow. At 5 p. m. the swelling had increased; and now, at a second consultation, by unanimous assent, the arm was removed above the elbow by the flap operation. "The delay in this case was hurtful in so far as it prevented the fore-arm being removed below the elbow, as the incision necessary to relieve the tension divided the integuments which would have formed the flap. After the operation, the patient complained greatly of pain in the stump, as if a nerve had been included in the ligature. An opiate was given, which relieved the pain; and on the 15th of April, he was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond: he recovered, and returned to England in July. Another man received a severe wound on the back from a piece of shell, which tore up the integuments covering the spine and the dorsal muscles in the form of a triangular flap, three or four inches long; laying bare several of the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ, lacerating deeply the muscles on the left

left side of the spine, and filling the wound with sand. The wound was cleared of all the foreign substances, the flap of skin was brought into position by one or two loose stitches, and water dressing applied. The patient was placed in a semi-prone position on an air-bed, and had an opiate administered. Next day he was sent on board Her Majesty's ship Leander, where he died."

On the 15th, one man was killed by fracture of the skull, and six wounded. None of the latter cases have been given in detail.

"On the 16th, two men were killed by fracture of the skull; and seven wounded; one of the latter was struck on the left thigh, three inches below the great trochanter, by a piece of shell, which made an external wound about one inch and a half long, into which the finger could be introduced its whole length, and a compound and slightly comminuted fracture of the femur felt. There was little displacement ofthe fractured ends of the bone, and the thigh could be easily extended its full length. Considerable hæmorrhage had taken place from the wound, over which a compress and bandage had been applied by the medical officer in the battery. The treatment to be adopted in this case became an important point to settle, for one of two things must be determined on immediately, namely, either to attempt to save the limb or to remove it at the hip joint. If the former course should be adopted, it was not forgotten that sloughing of the soft parts to an unknown extent (for it is impossible to judge correctly of the amount of injury done in these cases), exfoliation of bone, severe constitutional disturbance, prolonged and exhausting discharges, might be expected; but, on the other hand, it was argued, that to meet these unfavourable circumstances, he had youth, strength, a sound constitution, and a large stock of animal spirits. The serious nature, too, of an operation always dangerous, seldom successful, and to be attempted only, in our opinion, as a *dernier ressort*, and when no other chance, however slender, remained for the patient, convinced us of the unjustifiableness of such a proposal as amputation at the hip joint. The external wound was therefore brought together with a stitch, and a couple of strips of adhesive plaster, and a long splint applied to the external side of the limb, by which extension and counter-extension could be kept up from the heel and pelvis. He was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, where he ultimately died."

On the 17th, there were two men wounded:—"William Booker, aged 37, A. B., of the Leander, was struck by a round shot, by which he sustained a simple fracture of the right femur, a little above its lower third; a simple fracture of the tibia and fibula, a little lower than the middle of the leg; and a compound fracture of the fibula itself, an inch above the outer malleolus. The external wound was transverse, extending from the anterior edge of the fibula to the posterior part of the leg. In this complicated case, the mode of treatment to be followed became an important question, and in consultation it was agreed to try to save the limb. The edges of the wound were brought together by three stitches and a few strips of plaster. Internal, external and posterior splints were applied, the knee was raised by a couple of cushions so as to form a sort of double inclined plane, and an internal and external splint was applied to the thigh to keep the fractured ends of the bone steady and *in situ*. This complicated and inefficient apparatus was only temporary, until a double inclined plane could be obtained. Under the influence of an opiate he slept a little during the night; but some swelling of the leg and thigh took place; the bandages were slackened, and on the following day he was sent on board Her Majesty's ship Leander, where he recovered."

"George Green, aged 25, A. B., of the Rodney, was struck by a rifle bullet, which penetrated the left cheek through the masseter muscle, on a level with the lobe of the ear, and then passed downwards and slightly forwards, splintering in its course a spicula from the anterior edge of the ascending ramus of the inferior maxilla, by which an opening was made into the mouth, behind the posterior molar teeth; finally, the ball lodged on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage, beneath the platysma myoideus muscle. At first, the loose piece of bone was mistaken for the bullet, and an attempt was made to seize it with the forceps; but having discovered our mistake, further search was made, when it was found in the situation mentioned, and removed by cutting through the skin and muscle covering it. Considerable hæmorrhage had taken place into the mouth immediately after the receipt of the injury, and a slight oozing still continued after his arrival in the camp. He was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, and afterwards to his own ship, in which he recovered."

On the 18th, one man was mortally and another dangerously wounded:—The first "John Mullett, aged 20, A. B., of the Leander, was brought into the camp from the batteries in a state of insensibility, with a scalp wound over the frontal bone, an inch and a half to the right of the median line, which had been caused by a stone struck by a round-shot from the parapet. Through this wound the bone was found to be fractured, and the right edge depressed under the left; the fracture extending from the top of the forehead backwards, in a semicircular direction, to the transverse suture; the whole of the scalp on the top of the head was puffy and swollen; the pupils were strongly contracted and insensible to light, his breathing was stertorous, and his pulse slow and irregular; it was therefore resolved to apply the trephine, and to raise the depressed bone. The wound in the scalp was enlarged, the pericranium removed, and the trephine applied. The removal of the piece of bone, however, neither relieved the symptoms of compression nor loosened the impacted bone. The trephine was applied a second time, when it was discovered that the dura mater was penetrated by a spicula of the internal plate, and the cerebrum wounded; besides, a quantity of blood was effused on the dura mater. As much of this as possible was removed by a scoop; the spicula was withdrawn from the dura mater, but it was followed by a portion of the brain. During the operation, the patient was sick and vomited; as no relief followed the operation, the

the case was considered to be hopeless; the wound was lightly dressed, and the man put to bed: he gradually sank, and died on the 21st."

"James Smith, aged 21, A. B., of the Rodney, was laying his gun in the right attack when he was struck on the head and left shoulder by a piece of a shell, his face was also cut in several places by stones driven from the parapet. From the top of the head a large semicircular flap of scalp was raised from the pericranium, divided into three strips, and much contused, but the bone was neither exposed nor injured. The wound was cleaned, the hair shaved from the flap and surrounding parts of the scalp, several stitches of suture were inserted to keep the parts *in situ*, and the whole covered with lint dipped in cold water. The slight wounds on the face were cleared of the sand and small stones which had lodged in them, and similarly dressed. The wound on left shoulder extended from the anterior edge of the fold of the axilla upwards to the top of the shoulder, and then posteriorly downwards, along the back of the arm for about three inches. Anteriorly and superiorly, the pectoral and deltoid muscles were injured; and through an opening in the deltoid, the head of the humerus could be felt, with the outer edge of the bicipital groove roughened and bruised. There was, however, no fracture of the shaft or neck of the bone, nor could any communication with the joint be discovered. The wound was cleaned, and the integuments, which left the deltoid quite uncovered, were brought into position, and retained by four sutures. Water dressing and a bandage were applied, the patient was put to bed, and an opiate administered: on the 12th of May he was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, and ultimately did well."

"Between the 20th of April and the 4th of May 11 men were wounded, and one killed amidst the ruins of a magazine, knocked down by a shell. One of the former sustained a compound and comminuted fracture of the right ankle joint, by a 13-inch mortar shell, which burst almost under him. The integuments covering the external side of the heel and dorsum of the foot were separated down to the sole, and the muscles and vessels round the external malleolus completely destroyed; his face, eyebrows, eyelashes and hair were scorched and burnt by the explosion, and he was severely burnt in the perinæum. The foot and ankle were removed by the circular operation at the lower third of the leg; the patient being at the time under the influence of chloroform. Three ligatures were applied, three sutures inserted in the edges of the flaps, and a few strips of plaster applied; after which, the stump was covered with wet lint and bandage." This man recovered.

On the 10th of May one man was killed by fracture of the skull and spine, and two were severely wounded; one of the latter, "Aaron Gisly, aged 20, Ord., of the Queen, sustained a severe contusion of the right leg a little before midnight, by a shell which burst in the centre of a party, of whom he was one. On his arrival in the camp, about 12.30 a.m., the whole leg, from the knee downwards, was enormously swollen and tense as a drum, so much so, that it was impossible to ascertain whether or not the tibia was fractured; but from the circumstance that a depression could be felt a little below the insertion of the ligamentum patellæ, fracture was suspected. The foot was cold, but pulsation could be felt in both anterior and posterior tibial arteries. He complained of general uneasiness, and of a sense of weight in the leg, but more particularly of pain in the calf, arising apparently from the tension of the integuments. Supposing fracture to exist, a splint was applied to fix the leg, and the foot was wrapped in flannel. He had an opiate; but on the following day the tension of the leg and swelling of the foot, had, if possible, increased, and there was serous exudation from a slight abrasion on the skin. An incision, about five inches in length, was made on the inner side of the leg through the skin and fascia down to the muscles, and another of the same description on the outer side, about four inches in length. The hæmorrhage from the incisions was considerable, but the relief was great and immediate. The muscles were dark-coloured and deeply congested; the edges of the wounds separated nearly an inch from each other. He slept but little during the night; the leg felt uneasy and uncomfortable, but there was no particular pain. As an opportunity occurred on the 12th, he was sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, in which he recovered."

"Robert Hart, aged 20, of the Queen, sustained, at the same time a simple fracture of the internal malleolus and lower end of the tibia of the left leg, and a wound over the external condyle of the left femur, which extended down to the bone. The finger introduced into the wound slightly enlarged, passed freely upwards and downwards, and behind the femur, which was felt to be denuded of periosteum. No fracture of the condyle could be felt, but on bending the knee, the external condyle appeard to start forward from its place, and to return again on extending the leg. No foreign body could be felt in the wound, but the small size of the opening in the integuments, and the injury underneath, led us to believe that a foreign body had lodged in the thigh. Subsequently it was found that the external condyle of the femur was fractured, the limb was removed in Her Majesty's ship Diamond, and the patient recovered."

On the 17th there were four men wounded; one of these, "George Gamble, aged 26, A. B., of the Leander, was brought into the camp before 7 a.m. from the right attack with a bullet wound of the right shoulder. The ball had entered above the superior edge of the scapula, and after he came into the camp, was cut out from between the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side, about two inches in front of the inferior angle of the left scapula. The finger passed into the opening left after the extraction of the bullet, detected the upper edge of the eighth rib bare, and a passage between the seventh and eighth ribs. He had lost both the power of motion and sensation in the lower extremities, and complained of a sensation in the neck and anterior part of the chest, which he said was not pain. He had a troublesome cough, and his pulse was weak and rapid. During the night he gradually sank; and died at 3.30 a.m. of the 18th. On inspecting the body, it was found that the ball had entered the right side

of

of the thorax, close to and on a level with the third dorsal vertebra, through which, and the fourth, it passed obliquely downwards to the left; penetrating the left pleura and the posterior part of the upper lobe of the left lung, through which it formed a passage nearly six inches long; escaping from the lung at the inferior part of the upper lobe, it entered the intercostal space between the seventh and eighth ribs, and lodged beneath the integuments, about two inches in front of the inferior angle of the scapula. Into the substance of the left lung fragments of bone from the dorsal vertebræ had been forced some distance. The posterior part of the upper lobe of the right lung was also slightly injured. There was no hæmoptysis."

Between the 18th and 29th of May, six men were wounded and one killed; the latter had one-half of his head carried away by a round shot or a shell. One of the former was struck by a Minié bullet, which penetrated the upper surface of the tarsus, passed through the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, and lodged in the sole of the foot, from which it was extracted before he was removed from the battery, through an opening made in the sole.

On the 4th of June two men were killed; one was blown to pieces by a shell, and the other had his skull fractured.

On the 6th of the same month, there were two men killed and 15 wounded. One of the former had the posterior part of his head shot off, and the other his skull fractured. On the following day there were seven killed and 33 wounded. The nature of the injuries causing death were as follows: five sustained fracture of the skull; one had the right half of the body carried away; in another, the posterior part of the shoulder and chest were shot off.

The following were the principal wounds:—

"Michael Fenessy, aged 21, Ord., of the Rodney, was struck by a shot, which fractured and carried away the greater part of the left patella, laying the knee-joint open, but leaving the femur and tibia uninjured. He was put under the influence of chloroform, and amputation by flaps performed at the lower third of the femur. During the operation an accident occurred, which gave some trouble. The femoral artery was wounded at the first introduction of the knife, so that a considerable quantity of blood was lost before the completion of the operation; and again, from the oblique division of the artery, some difficulty was experienced in securing it. Another difficulty in this case arose from the situation of the division of the artery, viz., the fibrous canal through which it passes into the ham. The patient being a strong muscular man, he suffered no apparent injury from the loss of blood. After the stump was dressed in the usual manner, he was put to bed, and had an opiate. He was afterwards sent to Cossack Bay, where he died on the 9th of July."

"Edward Tucker, aged 23, A. B., of the Rodney, was struck by a piece of an exploded shell, which produced a compound and comminuted fracture of the heads of the left tibia and fibula, extending into and laying open the knee-joint. As in the last case, amputation was performed, but the circular method was adopted, and all the difficulties which occurred in the latter were obviated. He had been put under the influence of chloroform, but from its having been administered rather too hastily, considerable alarm was excited for his safety, and two or three hours elapsed before he was considered to be out of danger: his teeth were firmly closed; he was unable to swallow; his face had a cadaverous appearance, and he was almost pulseless. The stump was dressed in the usual manner, and he was placed in bed. He passed a quiet night, slept well, and on the following day was sent to Cossack Bay, where he died."

"John Lanahan, aged 22, Ord., of the Queen, was struck by a piece of shell, which entered the right thigh above and in front of the trochanter major, passed obliquely inwards and downwards to the inside of the thigh, a little above its middle, where it escaped. In its course it destroyed part of the glutæus medius, the tensor vaginæ femoris and the sartorius muscles. In the bottom of the wound, the femoral artery was felt pulsating strongly; its sheath uninjured, but exposed. Several branches of the crural nerve were destroyed, and he complained of pain round the knee and in the leg. From the external wound there was a considerable oozing of dark-coloured blood. A pledget of lint was introduced into the external opening, and a roller applied. He was sent to Cossack Bay, where he died a few days after."

On the 8th there was one man killed by a piece of a shell, and one wounded by a rifle ball. The former, "John Arnold, L. S., of the Leander, was struck by a piece of shell, which passed through the upper part of the left thigh, destroying the femoral vessels, the bone, and nearly removing the limb. On the inner side of the thigh the muscles were bare, and separated as high as their origin, and in front, nearly as high as Poupart's ligament, whilst, externally, the glutæi, little injured, still adhered, to the great trochanter. On his arrival in camp he was greatly depressed, his countenance pale, his pulse 140, irregular and very weak; and a slight oozing of venous blood was going on from the wound. A consultation, at which seven medical officers were present, was held, but it was determined not to operate. The man died in about two hours after. The latter, Daniel Sullivan, Ord., of the Queen, was struck by a rifle bullet, which entered at the posterior surface of the left fore-arm, passed through the ulna, which it fractured near its middle, and escaped from the front of the fore-arm. At the point of entrance the wound was small, circular, and well defined—barely sufficient to admit the finger. At the point of exit all the muscles on the anterior aspect of the fore-arm, from an inch and a half below the elbow-joint to about the same distance above the wrist, were lacerated and destroyed, as if torn by a piece of shell. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform, and amputation by the flap method performed above the elbow. On the 9th he had no complaint, and was sent to Cossack Bay, and recovered."

On the 9th, nine men were wounded. On the 10th there were two killed, and eight wounded; the former were both struck on the head by round shot or shell; the head of one of these men was shattered to pieces. One of the latter received a severe wound on the right knee by a piece of shell, "which fractured the patella, opened the knee-joint, and smashed the condyles of the femur. When brought in, he was faint and much depressed; a tourniquet had been placed on the thigh, in the battery, and there was venous blood oozing from the wound. The tourniquet was removed, and he had a little rum and water. He was conscious that his leg was lost, and asked to be put to sleep, the usual way in which the men expressed themselves when they wished to be put under the influence of chloroform. Chloroform was administered, and a tourniquet applied, while at the same time pressure was made on the artery nearer the groin. Amputation was performed at the lower third of the thigh by the flap operation; no blood was lost: four ligatures were applied. Before the stump was dressed, his pulse became very weak, and he had some more spirit and water. To make sure that all the vessels were secured, the stump was left undressed for a quarter of an hour. He soon recovered from the effects of the chloroform, but his pulse continued quick and weak. As soon as he was placed in bed, an opiate was given to him. This man remained in the camp until he was able to move about on crutches, when he was sent to Cossack Bay to wait a passage to England."

From the 10th to the 16th the firing, preparatory to the general attack on the ememies lines was much slackened, but on the 17th it was recommenced with redoubled vigour on both sides; on that day one man fell by a shot, which carried away his right shoulder and shoulder blade; and 14 were wounded. On the 18th, in consequence of the greater exposure of the men, both in the batteries and while carrying scaling ladders to the foot of the Redan, the loss in killed and wounded was greater than on any previous occasion; 15 men were killed, and 46 wounded. Six of the former belonged to the Leander, seven to the Rodney, and three to the London; one of these deaths was caused by a musket-ball, which passed through the head, and three by injuries sustained by the bursting of a gun; the others fell in the deadly struggle near the enemy's works, and were buried before the nature of their injuries could be ascertained.

The wounds most worthy notice were the following:—

"Thomas Prince, Captain of the maintop in the Rodney, received a fracture of the left parietal bone, by the bursting of the gun in the battery: the bone was fractured into several pieces and depressed, the scalp, lacerated and severely contused. On the body there were many severe contusions, and the right leg was swollen, ecchymosed, and painful; he complained more of the pain of the leg than of the head. The fractured and depressed pieces of bone were carefully removed, the wound dressed with wet lint, and a cold lotion applied. He passed a very restless night, and died on the 22d."

"John Tobin, A. B., of the Leander, a strong, muscular man, of florid complexion, and of sound constitution, was wounded by a grape-shot in the upper part of the left thigh. There had been little or no hæmorrhage from the wounds: the shot entered on the anterior aspect of the thigh, about three inches below Poupart's ligament, and lodged: the bone was fractured on a lower level than the external wound. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the thigh amputated by forming a small anterior and a large posterior flap, as the situation of the external wound prevented the two flaps being made of equal length. After securing the arteries (four ligatures were applied), the stump was dressed in the usual manner; and he was placed in bed. On the 21st the edges of the flaps began to slough; the pulse was not so quick, but it was fuller than on the previous day. He was allowed beef-tea and other nourishing diet; but the sloughing extended, and the discharge became sanious and offensive. On the 24th, at 11 a. m., hæmorrhage burst from the stump shortly after it was dressed, but was instantly stopped by pressure on the femoral artery; on removing the pressure, however, it again recurred. The dressings were then removed, and the flaps separated, when it was found that the hæmorrhage came from the femoral artery, which had ulcerated above the point of ligation. About an inch of the artery was cleared from the surrounding parts, and a stout ligature placed upon it, when the bleeding stopped. Though there were not more than about six or eight ounces of blood lost, he began to sink, and died at 3 p. m., without any return of the hæmorrhage."

"James W. Shaw, A. B., of the Rodney, received a compound and comminuted fracture of the humerus by a ball which entered on the outer side of the arm, near the insertion of the deltoid muscle, passed inwards and upwards, and escaped at the axilla. At first it was hoped that the arm might be saved; but after the more severe cases which occurred had been attended to, and a more careful examination of the state of the wound and bone made, it was decided to remove the arm. In performing the operation, which was done under the influence of chloroform, it was necessary, from its situation, to include the internal wound in one of the flaps: the posterior was therefore made a little longer than the anterior. On the 19th the man was sent to Cossack Bay, and ultimately recovered.

Joseph Abbott, A. B., of the Leander, received a compound and comminuted fracture of the right fore-arm, three inches below the elbow, by a grape-shot, which entered the arm posteriorly, and passed out, destroying the bones and the soft parts in front. The proximity of the wound to the elbow precluded the possibility of saving the joint; the arm was consequently removed above the elbow by the flap operation: two vessels were tied, and the stump dressed in the usual manner. On June the 19th the stump was easy, and the patient in good spirits. He was sent to Cossack Bay, and ultimately did well.

"Stephen Hurst, A. B., of the Leander, sustained a compound and comminuted fracture of the metacarpal bone of the left thumb, with great destruction of the soft parts; and the wound

wound was filled with sand and gravel. He was also struck over the left nates by a bullet which lodged in the thigh; a third bullet passed through his boot, and wounded the outer side of the foot. The metacarpal bone of the thumb was removed from the carpus; and in doing so the radial artery was wounded, and bled freely until secured. After removing the injured soft parts, a couple of stitches were put in to keep the edges of the wound together. The finger introduced into the wound in the nates could not reach the bullet, which, after striking against the femur, had passed downwards in the direction of the thigh; but by using the finger as a director for the long probe, it was detected, though the bullet forceps were too short to lay hold of it; as the patient was in a state of great excitement, and very impatient, it was not cut out. The wound in the hip was lightly dressed, and water dressing was applied to the wound on the foot. On the 20th the bullet was discovered on the outer side of the thigh near its middle, and removed on the following day by an incision made through the integuments and other tissues covering it. He was sent to Cossack Bay, and recovered."

"George Pearce, Captain of the foretop, in the Rodney, received a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg, a little below the knee, by a piece of shell; considerable hæmorrhage took place, but fortunately a medical officer was on the spot, who immediately placed a tourniquet on the thigh. When injured, he was lying with several other men between the advanced trench and the Redan, under shelter of a ledge of rocks; as soon as he could be safely removed, he was brought into the camp, where the thigh was amputated by the circular operation near its middle, while under the influence of chloroform; four ligatures were applied, and the edges of the wound brought together by three stitches, and supported by strips of plaster. A piece of moistened lint, retained by a bandage, covered the whole. Matter formed in the thigh, but ultimately he did well."

"Michael Kernes, A. B., of the Rodney, was struck on the head by a piece of metal when his gun burst, by which he sustained a compound fracture of the left parietal bone. The fragments were loose enough to be removed by a pair of dressing forceps. The scalp over the seat of fracture was destroyed, leaving, when the loose fragments of bone were removed, the dura mater, to the extent of one square inch and a half, exposed, and apparently uninjured. He remained insensible for some time, but consciousness had returned before his arrival in camp. Previous to the bursting of the gun, he had been wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through the inside of his right arm; still he would not quit the battery. The head and arm were dressed with lint dipped in water, and covered with oiled silk; he died on the 22d."

"Lieutenant Osborne W. Dalyell, of the Leander, was shot through the left fore-arm; both bones were fractured, and all the soft parts on the anterior aspect of the fore-arm destroyed. The integuments and muscles were lacerated and separated to within an inch and a half of the elbow-joint: amputation, therefore, became necessary. The operation was performed while the patient was under the influence of chloroform, by making the usual anterior and posterior flaps. He had been wounded several hours before he could be brought into the camp, consequently on his arrival he was considerably depressed. Three arteries required ligatures; the stump was dressed in the usual manner, and ultimately he recovered."

"George Coakes, L. S., of the Leander, and one of the scaling-ladder party, was struck by a ball behind the right ear, which broke the skin, but did not injure the bone; and by another on the outer and posterior aspect of the left thigh, which passed behind the bone, and lodged; whilst a third passed through the middle of the thigh, anterior to the bone. On the 19th, the thigh was again examined for some trace of the missing bullet, but it was not found. He was sent to Cossack Bay, where his recovery was retarded by an attack of dysentery. At length he was invalided and sent to England, with the bullet still in his body."

"Mr. Henry Wood, Midshipman, of the Queen, while acting under the orders of Captain Peel, was struck on the left fore-arm by a grape-shot, which penetrated at the posterior aspect of the fore-arm, glanced from the ulna, which it laid bare, and passed round underneath the integuments to the front of the fore-arm, where it lodged, forming a prominent tumour, two inches below the bend of the elbow. He was, at his own request, placed under the influence of chloroform, and the shot extracted by an incision made through the integuments covering it. He was sent on board Her Majesty's ship Queen, and ultimately recovered."

"James Callicot, A. B., of the Rodney, was struck by a musket bullet, which passed through the inner side of the left arm, about an inch above the elbow, and afterwards lodged in the left thigh, from which it was extracted. The same morning he had also received a severe contusion over the left ilium; this was followed by discolouration, and, subsequently, by inflammation and sloughing, which extended down to the bone, and when the slough separated, the ilium, over a space the size of a shilling, was left bare. The wounds in the arm and thigh healed kindly, but as the exfoliation of the bone in the hip was likely to be a tedious process, he was sent on 19th July to Cossack Bay, and ultimately recovered."

After the attack on the 18th, there were few casualties of much importance until the 4th of July, when three men were wounded, one slightly and two severely. One of the latter sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh by the bursting of a gun; a piece of the metal penetrated the thigh near the junction of the lower with the middle third, and fractured the bone. The limb was saved, and the patient recovered. The other was struck on the internal and upper part of the right arm by a piece of shell, which entered the arm, and fractured the bone. So profuse was the hæmorrhage which followed

the injury, that the medical officer in the trenches believed the brachial artery had been wounded. He applied a tourniquet, and sent the patient to the nearest military hospital, where the arm was examined, and put up in splints. In the evening he was removed to the Brigade camp, and on the 6th sent to Cossack Bay, where the arm was amputated; but the stump became gangrenous, and he died on the 11th.

Two men were killed and five wounded on the 10th of July; one of these deaths was caused by the bursting of a gun, and the other by a compound comminuted fracture of the scapula. On the 15th, a man, who belonged to the Rodney, was killed by a fragment of an exploded shell, which passed through his abdomen. On the 22d, there were three men wounded; one of these, "Patrick Halay, Ord., of the Queen, about 11 p.m., was struck on the left knee by a piece of shell, which divided the patella, laid open the knee-joint, formed a deep groove on the articular and cartilaginous surface of the femur, and broke off the external condyle. He was brought into the camp about 2 a.m. of the 23d; the wound was temporarily dressed; he was placed in bed, and had an opiate. On the 23d, at 11 a.m., after great difficulty and an hour's perseverance, he was at length placed partially under the influence of chloroform, when amputation was performed at the lower third of the thigh. Four ligatures were applied, after which the stump was dressed in the usual manner. On the 23d of August he was discharged, nearly well."

"John Stone, Ord., of the Queen, sustained, in consequence of being struck by a piece of an exploded shell, a compound fracture of the left tibia and fibula, about four inches below the knee. Externally the wound was not very extensive. He was brought into the camp a little after midnight, when a temporary splint was applied. After a careful examination of the wound on the following day, it was considered that an attempt should be made to save the limb: it was therefore put into splints, and the bone united without a single bad symptom."

Two men were wounded on the 24th, and four on the 25th. "One of the latter, Richard Garnett, Captain of the fore-top in the London, was shot through the lower and outer part of left thigh by a grape-shot, which entered on the anterior aspect of the thigh, an inch and a half above the patella, passed outwards, and escaped anterior to the external hamstring. The wound eventually began to slough, venous hæmorrhage occurred, and in the end, after he had been removed to the hospital huts at Cossack Bay, he died."

Between the 25th of July and the 8th of August seven men were wounded, but none of them so severely as to require special notice. On the 10th one man was killed by a shell, which tore off the left thigh and arm; and on the 13th, "John Reid, A. B., of the Wasp, was brought into the hospital hut from the battery, about an hour after midnight, the posterior and lower part of his right leg having been severely injured by a piece of shell; from the calf of the leg down to the heel the integuments and superficial layer of muscles were entirely torn away; the ankle joint was laid open; the astragalus grazed and bruised; the fibula fractured, and its lower end comminuted; the deep layer of muscles were lacerated and bruised; the tibia was uninjured; but a considerable quantity of blood had been lost; he felt faint, and had a weak small pulse. Having determined to amputate the leg as soon as he rallied, a compress and bandage were applied to restrain hæmorrhage, and he was put to bed until 8 a.m., when he was placed on the operating table, put under the influence of chloroform, and the leg removed about five inches below the knee by the flap operation: four ligatures were required: he recovered."

On the 14th two men were wounded; one of these, "Joseph Conway, Ord., of the London, was at work in the advanced trenches when he was struck by a rifle bullet, which penetrated the right shoulder about an inch below the acromion process, and passed perpendicularly down to the humerus; it then traversed the posterior fold of the axilla, and at last lodged under the integument anterior to the inferior angle of the scapula. The humerus was felt through the wound to be bare, and its posterior side slightly splintered, but the shaft of the bone was not broken. The ball, which was slightly notched, was extracted by an incision made through the integument covering it. On the 15th he was sent to Cossack Bay, where he recovered."

On the 17th of August one officer and four men were killed; the former was shot through the abdomen; two of the men were killed by the bursting of a shell; another had his head carried away by a round-shot or a shell, and the fifth had his arm blown off, and was severely burned by the explosion of a shell. On the same day one officer and 18 men were wounded. "William Calvo, A. B., of the Rodney, was struck on the external side of the head of the right tibia by a piece of shell, which divided the tissues down to the bone, and broke off into the joint a small piece of the head of the tibia, with its articulating surface attached, thus laying open the joint. From the external condyle of the femur a similar piece, covered with cartilage, was also broken off; the patella was uninjured. Under the influence of chloroform, the thigh was amputated at the junction of the lower with the middle third by the flap operation; four ligatures were applied, and the stump dressed in the usual manner. He was sent to Cossack Bay, and thence to Therapia, where he recovered."

Six men were wounded on the 18th, and seven on the 19th. "One of the latter had been out in front of the battery and was returning through the embrasure at the time the gun was fired, which carried away his right lower extremity completely, as high up as the lower third of the thigh. There was no hæmorrhage from the stump, as reported by the medical officer in the trenches, but the shock to the system was considerable. He was brought into the camp with a tourniquet round the thigh. Before his arrival he had recovered from the state of collapse following the injury; still his pulse was weak. Heat was applied externally, and he had a little weak brandy and water. In three hours he had rallied so much, that he was put under the influence of chloroform, and the thigh

thigh removed near its middle by the circular operation. Two ligatures only were required, but it was determined not to dress the stump for some time. On removing the tourniquet, the muscles immediately contracted so far that an insufficient covering was left for the end of the bone. To remedy this, the retractor was re-applied, and about three-quarters of an inch more of the femur sawn off. He was then removed to his bed, still unconscious from the effect of the chloroform. During the operation he became sick, and vomited large pieces of unmasticated meat, which had to be removed from the throat by a pair of forceps. After various changes, he died on the 25th."

Another man, "William Nash, A. B., of the London, sustained, in consequence of having been struck by a piece of shell immediately above the olecranon, a compound fracture of the humerus; the external wound was so small, that the finger could not be introduced to examine the injury done to the bone; but the crepitus was distinct and clear. The actual site of the fracture could not be ascertained; but as both flexion and extension were easily performed, and the radius and ulna uninjured, the arm was put up in splints; and shortly afterwards he was sent to the hospital hut at Cossack Bay, where amputation of the arm was performed." "Charles Walsh, L. S., of the Albion, was wounded on the same day in the left arm by a rifle ball, which entered the outer side of the fore-arm, two inches below the elbow-joint, and produced fracture of the radius." Both these men recovered without a bad symptom.

There were three men wounded on the 20th;—one of these, "John Mullens, Ord., of the Rodney, had just arrived in the battery, when a round-shot from the enemy knocked off the muzzle and trunnion of his gun; a piece of which struck him on the front of the right leg, about three inches above the ankle-joint, laid bare and carried away a triangular-shaped piece from the front of the tibia; the base of the triangle was below, and the apex above. The shaft of the tibia was not fractured; but the injury extended deeply into its cancellated structure, and the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle was exposed. A few loose fragments of the bone which adhered to the flap of the integuments were removed, the edges of the wound brought together, and retained in apposition by a couple of stitches and a few strips of plaster. On the 23d he was sent to hospital at Cossack Bay, where he recovered."

One officer and one seaman were wounded on the 24th; "the latter thought he had been struck by a musket-ball below the left eye; there was an elongated wound on the lower eyelid, and the eye itself was hidden by the swelling; the ball had lodged, but its position could not be discovered: there was slight hæmorrhage from the back part of the mouth, and blood was vomited. On the 28th, a hard imperfectly circumscribed spot was discovered anterior to the ear, and opened, when the supposed foreign body was discovered to be a piece of the molar bone, which was loose in front, but connected posteriorly. The patient was sent to Cossack Bay, where the ball was extracted from the antrum." He ultimately recovered, but with the loss of the eye.

On the 26th and 27th there was one killed and four wounded. The former, "John Mulchay, A. B., of the London, was struck while in the battery by a musket-ball, which entered his left side, immediately above the crest of the ilium, behind which it passed and lodged. The finger introduced into the wound could be passed down behind the ilium, but did not reach the bullet; neither could it be discovered externally, nor felt in the pelvis by the finger passed per anum. He gradually sank, and died on the 3d of September."

On the 28th and 30th there were four wounded; and on the 31st, one killed by a ball, which passed through the head.

On the 6th of September there was one man killed by a shell or round-shot, and 10 wounded. On the following day there were five wounded. One of these cases is thus given:—"William Thomas Godding, Ordy., of the London, was struck on the right leg by a round-shot, which smashed into a pulp the whole of the leg, from the knee down to the ankle; the head of the tibia was splintered into many pieces, and the knee-joint opened. When brought into the camp, he was greatly depressed from loss of blood, and the shock caused by the injury; a little brandy and water was given to him, and as the oozing of blood from the extremity continued, notwithstanding the application of a tourniquet, he was put under the influence of chloroform, and the thigh removed by the flap operation. The circulation was then so low, that the femoral artery only required to be tied; in anticipation, however, of hæmorrhage as soon as the system recovered from the shock, the flaps were merely brought together. Two hours afterwards, a considerable oozing of blood began to take place from the stump; the flaps were then separated, and ligatures applied to two vessels which bled; after this the stump was dressed in the usual manner; he was then removed to the hospital at Cossack Bay, but subsequently died on the 9th of October."

Finally, on the 8th of September there were four men killed, or soon afterwards died of wounds received in the attack, and 15 wounded. One of the preceding deaths was caused by a grape-shot, which struck the angle of the lower jaw on the left side, fractured and comminuted the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the molar bone, and lacerated and reduced to a kind of pulp all the soft parts behind the jaw; the parotid gland had disappeared, and the internal carotid artery was felt pulsating at the bottom of the wound; the shot lodged by the side of the trachea, which was compressed so much that respiration was carried on with difficulty. The ball was extracted in the battery. When brought into the camp he was pulseless, insensible, and very restless; his knees were drawn up close to his chin, and in that position only would he remain. On the 9th, during the day symptoms of injury of the brain showed themselves, and he gradually fell into a state of coma; his breathing became rapid, and was performed with difficulty; he gradually sank, and died half an hour after midnight, on September the 10th."

Another man, "Michael Collings, A. B., of the Albion, one of several wounded by the bursting of a shell in the battery, had his right leg carried away three inches below the knee, and the right thigh wounded in several places; from one of the wounds on the back part of the thigh a coiled-up piece of tin protruded, and was extracted with difficulty; the left leg was severely burnt with powder, and there was an extensive laceration of the integuments covering the calf; the right ala of the nose was carried away, and the bones fractured; the upper lip was burnt and severely injured; the face was also generally burnt. When brought into the camp, he was cold, and nearly pulseless; the stretcher on which he had been carried was covered with blood, showing the hæmorrhage to have been considerable: he had some hot rum and water, whilst hot bottles were applied to his back and thighs, and other measures taken to restore heat. After waiting a couple of hours he rallied a little, and regained some degree of natural warmth; but he complained of great pain, and was anxious that something should be done to the leg. In a case of such extensive injury, one result only could be expected; an operation was performed, not with the slightest hope of saving the man's life, but rather to remove the lacerated and burnt stump, from which a slight oozing of blood was going on; and, to render him more manageable and more easily moved by the attendants. When placed in the bed he had some hot tea, and tho hot bottles were re-applied to the sides and thighs, and as he complained of cramps in the abdomen, an opiate was administered. On the 9th, at 2.30 a.m., he died."

The surgeon of the brigade mentions in his reports, with respect to the classification and severity of wounds, that "much depends on the situation of the wound, the age of the person, and the time elapsed since the receipt of the injury; for instance, an injury which would when received be called severe, might, in the course of a few hours become dangerous, if not mortal, the danger increasing with the loss of blood. Several men were brought into the camp two, three or four hours after they had been wounded; they were cold, blanched and almost pulseless, and their only chance of life depended on an operation performed on the instant. Again, an injury to the thigh, near the knee, which could only be classed as severe, would, if near the groin, be dangerous, if not mortal. In all cases the danger increases with the proximity of the wound to the trunk. Few injuries of the legs and upper extremities, excepting in old men, could be called mortal, or even dangerous, if seen sufficiently early. Fractures of the skull, with depression of the bone, were always dangerous, and too often mortal, as were wounds of the chest and abdomen, whether caused by bullets or pieces of shell."

"In civil practice a compound fracture of the thigh does not necessarily lead to the loss of the limb; but in the military or naval service, where these injuries are caused by round-shot, pieces of exploded shell, or of broken guns, and splinters of wood, the injury to the soft tissues is always so great that sloughing invariably follows, and it is seldom that any idea of its extent can be formed from the appearance of the injury when first received; for wounds, apparently trifling, and in which the bone has sustained but little injury beyond simple fracture, have been followed by the most serious results, and even death. Perhaps the only cases at all resembling ours, met with in civil life, and requiring a similar treatment, are those resulting from railway accidents."

In every case of compound fracture, the following points required to be attended to before deciding upon the treatment, and particularly before attempting to save the limb, viz., the patient's age, state of health, his previous habits, whether temperate or the reverse;—the amount of injury to the bone, whether merely fractured slightly or severely comminuted,—the injury to the soft parts, whether extensively lacerated or severely contused; whether the main arteries were torn or entire;—the situation of the injury, whether near the large joints or in the middle of the limb, whether in the lower or upper extremity, and whether near to, or remote from, the trunk; but it must be remembered that injuries of the lower extremities were more dangerous and less likely to do well than injuries to the same extent of the upper extremity."

"When the brigade was first landed, an opinion prevailed that cases of compound fracture of the thigh would be met with in which it would be proper to attempt to save the limb, and every case was carefully examined in order to determine the kind of treatment it would require. Two cases were at length brought into the camp, respecting which the majority of the medical officers were of opinion that amputation should not be performed; the men were both young, healthy and temperate; the injury to the bone and soft parts comparatively slight in both cases; the external wound was small, and situated on the outer side of the limb in one, two or three inches below the trochanter; in the other the same distance above the knee. The result in the former was, after great suffering, death; in the latter, although the patient still lives, his ultimate recovery appears to be hopeless.* Experience has therefore forced on us the conviction that to attempt to save the limb in any case of compound fracture of the thigh, the result of gun-shots, is to endanger the patient's life; and the result of secondary amputation has not been such as to induce us to trust to that chance of saving life after the failure of the first attempt."

From the time the Brigade landed until the end of the war there were 16 cases of amputation of the thigh, and ten of the arm: of the former, ten died, and six recovered: of the latter, one died, and nine recovered. Of five amputations of the upper extremity below the elbow, performed in the camp, there were two deaths, and three recovered. And of six amputations of the lower extremity below the knee, all recovered.†

"In

* This man recovered, but when discharged there was little prospect of his limb ever becoming useful.

† For a more particular account of the capital operations, *see* pp. 50–62.

"In estimating the results of the operations performed in camp," Dr. Jenkins observes, "we ought not to forget the necessity there existed for removing the men to Cossack Bay within a day or two after the operation, and the effects of such removal: men who left the camp in a favourable condition have arrived at Balaklava in a state of delirium; and stumps which looked well in the camp, have been found to be in a state of inflammation when the patients reached their destination. In short, the consequences to a fresh formed stump of a three hours' jolting over a bad road, even in the best slung ambulance, may be easily imagined. The evil effects of the journey to Balaklava upon men who were not considered fit cases for operation were so obvious, that latterly, excepting for the slightly wounded, ambulances were never used, and all the men who had undergone severe operations, or had been severely wounded, were conveyed on stretchers, borne on men's shoulders."

"In all our operations the men were put under the influence of chloroform; the never-failing request was, "put me to sleep;" but in many cases this became a tedious and difficult task; half an hour, and even an hour, has elapsed before any influence could be produced upon the patient; and even then, a difficulty was sometimes experienced in keeping up the state of insensibility until the completion of the operation; no bad effects followed its use in any of the cases. The after-treatment of the operations was of the simplest description; two or three stitches, aided by as many strips of adhesive plaster, kept the flaps together for the few first days, and the latter were replaced, as adhesion between the flaps became more complete, by a piece of lint, wet with cold water and covered with oiled silk, the whole being retained in position by a few turns of a roller. The first dressings were generally removed on the second day after the operation, for if kept on longer during the hot weather, maggots were always found underneath them. Ointments and oleaginous substances were not at any time applied either to wounds or sores."

The following remarks on the Naval Brigade are taken from an interesting Report sent into office by Dr. Smart, Surgeon of the Brigade Hospital.

The formation of messes.—When the brigade of seamen disembarked at Balaklava, they were supplied with tents by the Quartermaster-general's department. At that time the weather was fine, and the day-temperature was so high, that the shelter of tents was required only at night. At first, "a mess" consisted of 18 men, and each mess had its own tent. The office of "cook of the mess" was taken by each in turn. His duty was, to receive the daily rations from the steward, to provide fuel and to cook the meals. He was excused from all other duties, and was expected to rise one hour earlier than the other men, in order to prepare breakfast for those who were going from the camp on duty. An improvement on this system was carried into effect at an early date among the crews of some of the ships, who had larger camp-kettles, capable of containing 50 rations each; this enabled one man, with two subordinates, to cook for the whole of their own ship's company in the camp

Means and modes of preparing food.—Generally speaking, boiling is the usual mode of cooking a seaman's food; for the very limited extent of a ship's galley, in which compactness is a primary requisite, will admit of his enjoying a roasted or baked meal only as a rare luxury. Some of the detachments on leaving their ships in October, were allowed to take with them the portable furnace and boilers supplied for the use of boats when on detached service; but these being too small to prepare food for all at the same time, were quickly worn out by constant use.

During the first week of October 1854, the brigade lay outside the town of Balaklava, and the seamen then took care to provide themselves with as many pots and kettles, chiefly of copper and brass, as they could procure from the towns-people; but these utensils being mostly of small size, were of service to individuals, rather than to the community. But early in December, large camp kettles were sent from some of the ships for the use of the men in camp. These were of the simplest construction, being made by cutting into two equal parts the common iron barrels in which paint, oil and tar are supplied to the Navy, and then fitting to each half barrel looped iron handles and wooden covers. With such utensils, and regulations for messing and cooking established by authority, it is improbable that the seamen could have suffered at any time from irregularity of meals, or from the use of uncooked food; or that on leaving or returning to the camp on duty, they were not supplied with warm refreshment.

The men going to the batteries were furnished with rations for the time they were to be absent from the camp; these they cooked on hearths constructed of stones and hoops in any convenient nook, and it may be safely averred, that the sailor rarely went without a warm meal of some kind during his turn of duty in the batteries, whether by day or night; and it was not unusual to observe them offering cups of hot cocoa to the naval and military officers, and soldiers who happened to be near them in the batteries.

The supply of fuel throughout the winter—depended entirely on the activity of the men in procuring wood or in digging up roots,—the difficulty of obtaining the latter being almost insurmountable when snow lay on the ground. In February, coal was issued from the stores at Balaklava, but the necessity of conveying all supplies to the front by manual labour limited the quantity of this bulky article, until the early part of April, when the land transport corps undertook the entire carrying duties of the camp.

The supply of clothing, both as regards the original equipment of the seamen on leaving their ships, and the subsequent issues, formed an essential item in the safeguard to health in a climate so subject during the winter season to great and rapid variations of temperature.

temperature. The anticipated shortness of their absence from the ships, and the continuance of fine weather throughout the month of October, rendered it less imperative at first starting, that there should be a provision of clothing beyond that which was necessary for the actual wants of the men; viz., the suit on their persons, with a pilot-coat and a blanket for night wear. Early in November, however, they found this quantity insufficient; and began to procure more from their ships. But as these were lying off the Katscha, it was not possible for the men to reach them, even if the urgent duties of the camp had permitted; it was therefore left to each man's intelligence, and the personal exertions of the officers to get the articles they stood most in want of sent from their respective ships, by the steamers that came to Balaklava; but only a partial and inadequate supply was thus obtained. The paymaster of the Diamond, the "victualling ship" of the brigade, was then called on to supply these articles, and though his store was quickly exhausted, more ample quantities were sent from the different ships of the fleet, to be issued to their respective detachments. Previously to the arrival of these, it had become necessary to obtain ankle-boots for the seamen from the stores of the Quartermaster-general, as the shoes they had brought with them from the ships were found to be useless in the trenches, where in many places the mud and water was ankle deep.

After the general issue of clothing and slops, which took place early in December, the seamen were warmly clad;—so well indeed that many of them who had two new pilot-coats, were enabled to dispose of one among the army officers, who were not so well provided.

From these circumstances, it may be asserted that, although the seamen, generally speaking, were not very well clothed in the wet month of November, they had all an ample supply before Christmas, previously to the commencement of the coldest part of the winter; and there was issued gratuitously in January a great deal of winter-clothing, well adapted for the climate, such as sheep-skin coats, fur caps, and wooden-soled shoes, lined with felt; —under-garments of woven or knitted wool,—jackets, drawers, stockings and gloves.

The duties that devolved on the Naval Brigade must be considered, in order to arrive at definite conclusions as to the amount of labour and exposure undergone by the seamen, relatively to those of certain portions of the land forces, more particularly in the season of greatest cold and moisture, when the exciting causes of disease were most actively in operation. Their first duty was to land the heavy artillery, with the shot, shell and powder furnished by the ships of war, and to transport these a distance of five miles, over a road ill-suited to such heavy loads. The difficulties of this task, and the amount of labour expended in its performance, cannot be rightly appreciated without taking into consideration the kind of wheels on which the guns were moved, namely, the common wooden trucks of 18 inches diameter, intended for use only on the smooth level surface of a ship's deck.

When this task was accomplished, the seamen were next employed in the construction of the first parallel or main batteries, digging the trenches, raising the parapets, laying the platforms, building the bomb-proof magazines, and then in mounting and fitting the siege guns, and in storing up ammunition for the bombardment.

Up to the 17th of October, when the batteries were first opened, the seamen were employed in the trenches in the day-time only; they passed the night in camp; but after that date, their duties by night and day were regulated by the requirements of the batteries.

While the batteries were in play, the brigade was divided into two reliefs that went alternately to the trenches, entering the batteries after sunset, and remaining in them 24 hours. At night, the men laboured in repairing the damages of the past day, and in replenishing the magazines. In the day-time they formed two watches, which relieved each other at the guns every two hours. During the intervals of the bombardments the battery duties were much less onerous; only half as many men were required; and, from there being less danger in going to and from the trenches, the reliefs were made more frequently, both at sunrise and sunset; and thus the turn of duty in the trenches was reduced from 24 to 12 hours. When a bombardment was not going on, the night duties in the batteries were always light. Sentries being placed on the platforms, the other men were at liberty to take exercise by walking, or to shelter themselves in the empty magazines.

The batteries being closed in the depth of the winter season, the duties were then very light, so much so that the brigade was subdivided into four reliefs. The turn of 12 hours in the trenches fell on each relief twice in four days, one turn being by night and the other in the daytime, with not less than 24 hours intervening.

On two days of the four, there were camp duties, such as constructing cook-houses, latrines, roads, watercourses and bridges, and mounting sentry; and on the other day there was the journey to Balaklava for stores, which was very fatiguing in the wet season before Christmas, and often occupied the day from 7 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. After Christmas, however, a party of men stationed at Balaklava did this duty.

The routine of duty in the winter months may be briefly defined as follows, for every term of four days:

1st day. To the batteries before sunrise, returning to the camp in the evening. All night in bed.

2d day. Camp duties throughout the day. To the batteries at sunset, to pass the night there.

3d day. Return to the camp at daylight, to perform light duties through the day; and to take, perhaps, a two hours' turn as sentry in the night.

4th day. The journey to Balaklava, or camp duties: all night in bed.

5th day. Recommences a new term, as on the 1st day.

Thus

Thus it appears, that in the most trying season of the winter campaign, the sailor of the naval brigade passed two if not three unbroken nights out of four in his tent; and that out of a term of 96 hours, he spent from 24 to 28 hours, in two distinct periods, one half by day and the other at night, on duty in the trenches.

His post being in the first and deepest parallel, he was enabled to obtain shelter, and to construct contrivances for cooking his food; and he was never compelled to remain in constrained positions, but was able to take some amount of exercise. By the established regulations, he had warm food prepared for him on leaving and on returning to the camp; and when in the latter, he generally had some leisure time to spare, and the journey to Balaklava did not fall oftener to his turn than once in four days.

Having now completed the survey of those material and occupational circumstances that may have influenced the sanitary conditions, the evidence may, I think, be summed up in these propositions:—

That comparative immunity from the diseases prevalent in the camp in the winter of 1854 55 was enjoyed by the Royal Naval Brigade, and that this favourable condition extended to the amount of mortality from disease, which was small relatively to the number of cases under treatment.

That circumstances conducive to this result are to be found in the predisponents to a healthy condition, that were in operation among the seamen up to the moment of their landing, which took place 16 days later than that of the army; and from the manner in which the brigade was enabled to recruit its numbers by reinforcements of men from the fleet who had not been debilitated by the influences of camp life.

That cholera, dysentery, scurvy and typhus, diseases that increased in frequency in the main body of the army up to the end of January, were decreasing, collectively, in the brigade after the end of November.

That this earlier check to disease, and amelioration of sanitary conditions, were contemporaneous with, if not dependent on, a somewhat improved supply of fresh meat and vegetables, and a better provision of warm clothing.

That the subsequent maintenance of this comparatively favourable state was mainly attributable to the large importation of new men about the middle of the winter, and to the greater number of men in proportion to the trench-duty, as well as to this being less oppressive through the winter months than the same kind of duties required of the regiments of the line. The relative proportion of men being so large as to relieve those on trench-duty from the oppressive marches to Balaklava during six weeks of the depth of winter, and also to admit of permanent regulations being made with respect to victualling and cooking.

There were minor circumstances, however, which, although not worthy of being classed with the former, exercised an important influence on the welfare of the sailor in camp, by fortifying him against the advent of disease, and tending to render its hold on the system less firm.

The seaman possesses in his general character, inculcated by the primary education that fits him for his occupation, an adaptability to new circumstances, and a capability of suiting to his wants or convenience any new objects that fall into his possession; and, indeed, he is so frequently thrown on his own resources that he is compelled to become, in some measure, inventive. Thus, by education, every man-of-war's man is cook and tailor, to the full extent of his class wants; if he has food, he knows well how to render it both palatable and digestible; and when supplied with cloth, he is sufficiently skilled to adapt it for comfort and protection.

To these causes the superior sanitary condition of the naval brigade, compared with other corps engaged in the siege, is chiefly to be ascribed.

The vigilant care exercised by the officers of the brigade over the men has been proverbial throughout the campaign. As there are, perhaps, but few positions in life in which superiors bestow greater regard on the welfare of their inferiors than on board a man-of-war, it is fair to presume that, in this instance, the change of the scene of duty, from the ship to the shore, did not destroy the previously existing relations. Thus it happened, that the wants of the seamen, arising from the newness of their position, were often anticipated by the officers who were accustomed to foresee and to provide for them; and when circumstances occurred that could not have been anticipated, every effort practicable by the personal exertions of the officers was made to remedy the unavoidable deficiency.

Lastly,—the seamen of the brigade were possessed of another advantage when disabled by sickness or wounds. There was close at hand an hospital ship, in which they were treated morally and medically in the same manner as they would have been on board their own ships; they were placed amidst objects familiar and suitable to their ideas of comfort, and ample proofs were afforded of the importance which they attached to this. Often when they were brought on board, suffering from wounds or maladies of a severe nature, it was the first duty of the medical officer to rouse the flagging powers of the system, by applying general and local warmth, or by the administration of hot diluents, stimulants or any other means which seemed to be most urgently required. And it was often his gratifying occupation to watch the gradual restoration of energy, during which, cases, almost hopeless on the first inspection, would assume milder and less complicated forms.

Although this advantage in reserve for the sick could not influence the "causation of disease," yet it served more than any other to diminish the "ratio of mortality" from it.

TABLE showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the Naval Brigade, between the 1st of November and the 30th of September.

DISEASES.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital, or on board Ship.	Dead.
Fevers:				
Continued and Remittent	116	57	23	8
Intermittent	20	17	2	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:				
Apoplexy	1	-	-	1
Insanity	3	-	2	—
Delirium Tremens	4	3	1	—
Other Diseases	2	1	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:				
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleuritis	18	13	4	—
Catarrh	147	128	19	—
Other Diseases	5	4	1	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:				
Palpitation	1	-	1	—
Hæmorrhois	5	4	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:				
Dysentery	28	12	24	—
Diarrhœa	1,076	921	90	4
Cholera	44	8	10	23
Constipation and Colic	29	28	1	—
Hæmatemesis	1	1	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:				
Jaundice	21	19	2	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:				
Stricture	2	1	1	—
Syphilis	3	2	1	—
Orchitis	6	4	2	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:				
Rheumatism	133	96	32	1
Diseases of the Senses, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes:				
Ophthalmia	10	9	1	—
Amaurosis	1	-	1	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:				
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	3	1	—
Ulcer	39	36	3	—
Abscess, Phlegmone	85	82	3	—
Eruptions	10	9	1	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:	586	283	156	86
Hernia	3	-	3	—
Burns	20	20	—	—
Tænia	2	2	—	—
Diseases not classed or specified in the above Arrangement:				
Dyspepsia	100	97	3	—
Scurvy	4	4	—	—
Dropsy	1	-	1	—
Tumour	1	1	—	—
Frost-bite	1	-	1	—
Totals	2,532	1,865	392	123

NAVAL BRIGADE HOSPITAL, HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DIAMOND.

This vessel, originally destined to form the base of operations for the naval brigade engaged on shore in the siege of Sebastopol, was moored in Balaklava harbour late in September 1854. Her guns were landed, and her main deck fitted for the reception of sick or wounded men sent down from the camp. All cases of a dangerous nature were treated on board, until an improvement in their condition would warrant their removal; and convalescents, and cases of ordinary or of lingering disease, were sent to their own ships as opportunities offered, in order to make room for the more important cases occurring almost daily in the camp. But, owing to the bad sanitary condition of the town and harbour of Balaklava, other arrangements than those which the Diamond afforded were required for the accommodation of the sick and wounded of the naval brigade, consequently hospital huts, capable of receiving 72 patients, were erected on the hill-side, above a small inlet on the western shore of the harbour, and near to its entrance. This locality, which had not been previously occupied, was in every way advantageous, being sufficiently removed from the town and shipping, well drained, near to the harbour, and about 140 feet above its level. It was deemed to be beyond the influence of malaria, while it was exposed to the pure atmosphere of the sea.

On the 12th of May, this hospital was opened for the reception of patients: the material already collected in the Diamond, and the medical officers of the ship, were removed to the new establishment.

From this date until the huts were abandoned on the 30th September, they gave shelter to 127 cases; of these 88 were wounds and injuries, 10 of which proved fatal. Nineteen cases of fever were received, but they all recovered; and, with the exception of three cases of cholera, and two of dysentery, the other diseases treated were not of much importance.

After the affairs of the 6th and 7th of June, which terminated in the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries, 20 wounded men were received into the huts, and 21 after the assault on the enemy's works on the 18th. A large proportion of the latter were cases of bullet wounds, received by a detachment of seamen, who volunteered to carry the scaling ladders in front of the assaulting columns, "a hazardous duty, most nobly performed," as evidenced by the great proportion of the wounded, and of those that fell lifeless at the base of the enemy's works, as well as by the numerous instances in which the same person received several bullet wounds.

All these men were retained in the huts until the cessation of constitutional irritation and the healing condition of the wounds would enable them to undergo the fatigue of the voyage to Therapia, without risk or great inconvenience. In some of the more severe cases requiring amputation, a disposition to suppurative inflammation was subsequently observed. In four cases of amputated thigh, it extended to the periosteal investment. In July, sequestræ were removed from the sawn bone in two of these; and in another, it was necessary to remove two inches and a half more bone, to compensate for the retraction of the soft parts.

A case of laryngitis was sent into the huts, which threatened to prove fatal by asphyxia; tracheotomy, therefore, was performed; but a week afterwards the patient died. The autopsy revealed "œdema of the glottis and vocal chords, abscess in the posterior part of the larynx (from which the body of the cricoid cartilage had disappeared), and bronchitis of the smaller tubes."

In August, a few cases of fever were admitted: they were principally of a continued type, though in some there appeared to be a tendency to remissions.

On the 30th of September, the huts were vacated by the medical department. Some of the sick were removed to their own ships, while others still requiring hospital treatment were embarked in a steam transport, and sent to Therapia in charge of an assistant surgeon.

The total number of cases of wounds and sickness received into the hospital on board the Diamond, including those received into the hospital huts, from the time it was established until the end of the war, was 742: of these 168 were cured, 81 were sent to Therapia, 32 died on board and in the huts, 19 were invalided, and sent home, and 442 were sent on board ship for further treatment.

There were 50 cases of continued, eight of remitting, and 20 of intermitting fever: two of the first-named form ended in death.

It is a remarkable fact, that, with the exception of one case of delirium tremens, there was no other case of any other kind of disease or affection of the brain received during the whole time the brigade remained on shore; and as there was generally an abundance of ardent spirits to be procured in the camp, this speaks well for the character and moderation of the men who used, but did not abuse, the many opportunities they had for obtaining stimulating liquors.

Diseases of the respiratory organs were seldom received, and, with the exception of two cases of phthisis, one of which died, and one case of laryngitis, which died in the hospital huts, there were none of a grave character.

Only one case of "frost-bite" was admitted into the hospital during the winter. The patient was a negro, and the case so mild, that it ended without loss of the frost-bitten part. The surgeon of the hospital observes, that "this remarkable exemption of a large force from the destructive effects of cold, which was producing great suffering and loss among other corps, indicates, presumptively, a higher degree of constitutional power in the individuals composing it; and, perhaps, the seaman may naturally possess greater powers of endurance of cold in his extremities, from the duties of his calling, rendering exposure of the feet to cold and wet habitual with him. But even with such circumstances as these in his favour, his safety must have been greatly dependent on the ingenuity with which he contrived additional coverings for his feet and legs, out of scraps of tarpaulin or sail-cloth, lined with blanket or sheep's-skin."

By far the most numerous as well as the most fatal class of diseases received from the camp were those affecting the bowels. Of 267 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, three terminated in death, 55 recovered, and the men returned to duty; four were sent to Therapia, and 205 returned to their respective ships in a state of convalescence. Eleven cases of jaundice were received, but not one case of inflammation of the liver.

There were 14 cases of scurvy admitted; five of these patients went back to the trenches, and nine were sent to their ships; but there were no cases of any other disease of special or general interest received.

The number of cases of wounds and injuries received amounted to 203, which are thus set down in the tabular synopsis of the sick book; viz., wounds 142, fractures 33, sprains 2, contusions 26. Thirty-three of these patients returned to their duty in the trenches, 62 were sent to Therapia, 18 died in the hospital, 18 were invalided and sent to England, and 72 returned to their ships.

ON THE UNHEALTHY INFLAMMATION AFFECTING STUMPS SOON AFTER AMPUTATION.

(From the Journal of Dr. William R. E. Smart, Surgeon of the Royal Naval Brigade Hospital.)

The process of healing by adhesions was rarely, if ever, as perfect as in civil practice: although in most of the cases sent from the camp union of the integuments by adhesion had taken place to a greater or less extent, yet it was only in the minor operations, such as those on the hands and feet, that the reparative process was not interrupted at some stage, by deep-seated inflammation and the formation of pus. This inflammation usually commenced at the time when adhesion by the first intention was expected, and quickly destroyed the still imperfect union of the incised surfaces.

In the upper extremities the morbid lesions were usually limited to the formation of abscesses that retarded healing, and aroused in the system inflammatory, hectic, or irritative fever, while in cases in which the lower extremity had been removed, there was, in addition to the suppurative action, a tendency to a vitiation of the blood itself, and consequently to fever of a typhoid type, indicating, in these cases, a greater prostration of the nervous forces; and locally the inflammation extended to the fibrous covering of the bone, and in the worst cases to the membrane lining the medullary canal also, thus producing necrosis to a greater or less extent.

There was no case of secondary hæmorrhage, as a result of diseased action; the arterial ligatures were detached in the usual time, from which, it may be inferred, that the coats of the arteries did not take on the unhealthy inflammatory action which existed in the surrounding tissues; but, on the other hand, there are reasons for believing that inflammation of the veins may have been not an uncommon complication, and, perhaps, it is to that, in combination with a vitiated state of the blood, that the fatal termination of such cases is to be most frequently ascribed.

On the removal of the first dressings from stumps of the upper extremity, it was usually found that adhesion had taken place along the cut edges of the integuments, except at the points through which the ligatures passed. There was always a greater discharge of blood, stained with pus, than is conducive to adhesion, continuing for several days, but decreasing as the stump became more swollen, and the tinged edges of the flaps inflamed and tender. Throughout this stage of vascular turgescence, there was a continuous discharge of offensive discoloured pus, with extending inflammation, the destructive tendency of which was marked, together with the commencement of its decline by the copious discharge of more matured pus, in which there were shreds and layers of areolar tissue. On examining the stump at this stage, the sawn end of the bone could be traced, and sometimes its extremity was found to have lost particles of its investing membrane, but not to such an extent as to involve necrosis, at least the loss of bone did not in any case exceed the size of minute spiculæ or scales. The system did not evince any serious disorder during the process of this local affection, but there was always in the milder cases anorexia, with a white tongue, a frequent pulse, and restlessness, with disturbed sleep. When the general disturbance amounted

amounted to fever, it was of an inflammatory type. In cases where the energies of the system were broken by long suffering and profuse discharges, and the amputation had been performed at the secondary period, the subsequent constitutional disturbance was of the hectic type, with an increase of nervous irritability, constituting that form of fever known to surgeons as the "irritative fever."

After the removal of the fibrous parts destroyed by the first inflammatory action, and after the arterial ligatures were detached, the granulating process generally became very active, the sinuses closed up, and the stump became sound, without further inflammation; but in a few instances there were secondary formations of matter, with disturbance of the whole system.

The higher degree of the malady, namely, that which involved death of the bone and sometimes fatally implicated the system, may be said to have been restricted to amputations of the lower extremity, and to have had its greatest extent in the thigh. Of 11 cases of amputation of the thigh, one died soon after the operation, nine suffered necrosis, and although the eleventh healed very favourably, in comparison with others, it is probable that the stump underwent the same amount of inflammation, but, as in the upper extremities, without extending to the periosteum.

The course of the symptoms, and the morbid changes in these cases, were as follows: within a day or two after the operation fever came on, with disturbance of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa; mental irritability, and sometimes wandering of the intellect, these symptoms being generally aggravated at night. The stump became swollen without tension, acquiring morbid sensibility, and discharging at an early period a thin discoloured sanious pus, of a bad odour, and at first mixed with broken coagula.

On removing the dressings, it was generally found that more or less adhesion of the flaps had taken place, and it was generally most firm towards the face of the stump, or at that corner of it most remote from the vessels; but these adhesions frequently broke down again within a few days, while the non-adherent portions of the flaps looked foul, tumid and sloughy, presenting red-lined edges, and pouring out a thin semipurulent discharge, that stained the bandages of a brown or green colour. Increased constitutional disturbance of the same form as at first accompanied this condition of the stump up to the eighth or tenth day, until pus was freely secreted and discharged, bringing with it the areola, and fibrous sloughs, evidently from aponeurotic fascia or intermuscular septæ. In one case a slough of this kind extended from the incision as high up as the great trochanter, and measured eight inches in length. In reference to these points, it may be further stated, that when this unhealthy inflammation extends beyond the division of the limb, which has been the site of amputation, its form is apt to become that of diffused inflammation of the integumental areolar tissue. Early in this stage, the sawn end of the bone, in the worst cases, became exposed by the reopening of the turgid lips of the wound, and in one case the integuments sloughed in front of the extremity of the femur, which pressed on its stretched coverings.

The flaps now became more or less separated; the cut end of the muscles could be seen distinctly defined one from another by the loss of their investing areolar tissues, and covered with dark sanious discharge, studded with ashy grey spots, which disappeared when a more perfect suppurative action was established. As this advanced, the surface came to resemble half-sodden flesh, varnished over with a transparent opalescent plasma, in the midst of which lay the extremity of the bone. This was the time when plastic lymph, or organizable albumino-fibrine began to be deposited from the liquor sanguinis, and in its substance vascular granulations soon sprang up; and this process of repair once established, could go on with such rapidity, that opposed surfaces, when contiguous, were not slow in uniting by inosculations of nearly formed vessels. In four cases in which there was not much constitutional disturbance, there was a considerable extent of superficial adhesion by first intention, and in the succeeding stage of unhealthy inflammation, the lips of the wounds being only partially opened, the end of the bone was not exposed, and thus far these resemble cases of the upper extremity, differing however in this, that the periosteum became implicated to such an extent as to produce necrosis, of which the sequestra were ultimately removed.

The end of the primary stage of unhealthy inflammation being attained, there was observed to follow a temporary cessation of the destructive processes, and from that time two series of changes were noted, namely, the sthenic and the asthenic. In the former the suppuration became more free, and the pus of a more laudable nature, which was secreted copiously from the vessels of the wounded part, and the tissues which had lost their vitality were now thrown off from the living parts. When there remained in the surfaces implicated a sufficient amount of vital energy to maintain the exudation and organization of plastic lymph, then the secondary stage of healing by granulation conducted the case to a favourable issue. The plastic lymph effused around the bone underwent conversion into cartilaginous nidus, in which the periosteal vessels performed their special reparative functions by forming new, but unrequired bone. This secondary lymph-organizing process differs materially, although not essentially from the primary one known as adhesion by the first intention, inasmuch as the albumino-fibrine of the liquor sanguinis exuded from the capillaries, assumes not merely the form of organizable plastic lymph by aggregation, but undergoes in part conversion into pus corpuscles, which require channels of exit; or in the event of their being pent up, they occasion renewed constitutional disturbance of an inflammatory irritable character, and a troublesome succession of abscesses. Cases of this

kind maintained a sthenic character throughout their course; they had the inflammatory type of attendant fever, running, under some circumstances, into hectic, but the tendency was generally towards recovery.

Another series of cases maintained a parallelism with the former until the point when the primary destructive inflammation began to decline, and then from inability to renew or carry on the reparative functions diverged into the asthenic form. In these there was exuded an ichorous discharge of serum, ill-formed lymph, and pus; the attendant fever was of a highly irritable character, assuming ultimately the typhoid type: the tendency of such cases is to death.

The extent of lesion of the bone was altogether dependent on the inflammatory action of its external and internal investments; but when inflammation affected stumps of the lower extremity, it was more severe in its effects on the system, and more destructive to tissue in proportion to the wider extent of the surfaces involved in the primary injury. In four cases the sequestra that separated from the end of the femur consisted almost entirely of triangular portions made up of the sawn surface and the outer wall of the shaft, cast off in accuminated fragments of various sizes; and in one case there was an entire ring of bone taken away as a sequestrum. The process of separation of these partial sequestra varied in length of time according to the size, the thickness and depth of the exfoliation. While the dead bone was separating, the vessels of the periosteum displayed their activity also in another direction, namely, in the formation of new bone. A cartilaginous deposit was constructed of the lymph thrown out around the end of the bone, and in that, osseous centres were developed that often deceived in explorations with the probe, and rendered more difficult the surgical interference required for the removal of the sequestra. This process of ossification did not commence until the unhealthy inflammation and irritative fever had subsided; it was always contemporaneous with the stage of granulation in the soft tissues.

The sthenic inflammatory type of fever, such as sometimes accompanies orchitis, synovitis, or acute paronychia, was not developed in the course of this unhealthy inflammation; the only types that were prominent and easily recognizable, were the hectic, or suppurative, accompanying excessive purulent discharge of a more laudable pus, and the typhoid attendant on vitiated discharges, produced by exhaustion of the irritability of the nervous system, and prostration of the vital energies.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the essential or proximate cause of the malady. It would, however, appear to have been some kind of constitutional peculiarity, consequent on the privations of a camp life. Amputations could not be said to be at any period free from the probabilities of these disastrous sequelæ; they were seen in the autumn and early winter of 1854, when a scorbutic diathesis was prevalent, as well as in the spring and summer of 1855, when scurvy had entirely disappeared, and fevers possessed the endemial stamp of periodicity.

In the fatal cases there were two distinctly defined periods of morbid activity, the first being the primary stage of lower or destructive inflammation, and, second, that in which there arose recognizable signs of vitiation of the blood. In the first it has been seen that, while the skin was capable of exuding plastic lymph that effected early adhesion, the vessels of the deep parts were effusing, at first, unbroken corpuscles, serum, and albumino-fibrine incapable of organization, and later, serum, containing corpuscles of unhealthy pus and colouring matter. From these data it may be inferred, that in the first, or destructive stage, there existed some defect in the formative power of the wounded tissues; perhaps it may have been merely vascular overaction as the principal morbific cause;—with which, in so hastily completed an inflammatory action, the blood might not have undergone the normal inflammatory changes in its constituent proximate principles to produce that increased proportion of albumino-fibrine, demanded for the carrying on and completion of such extensive repairs.

In local inflammation there is, after the climax has passed, a stage when the radicles of the absorbent and venous systems of the part are endowed with increased activity to take up again, the serum and lymph effused in the surrounding tissues, as the products of the inflammatory impulse; and this is exactly the moment when the foundations of the second stage are laid. It is then that a succession of secondary sthenic abscesses may arise along the track of the vessels; or, the signs of phlebitis, with suppurations at distant points, or those of sub-acute inflammation of serous membranes, terminating rapidly by effusion of serum and albumino-fibrine, may commence, and induce a fatal degree of constitutional irritation. The first of these conditions arises from excess of healthy re-action; but the last are indicative of a vitiation of the mass of blood.

As it had been observed that cases of recent amputation which had undergone early removal from the camp to the hospital at Balaklava were found on their arrival to be suffering from a peculiar kind of sensorial excitement, or erethism, consequent on the journey, it was considered advisable, subsequently, to retain all cases of major amputation, such as the thigh and leg, in the camp until after the establishment of suppuration.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT THERAPIA.

EARLY in the winter of the year 1853, the necessity for a temporary naval hospital on shore, to receive the worst cases of sickness from the fleet, then concentrated in the Bosphorus, and likely to remain stationary there for some time, became so apparent, that the Commander-in-Chief obtained, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the use of a house, an old Keosk of the Sultan's, at Therapia, which, though in a very dilapidated condition, appeared to be well adapted for the purpose, as it was situated close to the beach, and to a good landing. The building, a large square wooden structure, was two stories high. On each floor there was a large central room, with other smaller rooms at each corner; but beside these, there was a ground floor, which was subsequently appropriated for stores, and for the use of the guard; it had a large garden, surrounded by a high wall, an abundant supply of water, and the drainage was good. The first floor, having been temporarily fitted up, and heated by means of an American stove, purchased at Constantinople, was reported to be ready for the reception of patients on the 27th of December; and until cradles, bedding, hospital furniture, and other necessary stores could be obtained from the medical depôt at Malta, the Commander-in-Chief directed that, with every patient sent to the hospital, the following articles, taken from the sick bay (or sick berth) establishment of the ship to which he belonged, should be sent with him; namely, a bed, two pair of sheets, a pillow, a bedstead or stretcher, a knife, fork, spoon, plate, and a basin; these articles were exclusive of his own blankets and clothes. But only such patients as could not be properly or conveniently treated on board were to be sent to the hospital. The bedding and bedstead, were to be distinctly marked with the name of the ships they came from; a receipt was to be given for them by the clerk or steward of the hospital; and each article brought with a patient was to be returned with him when he was discharged, cured, into his ship. It was further arranged that patients who had recovered were to be discharged on Tuesdays and Saturdays only, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m., when the guard-boat would be in attendance to receive them.

On first starting, the establishment consisted of one assistant surgeon, one clerk in charge, one steward, one cook, one head nurse or sick attendant, and such guards and servants as might from time to time be found requisite,—all drafted from the fleet.

The assistant surgeon was authorized to take sole charge of the establishment; but he was not permitted to make any changes in the general superintendence, unless imperatively called on to do so, the superintendence being specially vested in the captain of the Britannia and the surgeon of the flag ship, who visited the patients daily while that vessel remained in port. The expense of the hospital, including extra pay for officers and servants, it was supposed, would, on this scale, not exceed a pound a day, and that the necessary outfit would not exceed thirty pounds, as it was merely a concentration of part of the means available for the treatment and comfort of the sick in the respective vessels of the fleet.

The plan for victualling the patients was as follows: "The clerk in charge is to reside at the hospital, and be responsible for the whole of the stores (with the exception of medical stores). He is to have charge of the disbursement, but he is not to draw bills upon Government, as he will receive all the money he requires for the hospital from the paymaster of the Britannia, or the paymaster of the senior officer's ship present.

"He is to purchase daily all the fresh provisions and necessaries for the patients, and other persons connected with the hospital, and to demand, when necessary, salt provisions, peas, flour, and other articles that cannot conveniently be obtained on shore, from the paymaster of the Britannia, or of the senior officer's ship present.

"Coals, oil, and other necessaries, are also to be purchased by him, on receiving proper authority from the medical officer. The hospital books, cash-account, receipt and expenditure of provisions or stores, are to be kept in such form as may be agreed upon and approved by the paymaster of the Britannia and Rodney, and the whole of the accounts are to be closed twice a month, to be audited by two paymasters, approved by the captain of the Queen, the originals to be retained by the clerk in charge, and the copies delivered to the captain of the Queen.

"In ascertaining the total expense of the hospital, the value of the provisions supplied from the squadron is to be calculated at the savings prices."

As soon as the formation of the hospital was determined on, directions were sent to the Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals at Malta to forward from the stores under his charge a supply of hospital furniture, bedding and clothing, complete for 50 men, together with crockery ware, medicines, lint, calico, and every other kind of article which experience had shown to be necessary or useful in the treatment of sick and wounded men. These articles were dispatched by a steamer in charge of an assistant surgeon, and arrived at Therapia on the 4th of January 1854, so that at this early date there was ample accommodation for all the more severe cases of disease or injury occurring in the fleet.

When these arrangements were made known to the Admiralty, their Lordships at once authorized the Medical Director-general to forward, by the first opportunity, additional supplies of medicines, instruments, and other articles to Malta; directions being given that the packages were not to be opened, but that they were to be forwarded to Constantinople when demanded. This precaution was necessary, as it was still uncertain whether or not they

they would be required; at the same time an experienced surgeon had been sent out, who arrived and took charge of the establishment on the 21st of February 1854. There were then between 30 and 40 patients under treatment, but the number was soon afterwards augmented by the reception of men from several vessels of the fleet, but more especially from the London, in which fever and sloughing ulcer were prevalent.

The plan for victualling the patients answered tolerably well as long as there were vessels of war in the Bosphorus; but when it became necessary, as it soon afterwards did, for the whole fleet to proceed into the Black Sea, a different mode of procedure had to be adopted. As the clerk in charge had been ordered to rejoin his ship, supplies of fresh meat, vegetables and other necessaries were afterwards obtained, by contract, from a person at Therapia, the prices being fixed for the month. The same person discharged all the current expenses connected with the hospital, such as were incurred by repairs on the building; he also purchased firewood, paid for making coffins, and for the hire of caiques to attend funerals, and to convey the dead across the Bosphorus, to the burying-ground at Beikos. These accounts were first checked by the principal medical officer, and then submitted to the port admiral, who ordered them to be paid by the naval agent at Constantinople.

Additional supplies of medical and surgical stores, together with different kinds of wine, clothing and other articles requisite for sick and wounded men, had been from time to time forwarded from this country and from Malta, until the hospital, about the end of May, was replete with every necessary requisite for at least, 180 patients. Meanwhile, the surgeon had been instructed to send home copies of all demands or requisitions made for medicines or necessaries, in order that the Director-general might be made acquainted with the working of the establishment, as well as with its wants, and so regulate the stream of supplies which, in the event of a continuance of the war, it would be necessary to forward from this country.

About the end of May, or the beginning of June, all the hospital orderlies and attendants, including the clerk, were ordered to re-join their respective ships, where their services were required; consequently their places had to be filled up by men engaged at Constantinople, until others of a better stamp could be obtained from Malta.

In July, the surgeon, taking time by the forelock, began to make arrangements for heating and ventilating the wards during the approaching winter; and as coals could not be had without difficulty, he applied for stoves fit for burning wood, iron tubing to extend along the wards, and funnels to carry off the smoke and vapour. These articles were either purchased at Constantinople, or sent out from England; so that the whole of the arrangements were completed and ready for use before the cold weather set in. In the end, however, this mode of heating the building was found to be objectionable, because, in consequence of the length of the tubing, and the greenness of the wood used for fuel there was a constant escape of moisture, which rendered it impossible to keep the floors so dry and clean as was necessary for the comfort of the patients. During the following summer, therefore, the Director-general ordered a number of small grates, with cast-iron sides, a boiler, and side hobs, to be purchased in England, and sent out for the use of both hospitals.

The cholera epidemic, which first fell on the combined armies, and subsequently on the fleets, so exhausted the medical stores of the larger vessels in the Black Sea, that the medical Deputy-Inspector of fleets found it necessary to direct a supply of the articles most needed, to be sent with as little delay as possible, from the hospital stores at Therapia to the flagship for the service of the other vessels, and authorized the surgeon of that establishment, in the event of his supplies becoming exhausted, to purchase others on the spot, until additional supplies should be received from Malta or England. In this manner the fleet drew on Therapia, Therapia on Malta, and Malta on England; so that, so far as human foresight could go, it seemed to be almost impossible that any great deficiency or want could take place: a sufficiency of all the most important medicines and necessaries had purposely been accumulated at Therapia and Malta for several months' expenditure, but, in addition, there was a surplus kept up of the more essential articles ready for any unforeseen emergency: and as copies of all demands and issues were invariably sent home to the medical Director-general by the earliest opportunity, he was enabled to forward, sometimes in anticipation, the articles most required by the naval force employed at sea and on shore before Sebastopol: for instance, a telegraph from Lord Lyons at Constantinople, which did not take two hours in transmission, made him aware that vaccine lymph was required in the Bosphorus; the lymph was immediately procured, given into the hands of a Foreign Office messenger, and reached its destination in less than ten days.

During July, August and September, a considerable number of patients were received from the fleet, labouring principally under chronic diseases, and the sequelæ of fever, cholera and diarrhœa; nearly all these latter recovered, and returned to their ships; but many of the former, from the liability to relapse, had to be sent home invalided; and as the risk of an encounter with the enemy became every day more imminent, no opportunity was lost in forwarding cases which were likely to be protracted, to Malta, in order that as many empty beds as possible might be ready for any sudden influx of sick or wounded from the scene of contest before Sebastopol. At the same time the store-rooms were enlarged, made weather-tight and dry, while the general comfort of the building was greatly improved. The want of a proper person to take charge of the accounts was still a serious evil; but the medical officers willingly put their shoulders to the wheel, and overcame all these difficulties until they were relieved of them by the arrival of a clerk, and an authorized agent from England.

At

At length, on or about the 20th of October, after the bombardment of the sea defences of Sebastopol, the wounded of the fleet began to arrive; there was then a deficiency of sick attendants and nurses; however, on the following day, a number of men and women, who had been selected at Malta, arrived, and were immediately entered on the strength of the establishment; but as the patients subsequently complained of their inattention and dishonesty, the surgeon forwarded an application to the port admiral, suggesting that a number of steady respectable men might be sent from the several vessels of the fleet, to attend on their suffering shipmates; this, to a certain extent, was complied with, but amongst these men even there were some who bore an indifferent character; still these, like many other difficulties that could neither have been foreseen nor prevented, were fairly overcome by dint of perseverance and good management.

In November the staff of the establishment was increased by the appointment of another surgeon, two additional assistant surgeons, and an agent to superintend the purchasing of stores and provisions, and to keep the accounts, which were daily becoming more onerous and complicated. And as the war went on, and the winter approached, a greater number of sick and wounded men were sent down from the fleet, but more especially from the naval and marine brigades, it soon became evident, therefore, that further accommodation would be required; accordingly an application was made, through our representative at the Ottoman Court, to the Turkish Government, for a contiguous building—the Sultan's country palace, which was at once, in the most handsome manner, granted, and immediately fitted up; and in order that none but the most severe and dangerous cases should remain in the hospital, an empty transport was moored in the Bosphorus, to receive convalescents and cases of minor importance.

The Deputy Inspector has mentioned in one of his reports, that the patients received during October, November and December, were, with few exceptions, much broken down in health, from the long-continued use of salt-meat rations, confinement on board ship, and exposure to hardship and privations on shore; while amongst others who had been landed, scurvy and bowel complaints of various degrees of severity were generally prevalent; so that, with scarcely a single exception, all the stumps and wounds were in a sloughing state when the patients were admitted.

"A large proportion of these men were from 18 to 25 years of age, though they positively looked like men of 40. Men more advanced in life seem to bear the cold and privationsto which all were more or less subject, better than the young; and it is worthy of note, that very few of the sailors, unless wounded, come here as patients. Marines, and seamen recently raised, 'raw hands' form an undue proportion on the list of mortality."

"During November and December 1854 a large number of marines, from the battalion serving on the heights at Balaklava, were sent down in a very exhausted state, suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, consumption and frost-bite. A number of these men when admitted were mere skeletons, covered with bed-sores, and far beyond the reach of human aid. The warmth of the hospital and cordials might revive them for a few hours, but they soon fell back again into a state of collapse, from which they never rallied."

"The middle passage" between Balaklava and the Bosphorus was not without its attendant sufferings, particularly in winter. "On several occasions, when the naval and marine patients had been sent with the military sick in transports to Scutari, instead of being forwarded to this hospital without delay, they have been detained for days, sometimes for more than a week, on board the vessel at Constantinople, where they could neither obtain proper food, nor protection from the weather."

"Throughout January 1855 patients continued to be received in a very exhausted state, especially from the marines serving on the heights. So utterly prostrated were these men when they arrived, that the wonder was, not that so many died, but that so many recovered. The weather throughout February was fine, though cold, consequently the number of patients admitted decreased; and towards the end of the month those that were sent down from the Crimea were much less shattered in health; they no longer exhibited the wasted and skeleton-like forms presented by those who were received during the two preceding months. This improved state of health was fairly attributable to the change in the weather, to the shelter afforded by huts, and to the bountiful supply of warm clothing and fresh provisions which they had received."

With the exception of the few men who had been sent from the ships, the sick attendants and nurses consisted principally of Maltese and Greeks; but they nearly all turned out badly: they were not only careless and inattentive, but were actually guilty of pilfering provisions and necessaries from men who were dying from exhaustion, unconscious of their wants. To obviate in some degree these serious evils, a number of respectable female nurses were engaged in England, and sent out to Therapia, where they arrived about the middle of January. The head or lady nurse was, in default of room, quartered in the village, but one superior and five ordinary nurses were immediately accommodated in the hospital.

The principal medical officer, writing on this subject, in answer to instructions from the head of his department, observes, "My object is to make them all as comfortable as circumstances will permit, as I am quite aware of the sacrifices they have made by coming out here: already I fully appreciate the good they will do by their presence, and by attending to those little wants and comforts of the poor men, which females alone can perform. I have victualled the whole upon full rations, and they take their meals in the hospital. Mrs. M'Kenzie, however, has been made an honorary member of the officers' mess, with permission to alter or improve it as she thinks fit."

The devotion of this lady and her associates to the arduous duties which they assumed was frequently mentioned in the various communications, both public and private, received from the establishment, but by none were these services more thankfully acknowledged than by Dr. Davidson, the Deputy-Inspector in charge of the hospital; for when they arrived, he says, "The hospital was filled with most serious cases of disease and injury, with the management of which the male nurses then in attendance on the patients were, with few exceptions, quite inexperienced, as they had just been landed from the Queen to fill up the places of a number of Greeks, Maltese and Levantines, who had been discharged for misconduct. There was no matron either to mend or take charge of the hospital linen; but immediately after their arrival, they set about their work in the most praiseworthy manner, and, in spite of the many discomforts and privations to which they were necessarily subjected, they nobly persevered to the end. Mrs. M'Kenzie, Miss Erskine and Miss Veysie superintended the women under my direction, saw that they did their duties, and conducted themselves properly. They took charge of the ward linen, mended or darned it as requisite, and were ever ready to assist in making and administering drinks or cordials to the patients. They also took their turn with the other females in watching critical cases, whether by night or day; and as they had charge of the several divisions of the hospital—half by day and half by night; one lady was always in attendance, to prevent any thing like neglect or misconduct."

At a more advanced season, the Inspector of Hospitals, in an official report on the state of the hospital, says, that "Mrs. M'Kenzie's management continues to be admirable, and the devotion of the two lady nurses untiring, while, with one exception only, the conduct of the paid female nurses is most praiseworthy." "The washing establishment is now most conveniently fitted up with drying-house, mangle, and every other necessary required, and the washing well done by Maltese women, assisted by two marines."

These arrangements could only be properly carried out by female heads and hands, and, knowing that example is far before precept, they nobly put the rule in practice; they shrunk from no kind of employment, however dangerous or laborious, nor was there any office connected with the sick which they deemed to be low or debasing; for while one was shut up in quarantine in a detached part of the building with small-pox patients, another might be seen smoothing the pillow of a dying man, while the third was writing down the last words of another to transmit to his friends and relatives.

Mrs. M'Kenzie's health at last gave way, and she was compelled to return to England in November; but Miss Erskine and Miss Veysie remained behind until the termination of the war happily brought their labours to a close, and permitted them to retire into civil life; but their memories will long live in the grateful remembrance of the officers, seamen and marines who fought before Sebastopol.

In alluding to the hospital huts erected at Balaklava early in summer, the deputy inspector observes, in his return ending the 30th of June, that "for some time past the more severely wounded of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol having been retained in these huts for a week or a fortnight, until union has taken place, or healthy suppuration has been established—where they enjoyed the benefit of quiet and repose—has had a most beneficial effect in the ultimate progress of the wounded towards recovery. When they arrived at Therapia, the work of reparation had fairly commenced, and the advance to convalescence was generally uninterrupted."

On the 22d of February 1855 a chaplain was appointed; and on the 7th of May the hospital was, in consequence of the recommendation of the Director-general, placed on the same footing as other foreign naval hospitals; and as the plan for heating the wards by stoves was found not to answer, open grates were sent out from England, to be fitted in both buildings.

The total number of cases of disease, wounds and injuries admitted into Therapia hospital, amounted to 1,775. Many of these, but more especially cases sent from the Naval and Marine Brigades, were of a very aggravated character, requiring the greatest care and discrimination on the part of the medical officers, as many of the patients laboured under a complication of disease, seldom met with in the walks of either civil or military life; while extreme cold, hunger, hard labour, and all the other privations which they endured in the trenches during the winter of 1854–5, had reduced the natural energies of life to their lowest ebb; many indeed, on their arrival, were already beyond the reach of human aid.

The most intractable cases of fever were sent from the Crimea in the early part of 1855: as many of the patients betrayed a scorbutic taint when admitted, they rapidly sank into a typhoid state, from which a few only were rescued by warmth, mild nutritious diet, and wine judiciously administered. Twenty-seven out of 194 cases terminated in death, being in the proportion of about one in 7 cases, so that, after all, the disease was less fatal than yellow fever.

Upwards of 20 cases of small-pox were sent from the Albion while she lay in the Golden Horn during December and January 1854–5. They were placed in a separate building, apart from the other patients, and a strict quarantine enforced. Three of these ended in death; but fortunately the disease did not spread.

Twenty-six cases of cerebral disease were sent to the hospital, of which, one only, a case of paralysis, terminated in death.

Seventy-two cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura were received for treatment; most of these, it is to be presumed, were not recent cases; nine proved fatal; and of 79 cases of hæmoptisis and consumption, 19 proved fatal.

The most fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were received from the Crimea during the

the winter of 1854–5. Out of 91 cases of the former treated between the 1st of October and the 31st of March, 36 died, and nearly as many were sent to Malta hospital; the remainder recovered so far as to be able to rejoin their ships, but few of these men proved effective afterwards. The total number of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery admitted during the whole period, amounted to 367, of which, 58 died. There were, besides, seven cases of cholera, six of which died. Most of these patients, especially such as were suffering from dysentery, were also affected with scurvy, if indeed that were not the sole disease, and the former merely a symptom.

Inflammatory affections of the liver were of rare occurrence either amongst the force employed on shore or afloat. Thirteen cases of hepatitis were admitted, and eight of jaundice; one of the latter terminated in death.

The admissions under the head of venereal were 57 of syphilis (primary and secondary), and two of gonorrhea; about a third of the former were sent to Malta hospital, and the remainder were discharged cured. One case of stone in the bladder, and tubercular disease of the kidneys, as previously noticed, terminated in death; and there was one death from extravasation of urine.

One hundred and seventy-nine patients labouring under rheumatism were admitted, and seven for disease of the bones and periosteum; but the only death from these maladies was one from disease of the hip-joint.

One hundred and fifty patients were admitted for diseases affecting the skin, glandular system, and cellular tissue: three of these terminated in death, namely, two of erysipelas, and one of abscess; and of 80 cases of ulcer, 27 were sent to Malta and England. Sixty-one cases of scurvy were admitted; and of 25 of frost-bite, two of the latter terminated in death.

Though the number of cases of wounds and injuries admitted was large, namely, 230, 22 of these only proved fatal in the hospital; and 16 of these deaths occurred during the last three months of 1854. With respect to the state of these men when they arrived in the Bosphorus, it is mentioned that, "with few exceptions they were much broken down in health, from the long-continued use of salt provisions, without vegetables, and from exposure to hardship and privation while serving on shore. In others, who came from the camp, scorbutic symptoms were frequently observed. They also suffered much on the passage down, the weather being wet, stormy and cold; the vessels crowded, comfortless, and without proper convenience for cooking. In nearly all the cases of amputation admitted on the 20th of October, the stumps were in a sloughing state; the wounds, many of which were of a formidable character, particularly those produced by fragments of shell, had an unhealthy appearance. The discharges were purulent and offensive. These circumstances will account for the mortality amongst the wounded men, and for the slow progress made by those who survived, though they had every comfort and necessary requisite for men in their deplorable condition, for there was an abundance of stores in the hospital at the time." By the administration of wine, porter and brandy, with light nutritious diet, the sloughing process might be arrested; but it was long before the reparative process commenced. This want of power was evidently owing to the reduced state of health, and to a scorbutic diathesis; and it was not until these patients had been two or three weeks in the hospital, and liberally fed and stimulated, that the powers of the constitution were enabled to undertake the work.

Hospital gangrene made its appearance, but the cases were removed to a separate ward, and its spread prevented.

In June 1856 the establishment was broken up, and the hospital finally closed, on the 25th of July, when the staff, guard, nurses, and remaining patients, 16 in number, embarked on board the Assistance, and returned to England.

The following RETURN, drawn up by Mr. *Deas*, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets in the Black Sea, shows the result of the majority of the Capital Operations performed in the Naval Service during the War.

LIST of CAPITAL OPERATIONS performed on the Officers and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855.

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
				1854:				
1	James Bates - -	A. B., aged 30	- - London; engaged with batteries of Sebastopol.	17 October	20 minutes	- - Left leg carried away close below the knee; lower portion of the thigh much lacerated; flap amputation in the middle of the thigh; secondary hæmorrhage in six hours, requiring the stump to be undone; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; landed at Therapia, 20th; died, 25th, eight days from operation.	- - Died on 8th day.	Dr. Douglas.
2	Robert Cottle - -	A. B., aged 23	London, as above -	17 October	40 minutes	- - Left fore-arm shot off about the middle; amputation below the elbow-joint; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; landed at Therapia Hospital, 20th; diseased elbow-joint followed; amputation of the arm, 9th November 1854; recovery; discharged, 8th December 1854.	- - Recovered; invalided, 29th Nov. 1854.	Dr. Douglas; Dr. Davidson.
3	Thomas Lowe - -	- - Private marine, aged 24.	London, as above -	17 October	30 minutes	- - Comminuted fracture of bones, and great destruction of the soft parts of the left fore-arm by a shell; flap amputation immediately below the elbow; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; landed at Therapia on the 20th; necroses of the humerus followed, and disarticulation at the shoulder was performed on the 9th December; died January 11th, 1855. This man had been long in bad health, and only left his bed to go to his quarters when the ship went into action.	- - Died on 34th day after second operation.	Dr. Douglas; Dr. Davidson.
4	Simon Coombes -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	Rodney, as above -	17 October	36 minutes	- - Compound comminuted fracture, first, three inches above the ankle of the left leg, and second, one inch above the malleolus, by a shell; amputation below the knee; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; landed at Therapia Hospital, 20th, with simple fracture of right leg; recovery; sent to Malta Hospital as convalescent, 8th November 1854.	- - Recovered; sent to Malta Hospital, 8th Nov. 1854, convalescing.	Dr. Kinnear.
5	Alfred Gasson - -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	Terrible, as above -	17 October	15 minutes	- - Compound comminuted fracture at the upper third of the left fibula, and gastronemii torn from their origin by a shell; flap operation at the lower third of the thigh; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October, and landed at Therapia Hospital, 20th October 1854; died on 27th October 1854.	- - Died on 10th day.	Mr. Banks.

6	John Sheppard -	- - Quarter-master, aged 37.	Queen, as above -	17 October	10 minutes	- - Round-shot, causing compound comminuted fracture of the bones, with destruction of the soft parts of the leg, four inches above the right ankle; flap amputation below the knee; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; landed at Therapia, 20th October; recovery; sent to England, 7th of January 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 7th Jan. 1855.	Dr. Munro.
7	Mr. Charles Madden	- - Midshipman, aged 19.	Sanspareil, as above	17 October	2 hours -	- - Struck by a shot or portion of shell on the lower and posterior aspect of the thigh, by which all the soft parts, including the arteries, were carried away, and the bone denuded; amputation at the upper part of the middle third of the thigh; death in one hour.	- - Death in one hour.	Dr. Donovan.
8	John King - -	- - Leading seaman, aged 32.	Sanspareil, as above	17 October	3 hours -	- - Laceration of the soft parts; fracture and comminution of the bone by a shell above the left elbow; circular amputation of the arm above the middle; sent to Vulcan, 18th; landed at Therapia, 20th October; sloughing of the stump, with hæmorrhage; ligature of axillary artery; subsequent removal of 1½ inches of protruding bone; discharged for passage to Malta Hospital, 6th December 1854; recovered; sent to England in Sanspareil, March 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, March 1855.	- Dr. Donovan; Dr. Davidson.
9	John Keeffe - -	A. B., aged 25	Sanspareil, as above	17 October	5 hours -	- - Shell wound, shattering the humerus, and destroying the soft parts of right arm; fracture of the left os calcis, and injury to soft parts of the heel; amputation of the arm near the shoulder; wound healed in reasonable time, but the wound of the foot proved very tedious; sent to Therapia per Vulcan, 18th October, and to Malta, 21st December; to England, in the Sanspareil, March 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, March 1855.	Dr. Donovan.
10	David Higgins -	A. B., aged 24	Sanspareil, as above	17 October	4 hours -	- - Shell wound of the left arm, destroying the soft parts, so as to leave the end of the humerus protruding; severe burn of the face, right-hand and fore-arm; amputation of the left arm by circular operation near the shoulder; sent to Vulcan 18th; landed at Therapia, 20th October; died 9th November 1854.	- - Death on the 22d day.	- ditto.
11	George Whitley -	A. B., aged 26	- - Agamemnon, as above.	17 October	15 minutes	- - By shell, smashing the tibia and fibula of the right leg between the lower and upper thirds; great destruction of surrounding soft parts, the foot and distal extremity of the leg hanging by portions of skin and tendons; flap amputation of the leg four inches below the external tuberosity of the tibia; sent to Vulcan, 18th October; received in Therapia, 20thOctober; recovered; sent to England, 7th January 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 7th Jan. 1855.	Dr. Geo. Mackay.

(continued)

List of Capital Operations performed on the Officers and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855—*continued*.

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
12	James Tope - -	- - Admiral's valet, about 23.	- - Agamemnon; engaged with batteries of Sebastopol.	1854: 17 October	10 minutes	- - Right arm carried away a little below the elbow; end of the humerus splintered; soft parts of the lower part of the arm lacerated; flap amputation of the arm at the upper third; remained on board; recovered within a month; sent to England.	- - Recovered; sent to England about 15th Dec. 1854.	Dr. Geo. Mackay.
13	Charles Sute - -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	Spiteful, as above -	17 October	20 minutes	- - While loading, the gun exploded, carrying away the right-hand, with two-thirds of the fore-arm, and destroying the elbow-joint; circular amputation in the middle third of the upper arm; sent to Therapia per Vulcan, 18th October, and to England, 21st December 1854.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 21st Dec. 1854.	Dr. Clarke.
14	William M'Neil -	A. B., aged 37	Britannia, as above	17 October	10 minutes	- - Left arm carried away by a round shot, a little below the elbow; bones shattered close to the joint; amputation above the joint; sent to Therapia on the 18th October.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 8th Nov. 1854.	Dr. Rees.
15	Joseph Baldock -	- - Quartermaster, aged 29.	Cyclops, as above	17 October	4 days -	- - Compound comminuted fracture of the left humerus, and great destruction of the soft parts, caused by a shell; sent to Vulcan, 18th October; received in Therapia, 20th October, when there was incipient gangrene; flap amputation at surgical neck of humerus; recovered; sent to England, 6th December 1854.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 6th Dec. 1854.	Dr. Davidson.
16	Thomas Joy - -	- - Quartermaster, aged 42.	- - Bellerophon, as above.	17 October	39 days -	- - Compound fracture of the right elbow joint, caused by a shell; sent to Vulcan, 18th October; received in Therapia Hospital, 20th, when necrosis of the humerus followed; circular amputation at middle of upper arm on 25th November 1854; death, 12th December 1854.	- - Death on 18th day from operation.	Dr. Davidson.
17	Robert Lisle - -	A. B., aged 26	Rodney, as above -	17 October	24 days -	- - Compound comminuted fracture of the right tibia and fibula, with destruction of the soft parts, caused by a shell; sent to Vulcan, 18th October; received in Therapia, 20th October 1854, after which several pieces of bone were removed, and incipient gangrene followed; flap amputation of thigh in lower third; recovered; sent to England, 7th January 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 7th Jan. 1855.	- ditto.
18	William Neale -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 22.	Albion, as above -	17 October	11 days -	- - Shell wound of the right hand and wrist; several bones of the carpus broken; last metacarpal bones shattered; much laceration of the soft parts; landed at Therapia Hospital, 23d October 1854; removal of fourth and fifth metacarpal and of injured carpal bones; death from gangrene, 11th November 1854.	- - Death from gangrene, 14th day after operation.	- ditto.

19	Thomas Gazhan -	A. B., aged 26	Albion, as above -	17 October	12 days -	- - Shell, causing compound comminuted fracture of the left humerus, with much injury to the soft parts; landed at Therapia Hospital, 23d October; gangrene of the limb followed; flap amputation at the surgical neck; death, 4th November 1854.	- - Death from gangrene, 6th day after operation.	- ditto.
20	Thomas Hedden -	A. B., aged 30	- - Bellerophon, but employed in trenches before Sebastopol.	17 October	30 minutes -	- - Round-shot, carrying away the principal portion of the left hand and wrist; flap amputation at the lower third of the fore-arm; sent to the Diamond, 18th October, and from Diamond to Therapia, 24th; received in hospital, 29th October; was sent from Therapia to Malta Hospital in a convalescing state, 8th November 1854.	- - Recovery, 8th Nov. 1854; to Malta Hospital, in a state of convalescence.	Dr. Bremner.
21	Richard Wallace -	A. B., aged 21	- - Bellerophon, as above.	18 October	- - -	- - Deep transverse wound, four inches in length, 3 inches above the patella: at the inner junction of the femur with the condyle, a deep wound dividing the fibres of the crureus and vastus internus muscles, penetrating the bone and causing comminution of very minute particles; fragments of bone removed; wound brought together; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond.	Death.	—
22	John Murdock -	- - Captain of fore-top, aged 30.	Vengeance, as above	19 October	45 minutes -	- - While stooping to lift a shell, a round-shot passed betwixt the legs, tearing away the left hand at the wrist, mutilating the right, and very severely lacerating the soft parts on the anterior and inner regions of the right thigh; flap amputation on the upper third of the left fore-arm; removal of three fingers of the right hand at the carpal articulation; the thigh was injured, as follows:—much laceration of the skin and superficial covering; separation of sartorius, rectus and adductor muscles from a little below the spinous process of the ilium to within two inches of the inner condyle of the femur; these hung down in fragments; extensive sloughing occurred; sent to the Diamond on the same day, and to Her Majesty's ship Vengeance on the 24th October 1854.	- - Recovery; invalided from Her Majesty's ship Vengeance.	Dr. Bremner.
23	William Channon -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	Queen, as above -	20 October	- - No operation.	- - Compound fracture of the tibia and fibula; vessels intact; external opening over the fracture small; a large flesh wound over the right patella, caused by a shell; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond.	Death.	—
24	Samuel Dine - -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 22.	Queen, as above -	21 October	1 hour -	- - Laceration of the centre of the right leg, gastrocnemius muscle torn, bones comminuted and protruding, anterior tibial artery torn; caused by a shell; flap amputation below the tuberosity of the tibia; sent to the Diamond on the 22d of October; to Therapia Hospital, 24th; landed, 29th October; discharged, 1st December 1854.	- - Recovery; home, 1st Dec. 1854.	Dr. Bremner.

(continued)

List of Capital Operations performed on the Officers and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
25	William Bailley -	A. B., aged 33	- - Rodney, but employed in trenches before Sebastopol.	1854: 24 October	15 minutes -	- - By a round-shot, shattering the end of the humerus, the heads of the bones of the fore-arm, as well as fracturing these bones lower down, and destroying all the soft parts behind the joint; flap amputation in the middle of the upper arm; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, 26th, and landed at Therapia, 29th October; recovery; sent to England, 6th December 1854.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 6th Dec. 1854.	Dr. Duirs.
26	Mr. Thomas Bullock	Mate, aged 21	Trafalgar, as above	24 October	49 days -	- - Compound fracture of the lower ends of the right tibia and fibula, opening into the joint, caused by a round-shot; sent to Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar about the 28th October, and to Therapia Hospital, 22d November, where necrosis of bones took place; flap amputation of leg at middle; recovered; sent to England, 10th February 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 10th Feb. 1855.	Dr. Davidson.
27	William Tout - -	- - Captain of main-top, aged 25.	Vengeance, as above	5 November	5 days -	- - By a round-shot, causing a compound and comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula, with much laceration of the soft parts; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, 7th November; flap amputation at the lower third of the thigh; inflammation and necrosis of the femur; death on nineteenth day.	- - Death, 19 days after operation.	Dr. Smart.
28	Michael White -	- Private, Royal Marines, aged 26.	Vengeance, as above	22 December	- - Right, 34 days; left, 67 days.	- - Gangrene of both feet and ankles from frost-bite in the trenches before Sebastopol, 22d December 1854; sent to Therapia Hospital, 5th January 1855; flap amputation of the right leg below the knee, 24th January, and of left leg at the same point, 26th February 1855; recovered; sent to England, 28th April 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 28th April 1855.	Dr. Davidson.
29	Thomas Brown -	A. B, aged 31	Queen, as above -	1855: 4 April -	3 hours -	- - Muscles, vessels and nerves on the anterior, interior and posterior portions of the right fore-arm lacerated, ulna fractured and comminuted; amputation by flap at the lower third of the upper arm; sent to the Diamond, 5th April; recovery; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.
30	Charles Stammers -	A. B., aged 21	Queen, as above -	9 April -	4 hours -	- - Compound and comminuted fracture of metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the left great toe, with laceration of the integuments and tendons; amputation of the toe; metatarsal bone sawn through; caused by a shell; sent to the Diamond, 10th April, and to Therapia, 23d April; recovery; sent to England, 23d May 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 23d May 1855.	- ditto.

31	Roger O'Brien -	A. B., aged 23	Queen, as above -	11 April -	5 hours -	- - Right knee-joint opened; the head of the tibia shattered; soft parts around the knee and ankle extensively lacerated; caused by a round-shot; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; death, 15th April 1855.	- - Death on fourth day.	- ditto.
32	William Meek -	A. B., aged 20	Leander, as above	11 April -	4 hours -	- - Left ankle-joint opened, and the lower end of the tibia and fibula completely destroyed; circular amputation in the lower third of the leg; 12th April, sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander; landed at Therapia, 25th April; recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 18th June 1855.	- ditto.
33	John M'Lellan -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	Queen, as above -	12 April -	3 hours -	- - Compound comminuted fracture of the right leg, below the middle, with fracture of the tibia, extending into the knee-joint; caused by a shell; flap amputation of the thigh in its lower third; 13th April, sent to the Diamond, and discharged; invalided from the Brigade Hospital, in Cossack Bay, 18th August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 18th Aug. 1855.	- ditto.
34	Thomas Noble -	A. B., aged 20	Leander, as above	12 April -	3 hours -	- - Muscles, vessels and nerves on anterior aspect of the right fore-arm torn; bones fractured and comminuted, &c., &c.; flap amputation at the upper third of the fore-arm; sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander, 13th April; landed at Therapia, 25th April; recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- ditto.
35	William White -	- - Boatswain mate, aged 50.	Wasp, as above -	13 April -	3½ hours -	- - Compound fracture of the right arm, fracture extending into the elbow-joint; caused by a shell; flap amputation of upper arm in the lower third; sent to Her Majesty's ship Wasp, 15th April; death from gangrene, 18th April 1855.	- - Death from fifth day.	- ditto.
36	Joseph Hughes -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	London, as above -	14 April -	2½ hours -	- - Laceration of the muscles and arteries, with fracture of the bones of the fore-arm; flap amputation of the lower third of the upper arm; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, 15th April 1855; recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- ditto.
37	John Mullett - -	A. B., aged 20	Leander, as above	18 April - -	3 hours -	- - Fracture and depression of the frontal bone; dura mater wounded by a rifle bullet; trephined; died, 21st April 1855.	- - Death, third day.	- ditto.
38	William Clarke -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 23.	Rodney, as above -	27 April -	3 hours -	- - Skin, muscles and tendons on the dorsum of the foot destroyed; joint opened, bones fractured, &c.; circular amputation at the lower third of the leg; sent to the Diamond, 27th April; recovery; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- - Recovery; sent to England, 13th June 1855.	- ditto.
39	Robert Hart - -	- Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	Queen, as above -	10 May -	3 days -	- - External condyle of the right femur fractured, extending into the knee-joint; fracture of the left tibia by the bursting of a gun; sent to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, 12th May; amputation of the thigh at the middle third on the 13th of May; recovery; sent to England, 18th August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 18th Aug. 1855.	Dr. Smart.

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List of Capital Operations performed on the Officers and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855—*continued*.

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
40	John Rowley	A. B., aged 30	London, but engaged in trenches before Sebastopol.	1855: 6 June	2½ hours	Metatarsal bone of the right great toe fractured and comminuted; amputation at the tarsal joint; 8th January, sent to Cossack Bay; recovery; sent to England, 3d of August 1855.	Recovered; sent to England, 3d Aug. 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.
41	Michael Fennesey	Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	Rodney, as above	7 June	3 hours	Left patella carried away by a shell; knee-joint opened; flap amputation of the thigh at the middle third; sent to Cossack Bay Hospital, 8th June, where he suffered from periosteal inflammation and fever, with abscess in the stump, &c.; death from exhaustion, 11th July 1855.	Death on the 35th day after operation.	ditto.
42	Edward Tucker	A. B., aged 23	Rodney, as above	7 June	3½ hours	Heads of the left tibia and fibula fractured and comminuted; knee-joint opened; circular amputation of the thigh in the middle third, below the centre; caused by a shell; sent to Cossack Bay Hospital, 8th June, where much constitutional disturbance followed, during which the end of the bone protruded through its coverings; upon the first stage of irritation passing off, the extremity of the bone was removed (21st July), after which he had a pleuritic affection, accompanied by fever, under which he sank, 20th August 1855.	Death on the 75th day from the first and 31st from the second operation.	Dr. Jenkins; Dr. Smart.
43	Daniel Sullivan	Ordinary seaman, aged 22.	Queen, as above	8 June	2½ hours	Rifle-bullet wound of the left fore-arm; ulna fractured and comminuted; muscles torn from the elbow and radius; flap amputation at the lower third of the upper arm; sent to Cossack Bay, 9th June 1855; recovered; sent to England, 3d August 1855.	Recovered; sent to England, 3d Aug. 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.
44	Joseph Irving	Ordinary seaman, aged 23.	Queen, as above	8 June	22 days	Shell wound of the right knee, above the patella; no opening into the joint discovered, but some injury to the bone; sent to Cossack Bay, 9th June, where synovitis of the joint and deep abscess in the calf and thigh followed; amputation of thigh in the upper third; death, an hour and a half after the operation.	Death, an hour and a half after operation.	Dr. Smart.
45	John O'Donnell	A. B., aged 25	London, as above	10 June	3 hours	Right patella fractured, condyle of the femur smashed, and the knee-joint opened by a round-shot; flap amputation of the thigh in the middle third; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th July; recovery; sent to England, 3d August 1855.	Recovered; sent to England, 3d Aug. 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.
46	John Tobin	A. B., aged 22	Leander, as above	18 June	6 hours	Compound fracture, by a shell, of the left femur, near the junction of upper and middle third; flap amputation in the upper third, followed by sloughing of the stump and secondary hæmorrhage; death, 24th June 1855.	Death on sixth day after operation.	ditto.

47	J. W. Shaw - -	A. B., aged 26	- - Rodney; assault on Redan.	18 June -	7 hours -	- - Compound fracture of the right arm, by a grape-shot passing through it; flap amputation in the upper third of upper arm; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th June; recovered; sent to England on 18th August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 18th Aug. 1855.	- ditto.
48	Stephen Hurst -	A. B., aged 26	Leander, as above	18 June -	5½ hours -	- - Metacarpal bone of the left thumb fractured and comminuted, with extensive laceration of the soft parts; injury of the left femur by a bullet; bullet extracted from thigh; flap amputation of the thumb at the carpal joint; sent to Cossack Bay, 21st June, to Therapia, 19th July; recovered; sent to England on the 14th August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 14th Aug. 1855.	- ditto.
49	Joseph Abbott -	A. B., aged 26	Leander, as above	18 June -	5½ hours -	- - Compound and comminuted fracture of the right fore-arm, by a grape-shot passing through it near the elbow; flap amputation of the upper arm at the lower third; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th June; recovery; sent to England, 3d August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 3d Aug. 1855.	- ditto.
50	George Pearce -	- - Captain of fore-top, aged 30.	Rodney, as above -	18 June -	8 hours -	- - Compound comminuted fracture of the left leg, below the knee; muscles, &c. severely lacerated; caused by a shell; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; matter subsequently found in the thigh, and exfoliation of the end of the bone followed; sent to Cossack Bay, 10th July, to Therapia, 22d September; recovered; sent to England, 25th September 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 25th Sept. 1855.	- ditto.
51	George Clayton -	A. B., aged 23	Rodney, as above -	18 June -	17 days -	- - Rifle-bullet through the right wrist: wound of the scalp, with fracture of the skull and compound fracture of the left humerus, caused by a shell; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th June, where portions of the bone were removed from the skull; amputation of the right fore-arm on, the 17th day after the wound; death, fourth day from the operation.	- - Death, fourth day after amputation of arm.	Dr. Smart.
52	William Sobey -	A. B., aged 24	Leander, as above	18 June -	- First operation, 7 hours; second operation, 18 days.	- - Metacarpal bone of the left index finger fractured and comminuted, with luxation of the middle finger, by a rifle bullet; amputation of the fore-finger at the carpal joint; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th June, where deep abscess in the fore-arm followed, requiring amputation of the fore-arm in the upper third on the 18th day after the primary operation; recovery; sent to England, 18th of August 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 18th Aug. 1855.	- - Dr. Nolloth, at Dr. Smart's request.
53	Lieut. O. W. Dalzell	- - Lieut., R.N., aged 21.	Leander, as above	18 June -	7 hours -	- - By a grape-shot, compound comminuted fracture of the left fore-arm, with destruction of the muscles, vessels and nerves, on the anterior surface; flap amputation of the arm at the lower third; sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander, 21st June, and into Inflexible, for passage to England, 4th July 1855, at which time he was progressing very favourably.	- - Recovered; sent into Her Majesty's ship Inflexible, for passage to England, 4th July 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.

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List of Capital Operations performed on Officers the and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855—*continued*.

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
54	Mr. Henry Wood	Midshipman, aged 19.	Queen; assault on Redan.	1855: 18 June	-	Grape-shot lodged in the left fore-arm, injuring the bone; shot extracted; sent to Her Majesty's ship Queen, 19th June, to Therapia, 11th July; invalided from thence on the 13th.	Invalided, 13th July; recovered.	Dr. Jenkins.
55	Captain Peel	Captain, R.N., aged 31.	Leander, as above	18 June	-	Rifle-bullet passing through the outer part of the arm, injuring the bone; sent to Her Majesty's ship Leander, 19th June, to Therapia, 8th July; invalided to England.	Invalided, 28th July; recovered.	—
56	James Walters	Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	Queen, but employed in trenches before Sebastopol.	4 July	-	Compound fracture of the left thigh-bone, with slight comminution, and but slight injury to soft parts, by the bursting of a gun; sent to Cossack Bay, 5th July; removed, 30th September, to Her Majesty's ship Diamond, and sent from thence to Therapia Hospital about the 9th of October, and where he still remains in a very reduced state this 20th December 1854; life now pretty secure, but limb offers little hope of ever becoming useful.	Still under treatment in Therapia Hospital, 20th Dec. 1855; recovered.	Dr. Jenkins.
57	Daniel M'Carthy	A. B., aged 26	Leander, as above	4 July	3 days	Compound fracture of the humerus, with much laceration of the deep soft parts, by a shell; sent to Cossack Bay, 6th July; flap amputation of upper third of arm; gangrene attacked on the third day from operation; death, 11th July.	Death on fourth day from operation.	Dr. Smart.
58	Patrick O'Donaghue	Captain of fore-top, aged 25.	Wasp, as above	18 July	10 days	Attacked with laryngitis on 18th July in camp; sent to Cossack Bay, 29th July; when he arrived there he was in a state approaching asphyxia; tracheotomy was performed when he revived, but died seven days after the operation.	Death on 7th day from operation.	ditto.
59	Patrick Healey	Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	Queen, but employed in trenches before Sebastopol.	22 July	12½ hours	Compound fracture of the left patella, and external condyle of the femur; knee-joint opened by a shell; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; secondary hæmorrhage two days after removal of last ligature; sent to Cossack Bay, 23d August, to Therapia Hospital, 22d September; sent to England; recovered, 25th September 1855.	Recovered; sent to England, 25th Sept. 1855.	Dr. Jenkins.

60	John Reid - -	A. B., aged 35	Wasp, as above -	12 August	10 hours -	- - Right heel carried away by a shell, with the muscles and tendons on the lower part; left ankle-joint opened, with fracture and comminution of fibula; followed by a large collection of matter in the thigh; flap amputation of the leg at the upper third; sent to Cossack Bay, 9th September, and to Therapia, 22d September 1855; sent to England, 9th November; stump not quite healed; general health bad.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 9th Nov.; stump not quite healed; health bad.	- ditto.
61	William Calvo -	A. B., age 25	Rodney, as above -	17 August	3 hours -	- - Compound fracture of the head of the right tibia and external condyle of the femur; knee-joint opened by a round-shot; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; 1½ inches of bone subsequently protruded, which was sawn off on 17th day; sent to Cossack Bay, 13th of September, to Therapia, 22d September; to England, 1st November 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 1st Nov.; stump all but healed.	- ditto.
62	George Smith - -	- Captain, foretop, aged 26.	London, as abov -	17 August	3 hours -	- - By shell smashing the last phalanx of the left thumb; integuments, &c. destroyed; amputation of the thumb through the middle of the first phalanx; 12th September discharged to duty.	- - Recovered; to duty.	- ditto.
63	William M'Donald -	A. B., aged 22	Queen, as above -	19 August	6 hours -	- - By a round-shot carrying away the right leg and lower third of the thigh; flap amputation at the upper third; death on the sixth day.	- - Death on sixth day.	- ditto.
64	William Nash - -	A. B., aged 32	London, as above -	19 August	18 days -	- - Fragment of shell causing compound fracture of the left humerus opening into the elbow-joint; sent to Cossack Bay, 19th August; amputation in the middle third of the arm on the 6th of September; healed by first intention; sent to Therapia, 29th September, and to England, 5th October 1855.	- - Recovered; sent to England, 5th Oct. 1855.	Dr. Smart.
65	William J. Godding	- Ordinary seaman, aged 21.	London, as above -	7 September	3½ hours -	- - By a round-shot smashing the right leg below the knee into a pulp; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; bone protruded from the internal angle of the wound; sent to Cossack Bay, 15th September, to Therapia Hospital, 28th September; death on 2d of October 1855.	- - Death on 26th day.	Dr. Jenkins.
66	Michael Collings -	A. B., aged 27	Albion, as above -	8 September	5 hours -	- - Right leg carried away below the knee by a fragment of a burst gun; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third; death within 24 hours, when it was discovered that he had sustained mortal injuries besides those arising from the operation.	- - Death within 24 hours; mortal injuries independent of operation.	- ditto.

(*continued*)

List of Capital Operations performed on th Officers and Men belonging to Her Majesty's *Black Sea* Fleet, between the 1st of April 1854 and the 31st of October 1855—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Quality and Age.	Ship to which belonging.	Date of Injury.	Period elapsing before First Operation.	Nature of Injury, how inflicted; Reasons why a Second Operation became necessary; with different Places sent to, and the Dates of each Removal.	Disposal.	Names of Operating Surgeons.
67	William Adams -	-- Private marine, aged 25.	-- Marine Brigade, battle of Inkerman.	1854: 5 November	3 hours -	-- By a case shot entering behind the metatarso-phalangeal articulation, smashing the metatarsal bone in its passage through the foot; openings of both entrance and exit jagged and contused; removal of the great toe and injured metatarsal and cuneiform bones; sent to Balaklava, 8th November, and to Therapia Hospital, 18th November; recovered; sent to England, 6th December 1854.	-- Recovered; sent to England, 6th Dec. 1854.	Dr. Duirs.
68	John M'Kroy -	-- Private marine, aged 24.	-- Marine Brigade, as above.	5 November	1 hour -	-- By a rifle bullet entering the fore-arm behind and below the elbow, traversing the joint, and passing out through the internal condyle of the humerus, comminuting the ulna and end of the humerus, as well as detaching the head of the radius; flap amputation at the middle third of the upper arm; sent to Balaklava, 8th November; and to Scutari, 11th November; recovered; sent to England, 21st January 1855.	-- Recovered; sent to England, 21st Jan. 1855.	- ditto.
69	James Carrol - -	-- Private marine, aged 25.	Vengeance, as above	5 November	17 days -	-- Gun-shot wound through the right ankle joint; received into Therapia Hospital on 18th November 1854, when the foot and ankle were found to be gangrenous; flap amputation below the knee, 19th November; death, 20th November 1854.	-- Death within 24 hours of operation.	Dr. Davidson.
70	John Thomas - -	A. B., aged 50	-- Retribution, in weighing anchor.	22 April -	31 days -	-- Compound dislocation of the left ankle joint, with fracture of both malleoli, caused by the foot getting entangled while lashing a stream anchor on board his own ship; received into Therapia Hospital, 23d May 1854, suffering from incipient gangrene and tetanus; flap amputation below the knee on the thirty-first day after injury; death, 27th May 1854.	-- Death on fourth day after operation.	- ditto.
71	Mr. Charles Hughes	- Second master, aged 29.	-- Triton; accidental discharge of pistol during night quarters.	1 May -	16 hours -	-- Destruction of the left hand and carpus by the accidental discharge of a pistol during night quarters; amputation above the wrist; sent to Malta Hospital; recovered.	-- Recovered; sent to England.	Mr. Forbes.
72	James Hieldrett -	A. B., aged 25	Queen - - -	20 September	16 days -	-- Necrosis of the distal phalanx of both thumbs from whitlow, commencing 20th September 1854; amputation of distal phalanx of each thumb, 5th October; recovery; sent to England, 22d December 1854.	-- Recovered; sent to England, 22d Dec. 1854.	Dr. Davidson.

73	Robert Bakes	Boy, 1st class, aged 17.	London	12 October	16 days	Erysipelas, with extensive sloughing of the soft parts of the left leg and foot; very profuse discharge; hectic; flap amputation of the thigh at the lower third, 28th October; death, 10th November 1854.	Death, 14th day after operation.	ditto.
74	Richard Lowe	Ordinary seaman, aged 20.	Rodney; fractured by fall from aloft.	15 October	11 days	Simple fracture of the neck of the left humerus, caused by a fall from aloft; sent to Her Majesty's ship Vulcan, 18th October; received into Therapia, 20th October, with incipient gangrene of the whole limb. Disarticulation at the shoulder joint, 26th October 1854; death, 26th October 1854.	Death same day.	ditto.
75	Arthur Natt	A. B., aged 37	Diamond	19 October	5 days	Compound fracture of the frontal bone, with depression, accompanied by the usual symptoms of compression; trephining on the fifth day.	Death in four hours.	Dr. Smart.
76	Antonio Garby	A. B., aged 43	Hannibal	1855: 3 December	4 hours	Right-hand blown off, and the fore-arm shattered in firing a salute; sent to Therapia Hospital, 3d December; flap amputation at the lower third of the upper arm; recovered; sent to England, 8th January 1855.	Recovered; sent to England, 8th Jan. 1855.	Dr. Davidson.
77	William Jackson	Carpenters' crew, aged 22.	Hannibal, but on leave; struck while looking at operations.	15 April	1 hour	Complete destruction of the leg as high as the knee by a spent round-shot; circular amputation close to the knee-joint by a French surgeon; kept in a French field hospital, until 4th May; attacked with low nervous fever; sent on board Her Majesty's ship Hannibal, 11th May; died, 16th May 1855.	Death on the 31st day.	French surgeon.
78	Edward Morgan	Coast Guard man, aged 31.	Royal Albert, in weighing anchor.	16 February	1 hour	Compound fracture of the right leg, with extensive destruction of the soft parts, by getting the leg jammed between the chain messenger and a large block; flap amputation below the knee; sent to Therapia Hospital, 10th March; recovered.	Recovered; sent to England, 15th June 1855.	Dr. Brien.
79	Joseph Gray	A. B., aged 28	Cyclops	25 May	5 hours	Comminuted fracture of the skull, with depression, and total loss of consciousness by a spar falling from aloft on his head; anterior and inferior angle of the right parietal and squamous portion of the temporal bones were depressed; sent to Therapia Hospital, 25th May; trephining and removal of depressed portions of bone, 25th May; death, 27th May 1855.	Death in two days.	Dr. Davidson.

Eighty cases are noted in the foregoing list; of these 75 were operated on, two were entered under a mistaken impression, and in three the necessity or non-necessity of an operation is still doubtful. Seventeen of the 74 were primary operations of the thigh; ten in the lower third, of which four recovered; five in the middle third, of which one recovered; and two in the upper third, both fatal.

There were four secondary amputations of the thigh, one in the lower third, which recovered, and two in the middle third, one of which died, and one recovered, and one in the upper third, which died. By this it appears that there were 14 deaths to seven recoveries; but it may be remarked, that case No. 66 had sustained internal injuries of a fatal character, as well as injury of one of the lower extremities.

There were eight primary amputations of the leg, three at the lower third, one at the middle third, and four at the upper third, which all recovered. There were four secondary operations, one at the middle third, which recovered, three at the upper third, of which two died, and one, in which both legs were amputated, recovered. This shows, that of 12 or 13 operations (if the case in which both legs were removed be taken for two, as it ought to be, seeing that six weeks intervened between the amputations), 11 recovered, and two died.

There were two amputations at the shoulder-joint, both secondary, one in consequence of gangrene of the limb, and one from necrosis of the bone, following amputation in the upper third of the arm; both ended in death.

There were 23 amputations of the upper arm; of these seven were primary at the lower third, of which one died, and six recovered; four were primary in the middle third, of which none died, and five were primary in the upper third, of which one died, and four recovered. In one of the latter cases secondary hæmorrhage, consequent on sloughing, required the deligation of the axillary artery, and the removal of two inches of the protruding bone. Three were secondary operations at the middle third, of which two died, and one recovered. Four were secondary in the upper third, of which two died, and two recovered; one of the latter was a case in which primary amputation of the fore-arm had been performed.

Of the fore-arm there were two primary amputations in the lower third, and two in the upper third, all which recovered.

There was one secondary in the middle third, terminating fatally, and one secondary in the upper third, which recovered.

The only operation requiring the removal of carpal bones was followed by gangrene and death.

One case of amputation of the fore-finger at the carpal joint was followed by abscess, rendering secondary amputation in the upper fore-arm necessary; the case recovered. All the other operations on the hands or feet terminated favourably.

The trephine was applied in three cases; but the operation in each was speedily followed by death.

There was a case of laryngo-tracheotomy, which terminated in death six days after the operation.

There are two causes which swell the number of fatal cases in this return—gangrene and necrosis. With the average per-centage of these diseases as sequelæ of surgical operations I am totally unacquainted, and I have no Tables by me to which I can refer; but among the men operated on towards the termination of the year 1854, a greater or less tendency to gangrene showed itself in every individual; and in those who ultimately recovered from the sloughing process, the absence of regenerative power was for a long time very perceptible.

Gangrene attacked stumps and destroyed life in the summer of 1855, but to a much less extent than previously. The scorbutic taint which so frequently led to the fatal issue during the earlier period was much checked during the latter, though not eradicated; hence it is to be presumed the attacks were in the proportion of not more than one in seven cases;—clearly showing that scurvy was at least one of the principal causes of gangrene.

I have not yet obtained all the information on necrosis which I hope to procure; but at present I am impressed with the belief, that disease of the end of the bone followed to a greater or less extent in all amputations of the thigh, and in a considerable number of the other amputations, without reference to the amplitude of the flaps, the shortness of the bone, or the care taken to avoid its separation from the surrounding tissues. This necrosis of bone, unlike the gangrenous attacks, did not appear to be more frequent at one period than another, but seems to have been equally distributed over the whole period embraced by the return, and cannot therefore be attributed to the same cause; but as to what cause it is to be ascribed I am not at present prepared to give an opinion.

In regard to the amount of shock inflicted on the general nervous system by wounds of the extremities, my impression is, that the evidence will tend to prove that any very marked depression was not generally perceptible; on the contrary, a decided state of excitement immediately ensued, and this I have seen continue for hours, during which the anæsthetic effect of chloroform may be both speedily and fully produced, though it is sometimes impossible to induce a state of insensibility, and to this circumstance I attribute the doubts as to the quality of the chloroform, which seems to have arisen in the minds of some of our surgeons; but I have had chloroform sent to me from one of the best makers, and had the service supply and my own used alternately; and the results appeared to be equal. And as I have affected a man with facility at one time, on whom I could make no impression afterwards,

afterwards, while under excitement following a wound; I have come to the conclusion that the difficulty complained of arose, not from the inferior quality of the anæsthetic agent, but from the system being in a state to resist any or every sedative so applied.

David Deas,
Medical Inspector of Fleet.

ROYAL MARINE BATTALION.

On the 29th of September 1854, 1,216 Royal Marines were detached from the large vessels of the fleet, landed at Balaklava, and marched up to the heights; and subsequently, at different periods, 831 were landed to keep up the strength of the brigade, as its ranks became thinned by disease and death. Unlike the Naval Brigade, this force was wholly detached from the naval service, and incorporated with the army, on which it was made dependent for all its supplies. On the heights, for several successive months, there was no shelter for the sick beyond a marquee, and there were but few medicines to be obtained, as the army stores were nearly exhausted at the time. An attempt was made to dig a trench, which, if covered over, might have afforded shelter for about 20 men, but it never was completed. After the tempest of the 14th of November, in which all the tents and marquees were blown down, the worst cases of sickness were sent to Balaklava, and accommodated on board The Pride of the Ocean, one of the dismasted transport ships, which continued to receive them until about the end of March, when three of the wooden huts that had lately arrived from England were erected, and appropriated for the shelter and treatment of the sick.

The hospital of the Royal Marines increased in extent in accordance with the requirements of the sick, until at length it consisted of four large and four small wooden huts, that afforded ample accommodation for 80 men, and a few sick officers. The establishment was situated on the same slope with the great military sanatarium, on the eastern side of the harbour, being higher up the hill than it, and within a convenient distance of the marine encampment. It was plentifully supplied with spring water, which was collected in a reservoir constructed by the marines. The site overlooked the sea, and the huts were well ventilated. It is stated that between 1,100 and 1,200 cases were treated in these buildings.

On the 4th of November a detachment, made up chiefly of men who had lately arrived in the Algiers, was sent to join the light infantry division, on the heights of Sebastopol; and on the day after its arrival there, it was engaged in the battle of Inkermann. While at the front, these men were subject to the same privations and sufferings as the troops of the line. From the long-continued use of salted meats without vegetables, they gradually acquired a scorbutic taint. Diarrhœa and dysentery became common, and there were some cases of cholera; but on the 6th of March 1855, this detachment, very greatly decreased in numbers, rejoined the head quarters of the corps on the heights of Balaklava, where supplies of medicines and medical comforts were obtained, and the weather being less severe, they gradually improved in health.

In May and June the regiments of the line encamped on the same heights began to suffer from cholera, which also extended to the marines, who were at the time employed on fatigue duties, the line regiments having moved more towards the front; diarrhœal attacks were also numerous, many of them terminating in dysentery. As the season advanced these complaints did not diminish in frequency, while fevers of a remitting type were more common and more severe, until the weather became cooler, when the tendency to febrile diseases declined.

On the 5th of October 1855, the battalion broke up the encampment on the heights of Balaklava, and embarked for Kinburn, where they were landed on a sandy spit, and slept one night without cover, but tents were sent ashore on the following day.

After the capture of the forts, a reconnaissance was made into the adjacent country; the officers and men engaged in it were without tents, but they readily constructed temporary huts with branches of trees, foliage and hay. In the course of their march, they came across farm-houses, and gardens of wholesome vegetables; the latter were made use of with avidity by all; and to this indulgence a diarrhœal affection which prevailed shortly afterwards was attributed by some of the medical officers. A few cases of remitting fever made their appearance also at this time, which most probably arose from exhalations from the low marshy lands that bordered the channel of the river.

In consequence of the illness and death of the principal medical officer first attached to the marine brigade, no reliable account of its sickness and mortality has been sent into the office of the Director-general; but the following Return, showing the total loss from wounds and disease, has been obtained through the Deputy Adjutant-general of Marines, from Colonel Hurdle, who commanded the brigade before Sebastopol. With reference to its general accuracy, he observes, " I have given the number of deaths from fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera, as far as my records show. The cause of death in the cases classed as other

diseases is not known, but I am confident that they nearly all range within those three divisions, and that the greatest number belong to the second, namely, dysentery and diarrhœa."

RETURN showing the Number of ROYAL MARINES landed and serving with the Army before *Sebastopol,* during the years 1854 and 1855, together with the Dates of Landing and Re-embarking, Number of Deaths, and the Causes, &c.

Landed at Balaklava, at daylight, 29th September 1854.

Embarked in Jura, for passage to England, 12th November 1855.

Total Number of officers and men landed 29 September 1854 -	1,216
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - at subsequent periods	831
Mean force of the Brigade - - -	1,353
Deaths: Killed in action - - - - - -	10
From wounds received in action - - -	1
„ accidental wounds and injuries - -	1
„ suicidal wounds - - - - - -	1
„ frost-bites - - - - - -	—
„ other accidents and injuries - -	—
Total Deaths from wounds, &c. - - -	13
From fever - - - - - - - -	22
„ diseases of the chest - - - - -	—
„ dysentery and diarrhœa - - - - -	78
„ cholera - - - - - - -	42
„ other diseases - - - - - -	70
Total Deaths from disease - - -	212
Total Deaths from all causes - - -	225

Food and fuel were chiefly obtained from the Commissariat Department, and a few great coats, boots, &c.; but the brigade, generally, were well supplied with warm and other clothing, sent out from Deptford stores.

Royal Marine Office,
13 March 1857.

R. M. Westly,
D. A. G.

It would thus appear, that though the mortality from wounds received in action was not great, the mortality from disease may be called excessive, at least when compared with the mortality in the naval brigade from similar causes; and it is especially deserving notice, that by far the greatest number of deaths occurred from what may be truly called "camp diseases," namely, dysentery, diarrhœa and fever; these maladies, with few exceptions, being the direct product of exposure to cold and wet, fatigue and night watching, together with an innutritious and defective diet; while cholera, which hovered over the various camps with different degrees of intensity, is to be ascribed to an infectious emanation from the bodies of those ill of the disease, which was originally imported from Varna, along with the invading armies, and kept in existence by new importations of men, who invariably were the greatest sufferers, and by whom it was reproduced and perpetuated up to the termination of the siege.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Strength.

Year 1855.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Continued and remittent	929	62·7	1	- -	59	3·9
Intermittent	221	14·9	1	—	—	—
Small Pox	68	4·6	- -	- -	4	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain	8	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Apoplexy	16	- -	- -	- -	14	—
Epilepsy	37	2·3	6	- -	1	—
Insanity	13	- -	6	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	27	1·1	- -	- -	2	—
Paralysis	8	- -	2	- -	1	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	312	21·1	5	- -	21	·7
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	59	4·1	10	- -	32	2·1
Influenza and Catarrh	2,775	187·5	11	—	—	—
Asthma	11	- -	1	- -	1	—
Aphonia	8	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	44	3·	9	- -	13	—
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	46	3·1	—	—	—	—
Varix	16	1·1	3	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels	16	- -	1	- -	8	—
Cholera	71	4·8	1	- -	80	5·4
Diarrhœa	3,883	262·3	11	- -	33	2·1
Dysentery	315	21·2	2	- -	54	3·6
Constipation and Colic	384	25·9	2	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	6	- -	3	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	35	2·4	3	—	—	—
Inflammation of Spleen	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	132	8·9	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Kidneys	5	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	302	20·4	5	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	130	8·8	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	103	7·3	—	—	—	—
Stricture	47	3·2	4	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine	12	- -	2	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	2	—	—	—	—	—
Calculus	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c., for the Year 1855—*continued.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Rheumatism	948	65·1	26	1·8	1	—
Gout	20	1·4	-	-	1	—
Periostitis	8	—	—	—	—	—
Morbus Coxæ	1	-	-	-	1	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	180	12·2	2	—	—	—
Amaurosis	6	-	2	—	—	—
Opaque Cornea	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cataract	1	—	—	—	—	—
Short-sight	1	-	1	—	—	—
Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia	9	-	1	—	—	—
Deafness	5	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis	43	2·9	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	13	-	-	-	3	—
Scrofula	17	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	382	25·8	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	65	4·4	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	2,622	177·2	6	-	8	—
Ulcer	785	53·	4	—	—	—
Psora	84	5·7	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	132	8·9	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Perinæo and Ano	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	850	57·4	21	-	1	—
Scurvy	60	4·1	1	—	—	—
Dropsy	30	2·	1	-	2	—
Tumours	17	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	13	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	2,859	192·5	26	1·8	125	8·4
Burns and Scalds	114	7·7	—	—	—	—
Hernia	43	-	10	-	1	—
Frost-bite	5	-	-	-	2	—
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	30	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	8	—
TOTALS	19,371	1,308·9	191	12·8	511	34·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship, Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem, and the Ratio per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship; with the Numbers Invalided and Dead.

Year 1855.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, Number of Guns, &c.	Period.	Mean Force.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Non-effective.		Number Invalided.	Number Dead.				Total Deaths.
						Per Diem.	Ratio per Cent. of Mean Force.		Disease.	Injury.			
										Accident.	In Action.	Total Injury.	
Queen	116	1 year	640	615	6,067	16·5	2·5	5	31	3	26	29	60
Rodney	90	„	550	794	7,213	19·7	3·4	8	27	4	16	20	47
London	90	„	550	750	11,223	30·7	5·4	8	24	2	17	19	43
Albion	90	„	540	581	8,476	23·2	4·2	4	21	1	7	8	29
Leander	50	„	430	559	7,730	21·1	4·1	18	21	5	26	31	52
Modeste	18	„	130	178	2,098	5·7	3·8	3	1	–	–	–	1
Totals	- - -	- -	2,840	3,477	42,807	116·9	4·	46	125	15	92	107	232
Royal Albert	121 Sc. 500	1 year	1,000	1,447	21,503	58·9	5·9	24	18	–	–	–	18
St. Jean d'Acre	101 Sc. 600	„	865	1,382	16,557	45·3	5·2	18	15	3	1	4	19
Agamemnon	91 Sc. 600	„	750	757	9,391	25·7	3·3	1	15	3	–	3	18
Hannibal	91 Sc. 450	„	830	1,280	15,220	41·6	4·9	25	16	5	–	5	21
Princess Royal	91 Sc. 400	„	750	1,276	13,542	37·1	4·9	13	22	5	1	6	38
Algiers	91 Sc. 600	„	790	1,272	10,200	27·9	3·4	16	50	2	1	3	53
Curaçoa	31 Sc. 350	„	320	367	5,608	15·3	4·7	1	4	–	–	–	4
Dauntless	31 Sc. 580	„	330	597	5,849	16·2	4·8	6	4	–	–	–	4
Tribune	31 Sc. 300	„	320	439	4,556	12·4	3·7	3	8	1	–	1	9
Terrible	21 P.W. 800	„	300	448	6,032	16·5	5·4	–	4	1	–	1	5
Sidon	22 P.W. 560	„	280	154	2,934	8·	2·9	2	2	3	2	5	7
Leopard	18 P.W. 560	„	290	424	3,821	10·4	3·4	2	5	1	1	2	7
Odin	16 P.W. 560	„	260	401	4,071	11·1	4·2	1	3	–	–	–	3
Highflyer	21 Sc. 250	„	230	316	3,722	10·1	4·3	–	1	–	–	–	1
Furious	16 P.W. 400	„	215	299	3,253	8·9	3·6	2	2	2	–	2	4
Gladiator	6 P.W. 430	„	150	386	5,731	15·7	10·	3	3	1	–	1	4
Niger	13 Sc. 400	„	160	267	2,087	5·7	3·1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Miranda	15 Sc. 250	„	190	306	3,226	8·8	4·2	2	6	1	1	2	8
Valorous	16 P.W. 400	„	215	298	3,406	9·4	4·1	2	2	1	–	1	3
Firebrand	6 P.W. 410	„	190	254	1,845	5·	2·9	1	2	1	–	1	3
Sphinx	6 P.W. 500	„	170	375	3,383	9·2	5·4	–	3	–	–	–	3
Wasp	13 Sc. 100	„	150	194	2,205	6·	4·	1	7	–	5	5	12
Curlew	9 Sc. 60	„	100	260	2,874	7·8	7·8	3	1	1	–	1	2
Vesuvius	6 P.W. 280	„	150	180	2,599	7·1	4·6	–	1	–	–	–	1
Spiteful	6 P.W. 280	„	150	251	3,610	9·9	6·	3	–	1	–	1	1
Stromboli	6 P.W. 280	„	160	375	4,334	11·9	6·9	4	2	–	–	–	2
Swallow	9 Sc. 60	„	100	170	1,936	5·3	5·3	4	2	1	–	1	3
Vulcan	6 Sc. 350	„	160	275	3,237	8·8	5·3	2	4	2	–	2	6
Simoom	8 Sc. 350	„	180	259	2,437	6·6	3·4	–	4	–	–	–	4
Beagle	4 Sc. 160	„	65	50	536	1·4	1·5	1	1	–	–	–	1
Arrow	4 Sc. 160	„	65	89	703	1·9	1·5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viper	4 Sc. 160	„	70	84	1,053	2·8	2·9	1	2	–	–	–	2
Lynx	4 Sc. 160	„	60	80	1,309	3·5	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wrangler	4 Sc. 160	„	65	32	513	1·4	1·5	3	1	–	–	–	1
Megæra	6 Sc. 350	„	160	153	1,414	3·8	1·9	1	–	3	–	3	3
Weser	6 P.W. 160	10 mo.	60	93	829	2·7	3·4	–	2	–	–	–	2
Recruit	6 P.W. 160	9 mo.	60	104	1,302	4·8	6·8	–	1	–	–	–	1
Cyclops	6 P.W. 320	1 year	90	158	2,184	5·9	5·6	1	1	1	–	1	2
Ardent	5 P.W. 200	„	75	93	840	2·3	2·9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	3 P.W. 260	„	70	146	1,064	2·9	2·9	4	1	1	–	1	2
Banshee	2 P.W. 350	„	60	62	685	1·9	1·8	–	–	1	–	1	1
Medina	4 P.W. 312	„	60	136	795	2·1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc	2 P.W. 350	„	65	65	1,022	2·8	3·1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	- - -	- -	10,780	16,054	183,418	502·6	4·6	151	226	41	12	53	279
Naval Brigade	- - -	- -	1,200	1,686	12,240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES,

YEAR 1855.

NAME OF SHIP.	FEVERS.						ERUPTIVE FEVERS.			DISEASES OF THE								
	Continued and Remittent.				Intermittent.		Small Pox.		Measles.	Phrenitis.		Apoplexy.			Epilepsy.			
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died in Camp.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Died.
Queen	16	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Rodney	35	–	2	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 [a]	–	2 [a]	1	–	–	–
London	18	–	1	2	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albion	35	–	2	3	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
Leander	32	–	–	4	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 [b]	1 [c]	1 [c]	–	–	–	–
Modeste	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
TOTALS	174	–	7	20	94	–	5	1	–	–	–	8	2	5	4	1	–	–
Royal Albert	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	–	1
St. Jean d'Acre	54	–	–	–	10	–	42	2	1 [d]	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–
Agamemnon	62	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hannibal	207	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Princess Royal	126	–	–	10	23	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
Algiers	20	1	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 [e]	–	3 [e]	2	1	–	–
Curaçoa	6	–	–	1	23	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Dauntless	30	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [f]	1	–	–	–
Tribune	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrible	27	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sidon	8	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leopard	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin	4	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Highflyer	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furious	18	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gladiator	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miranda	5	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Valorous	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Firebrand	12	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sphinx	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasp	23	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curlew	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Vesuvius	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spiteful	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli	23	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swallow	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2 [h]	–	2 [h]	–	–	–	–
Vulcan	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Simoom	22	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Beagle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viper	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lynx	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Wrangler	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weser	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recruit	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyclops	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Ardent	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banshee	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Caradoc	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	735	1	–	39	127	1	63	3	3 [d]	8	3	8	–	9	33	5	–	1
Naval Brigade	72	–	–	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [h]	–	1 [h]	–	–	–	–

[a] 1, Intoxication. [b] 1, Neuralgia. [c] Diseased Brain. [d] 1, Scarlatina.

TABLE, No. 3.

with the Numbers INVALIDED and DEAD in each Ship.

YEAR 1855.

BRAIN, NERVES, &c.							DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.												NAME OF SHIP.
Insanity.		Delirium Tremens.		Paralysis.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Influenza and Catarrh.		Asthma.			Aphonia, &c.		
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	2	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Queen.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	5	–	2	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rodney.
1	1	1	–	1	–	1	33	1	1	2	–	1	60	–	2	–	–	–	–	London.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	–	2	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	Albion.
2	1	2	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	1	1	56	–	–	–	–	1	–	Leander.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	Modeste.
4	2	6	1	1	–	1	62	1	6	10	1	8	475	–	2	–	–	1	–	TOTALS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	1	2	2	–	1	279	1	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Albert.
3	1	10	–	5	2	–	62	2	1	2	1	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. Jean d'Acre.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	1	–	Agamemnon.
1	1	4	–	–	–	–	14	1	3	5	1	1	111	5	6	–	–	–	–	Hannibal.
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	12	4	3	308	–	–	–	–	4	–	Princess Royal.
1	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	3	–	3	279	1	–	–	–	–	–	Algiers.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	3	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	Curaçoa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	88	1	–	–	–	–	–	Dauntless.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	5	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tribune.
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	Terrible.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	Sidon.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leopard.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	Odin.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	Highflyer.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	Furious.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gladiator.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	1	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	Niger.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	37	1	–	–	–	–	–	Miranda.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	Valorous.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	1	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	Firebrand.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sphinx.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	1[g]	1	Wasp.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	Curlew.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vesuvius.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	58	1	–	–	–	–	–	Spiteful.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stromboli.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	Swallow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	1	1	34	–	1	1	1	–	–	Vulcan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	2	39	1	–	–	–	–	–	Simoom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Beagle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arrow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Viper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lynx.
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wrangler.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	Megæra.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Weser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Recruit.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cyclops.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	Ardent.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	Triton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Banshee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Medina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Caradoc.
9	3	21	1	7	2	–	250	4	15	49	9	24	2,300	11	9	1	1	8[g]	1	TOTALS.
2	–	4	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	1[g]	1[g]	Naval Brigade.

[e] 2, Intoxication. [f] Submersion. [g] Laryngitis. [h] 1, Abscess of Brain.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.						DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.													
	Functional and Organic Disease.			Hæmorrhois.	Varix, &c.		Inflammation, &c.			Cholera.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.			
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Died.
Queen	2	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	4	–	2	13	114	1	–	3	2	–	–	2
Rodney	2	–	–	1	1	–	1[a]	1[a]	–	7	–	2	6	174	–	–	1	24	–	–	8
London	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	4	116	–	–	5	6	–	–	4
Albion	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	1	2	104	–	1	4	2	–	–	2
Leander	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	4	131	1	–	1	16	–	1	3
Modeste	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	12	1	6	5	4	1	5[a]	1[a]	3	19	–	8	29	657	2	1	14	50	–	1	19
Royal Albert	7	4	3	5	2	1	1	–	–	8	–	–	8	223	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
St. Jean d'Acre	6	1	–	2	1[d]	–	2	–	1	7	–	–	5	391	–	–	–	49	2	–	4
Agamemnon	–	–	1	–	1[f]	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	178	–	–	1	16	–	–	4
Hannibal	4	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	7	–	–	5	229	2	–	–	6	–	–	1
Princess Royal	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[a]	–	–	8	–	–	10	263	–	–	1	6	–	–	2
Algiers	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	275	6	–	11	15	–	–	16
Curaçoa	2	–	–	1	–	–	1[a]	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Dauntless	1	1	–	2	–	–	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tribune	–	–	–	–	1[b]	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	68	–	–	2
Terrible	1	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sidon	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Leopard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	120	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Odin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Highflyer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Furious	–	–	–	2	–	–	1[a]	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gladiator	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Miranda	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	2	62	–	–	1	4	–	–	–
Valorous	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	38	–	–	1
Firebrand	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sphinx	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	55	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Wasp	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	59	–	–	–	6	–	–	2
Curlew	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Vesuvius	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Spiteful	1	–	–	3	–	–	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swallow	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Vulcan	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	64	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Simoom	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Beagle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Viper	–	–	–	3	–	–	1[h]	–	1[h]	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	–	–	1
Lynx	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wrangler	–	–	–	–	1[l]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Weser	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recruit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cyclops	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ardent	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Banshee	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	32	8	7	41	16	2	17	3	5	52	–	–	51	3,226	9	–	19	205	2	–	35
Marine Brigade	3	–	2	–	2[m]	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	10	1,177	–	–	–	231	–	–	–
Naval Brigade	1	–	–	4	1[f]	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	13	535	–	–	3	4	–	–	–

[a] 1, Prolapsus. [b] 1, Splenitis. [c] 1, Extravasation of Urine. [d] 1, Epistaxis. [e] Cystitis. [f] 1, Hæmatemesis.

- - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead in each Ship—*continued.*

Constipation and Colic.		DISEASES OF THE LIVER, &c.				DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND GENITALS.								NAME OF SHIP.
		Inflammation.			Jaundice.	Inflammation of Kidneys.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.		Incontinence of Urine, &c.	
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	
–	–	–	–	–	6	1	22	–	6	7	1	–	–	–	Queen.
10	–	1[b]	–	–	11	–	11	–	16	1	1	1	–	–	Rodney.
12	–	2	1	–	3	–	11	–	5	6	–	–	1[c]	–	London.
1	–	–	–	–	6	–	29	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	Albion.
9	–	–	–	–	9	–	10	4	1	4	2	–	1	1	Leander.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	Modeste.
32	–	3[b]	1	–	35	1	92	5	35	27	4	1	2[c]	1	Totals.
9	–	3	1	–	11	–	9	–	4	16	5	–	–	–	Royal Albert.
16	1	2	–	–	12	3	41	–	11	–	2	–	3[e]	–	St. Jean d'Acre.
31	–	8	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	Agamemnon.
6	–	3	–	–	13	–	3	–	1	6	3	1	–	–	Hannibal.
34	–	–	–	–	9	–	7	–	6	8	4	2	1	–	Princess Royal.
21	–	2	–	–	12	–	2	–	4	6	3	–	6	–	Algiers.
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	Curaçoa.
23	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	2	3	–	–	2[g]	–	Dauntless.
4	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tribune.
8	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	3	5	–	–	–	Terrible.
7	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sidon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	Leopard.
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	5	1	–	–	–	Odin.
14	–	3	–	–	1	–	3	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	Highflyer.
11	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	Furious.
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	Gladiator.
6	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	Niger.
4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	Miranda.
2	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	Valorous.
1	–	2	–	–	2	–	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	Firebrand.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sphinx.
5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	Wasp.
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Curlew.
10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vesuvius.
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	Spiteful.
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stromboli.
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Swallow.
13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	Vulcan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Simoom.
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Beagle.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[i]	–	Arrow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	Viper.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lynx.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wrangler.
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	Megæra.
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Weser.
13	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	Recruit.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	Cyclops.
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[k]	–	Ardent.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	Triton.
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	Banshee.
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	Medina.
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	Caradoc.
352	2	33	2	–	97	4	210	–	95	81	43	3	17	1	Totals.
–	–	3	–	–	10	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Marine Brigade.
–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	Naval Brigade.

[g] 1, of Calculus, dead. [k] 1, Phlebitis. [i] Hæmaturia. [k] Cancer of stomach. [l] 1, Aneurism. [m] 1, Phlebitis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, MUSCLES, BONES, &c.						DISEASES OF THE SENSES, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of the Eyes.						
	Rheumatism.			Gout.	Various.		Inflammation of Eyes.		Amaurosis, &c.		Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia.		Otitis, &c.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.
Queen - - -	24	1	–	–	2[a]	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rodney - - -	22	–	–	–	4[a]	–	7	–	1[b]	–	2	–	–
London - - -	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Albion - - -	35	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leander - - -	23	3	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2
Modeste - - -	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - -	137	6	–	–	6	–	22	–	2	1	4	–	2
Royal Albert - -	105	3	–	–	–	–	22	1	2	–	–	–	9
St. Jean d'Acre -	68	–	–	5	–	–	16	–	–	–	1	–	7
Agamemnon - -	31	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hannibal - - -	46	4	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	1
Princess Royal - -	45	1	–	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	1
Algiers - - -	58	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	1[c]	1	–	–	2
Curaçoa - - -	15	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dauntless - - -	57	1	–	1	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–
Tribune - - -	15	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrible - - -	17	3	–	3[d]	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2
Sidon - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Leopard - - -	33	–	–	–	2[a]	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin - - -	22	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highflyer - -	24	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	1
Furious - - -	11	–	–	–	–	1[h]	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Gladiator - - -	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Niger - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Miranda - - -	24	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
Valorous - - -	23	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Firebrand - - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sphinx - - -	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasp - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Curlew - - -	30	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vesuvius - - -	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spiteful - - -	6	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli - - -	28	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	1
Swallow - - -	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulcan - - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simoon - - -	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beagle - - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arrow - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Viper - - -	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lynx - - -	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Wrangler - - -	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weser - - -	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recruit - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1[i]	–	–	–	–
Cyclops - - -	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ardent - - -	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Triton - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banshee - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medina - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1
Caradoc - - -	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - -	811	20	1	20	2	1	158	2	7	2	5	1	41
Naval Brigade - -	73	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–

[a] Periostitis. [b] Opacity of Cornea. [c] 1, Psoas Abscess. [d] Sloughing Bubo. [e] Myopia.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GLANDULAR SYSTEM AND CELLULAR TISSUE.												NAME OF SHIP.
Erisypelas.		Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone and Abscess.			Ulcer.		Psora.	Eruptions.	
Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	
–	–	–	15	3	54	–	–	17	–	–	6	Queen.
2	–	2	12	1	81	–	–	46	–	–	2	Rodney.
1	–	–	10	1	95	–	3 [c]	73	–	–	7	London.
–	–	2	–	5	72	–	–	37	–	4	5	Albion.
–	–	–	5	–	38	–	3 [c]	23	–	2	1	Leander.
1	–	–	–	1	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	Modeste.
4	–	4	42	11	372	–	6	196	–	6	21	TOTALS.
–	–	–	6	–	181	1	–	69	3	–	16	Royal Albert.
1	–	–	63	5	126	2	1 [d]	34	–	22	4	St. Jean d'Acre.
–	–	1	19	–	58	–	–	34	–	7	3	Agamemnon.
–	–	6	35	1	214	–	–	38	1	2	6	Hannibal.
–	–	3	18	1	164	2	1	48	–	15	3	Princess Royal.
2	2	–	19	1	163	–	–	46	–	1	11	Algiers.
–	–	–	6	2	60	–	–	34	–	8	6	Curaçoa.
2	1	–	34	9	87	–	–	20	–	–	1	Dauntless.
–	–	–	5	1	37	1	–	10	–	–	16	Tribune.
–	–	–	38	5	80	–	–	28	–	2	5	Terrible.
–	–	–	–	1	29	–	–	2 [g]	–	–	1	Sidon.
–	–	–	26	4	48	–	–	14	–	–	2	Leopard.
1	–	–	–	4	63	–	–	22	–	3	–	Odin.
–	–	–	4	3	39	–	–	12	–	–	6	Highflyer.
2	–	–	2	5	37	–	–	14	–	–	–	Furious.
–	–	–	3	–	65	–	–	31	–	–	–	Gladiator.
1	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	4	–	–	2	Niger.
–	–	1	6	–	46	–	–	6	–	–	–	Miranda.
–	–	–	2	–	30	–	–	10	–	–	4	Valorous.
–	–	–	7	1	28	–	–	5	–	2	2	Firebrand.
–	–	–	8	–	69	–	–	5	–	–	1	Sphinx.
–	–	–	–	2	16	–	–	1	–	4	3	Wasp.
–	–	–	5	1	64	–	–	4	–	–	1	Curlew.
–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	8	–	–	1	Vesuvius.
–	–	–	3	–	50	–	–	11	–	–	–	Spiteful.
–	–	–	10	–	80	–	–	17	–	10	4	Stromboli.
–	–	–	1	–	26	–	–	8	–	–	2	Swallow.
–	–	–	5	1	59	–	–	12	–	–	1	Vulcan.
–	–	–	7	–	66	–	–	1	–	–	2	Simoon.
–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	Beagle.
–	–	–	1	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	4	Arrow.
–	–	2	–	–	21	–	–	1	–	–	1	Viper.
–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	6	–	–	–	Lynx.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Wrangler.
–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	4	–	–	–	Megæra.
–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	4	–	–	–	Weser.
–	–	–	1	2	14	–	–	7	–	–	3	Recruit.
–	–	–	3	1	23	–	–	4 [h]	–	–	–	Cyclops.
–	–	–	1	2	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ardent.
–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	Triton.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	Banshee.
–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	3	–	–	–	Medina
–	–	–	2	–	15	–	–	5	–	–	–	Caradoc.
9	3	13	340	54	2,250	6	2	591	4	78	111	TOTALS.
–	–	–	4	2	75	–	–	33	–	–	12	Naval Brigade.

[f] 1, Gout, dead. [g] 1, Fistula in Perinæo. [h] Morbus Coxæ. [i] Cataract. [k] 1, Fistula in Ano.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, with the Numbers Invalided, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES NOT CLASSED NOR SPECIFIED IN THE ABOVE ARRANGEMENT.										WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.											
	Dyspepsia.			Dropsy.			Scurvy.		Tumours	Worms.	Wounds and Injuries.				Burns and Scalds.	Various.		Hernia.			Drowned.	Dead, from Causes not known.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died in Camp.	Total Dead.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.		
Queen	17	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2[a]	66	1	26	27	3	1[b]	–	1	–	–	2	2
Rodney	56	3	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	100	1	6	19	4	–	–	5	2	–	1	1
London	14	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	152	1	15	17	7	–	–	3	–	–	1	1
Albion	34	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	74	3	7	7	–	–	1[c]	–	–	–	–	–
Leander	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	96	5	27	28	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Modeste	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	137	7	–	5	–	1	12	–	2	3	520	11	78	98	19	1	1	9	2	–	6	4
Royal Albert	125	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	245	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
St. Jean d'Acre	40	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	–	2	178	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	2	–	2	–
Agamemnon	37	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3	–	76	1	–	1	5	–	–	3	–	–	2	–
Hannibal	70	2	1	4	–	–	5	–	3	–	168	2	–	3	10	–	–	3	–	–	2	–
Princess Royal	6	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	141	2	–	4	4	–	–	5	2	–	2	1
Algiers	74	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	9	2[d]	2[d]	3	1	–	1	–
Curaçoa	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dauntless	20	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tribune	43	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	67	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrible	11	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	1	67	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sidon	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Leopard	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	2[e]	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highflyer	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furious	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	70	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	2	–
Gladiator	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Niger	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miranda	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Valorous	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Firebrand	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	35	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sphinx	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasp	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	5	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Curlew	18	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vesuvius	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Spiteful	11	–	–	3	1	–	5	–	–	–	23	–	–	1	4	2[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stromboli	27	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	69	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Swallow	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	33	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vulcan	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Simoom	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beagle	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Arrow	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viper	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Wrangler	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Megæra	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Weser	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Recruit	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyclops	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ardent	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triton	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	22	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Banshee	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	1[d]	–	–	–	–	1	–
Medina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caradoc	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	713	14	1	25	1	1	48	1	15	10	2,339	15	6	27	95	5	2	34	8	1	24	4
Naval Brigade	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	547	–	–	[illegible]	15	2[d]	–	2	–	–	–	–

[a] Tænia. [b] Axphyxia. [c] 1, Suicide. [d] Frost-bite. [e] Accidental, from Chloroform.

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Strength.

YEARS 1854 AND 1855.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Died.	Ratio per 1,000.
Continued and Remittent	1,720	61·8	1	- -	108	3·9
Intermittent	1,722	61·9	7	- -	3	—
Small Pox	86	3·	- -	- -	6	—
Scarlatina	4	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain	16	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Apoplexy	26	- -	- -	- -	23	·8
Epilepsy	80	2·8	16	- -	1	—
Insanity	21	·7	7	- -	1	—
Delirium Tremens	48	1·7	1	- -	2	—
Paralysis	13	- -	3	- -	1	—
Neuralgia	7	—	—	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	545	19·6	10	- -	35	1·2
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	127	45·	16	- -	53	1·9
Influenza and Catarrh	5,618	202·	13	- -	3	—
Asthma	20	·7	3	- -	1	—
Aphonia	10	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	80	2·8	13	- -	19	—
Aneurism	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmorrhois	91	3·2	—	—	—	—
Varix	27	·9	3	—	—	—
Phlebitis	2	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels	30	1·	2	- -	13	
Cholera	831	29·5	1	- -	489	17·6
Diarrhœa	8,446	303·8	11	- -	37	1·5
Dysentery	622	22·	4	- -	75	2·7
Constipation and Colic	690	1·2	2	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	8	- -	4	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	62	2·2	7	—	—	—
Inflammation of Spleen	2		—	—	—	—
Jaundice	182	6·5	- -	- -	2	—
Inflammation of Kidneys	8	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	7	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	574	20·6	5	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	227	8·1	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	280	10·7	—	—	—	—
Stricture	115	4·1	7	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 4.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c., for the Years 1854 and 1855—*cont^d.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Died.	Ratio per 1,000.
Abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	4	—	—	—	—	—
Calculus	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bright's Disease	2	-	1	-	1	—
Incontinence of Urine	21	·7	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1,948	70·	37	1·3	2	—
Gout	35	1·2	1	-	1	—
Periostitis	16	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	4	-	1	—	—	—
Morbus Coxæ	1	-	-	-	1	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	318	11·4	5	—	—	—
Amaurosis	13	-	5	—	—	—
Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia	26	·9	2	—	—	—
Cataract	3	-	2	—	—	—
Opacity of Cornea	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glaucoma	1	—	—	—	—	—
Myopia	1	-	1	—	—	—
Otitis and Deafness	81	2·9	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	64	2·4	11	-	12	—
Scrofula	36	1·2	1	-	1	—
Cynanche	621	22·3	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	145	5·2	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	5,107	183·7	5	-	9	—
Ulcer	1,475	5·3	10	—	—	—
Psora	193	6·9	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	269	9·3	—	—	—	—
Fistula	3		—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	1,439	51·7	22	·7	2	—
Scurvy	199	6·1	1	-	2	—
Dropsy	41	1·4	4	-	4	—
Worms	22	·7	—	—	—	—
Tumours	25	·8	-	-	1	—
Wounds and Injuries	5,971	214·7	33	1·1	242	8·7
Burns and Scalds	217	8·1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	64	2·3	17	-	1	—
Frost-bite	6		-	-	3	—
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	40	1·4
Deaths from Causes not ascertained	-	-	-	-	16	—
TOTALS	40,730	1,454·–	397	10·6	1,217	43·6

BALTIC.

1854.

The fleet employed in the Baltic in 1854 consisted of 18 ships of the line, 13 with auxiliary steam-power, and five without steam-power; two first class screw steam frigates, three of the second class, and four screw corvettes; five second class paddle-wheel steamers, and 12 of a smaller size; five steam gun-boats and one hospital ship. The total number of men, according to the normal complement of the respective vessels, should have amounted to nearly 21,000; but the mean force for the year did not exceed 17,705, exclusive of the force employed in the White Sea.

The total mortality, including the deaths amongst men sent to the home hospitals, amounted to 339, or in the ratio of about 19·4 per 1,000 of the mean force, which does not greatly exceed the average mortality of ships employed on the home service for a series of years continuously; but by excluding the deaths from cholera, which may be regarded as a disease accidentally contracted, by communicating with infected localities in the Gulf of Finland, the mortality is reduced to 231, or to about 13·2 deaths to the 1,000 of mean force; a loss which is considerably under the average mortality in the military quartered in the United Kingdom. Deducting the deaths caused by external violence from the total mortality, there remains 246, so that the loss from disease alone, including cholera, was in the ratio of about 15 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table showing the Number of Cases per Cent. of Mean Force, the Number of Men daily Non-effective through Wounds and Sickness, and the Number of Men daily Non-effective per Cent. of Mean Force, in the following Classes of Vessels :—

CLASS of VESSELS.	Number of Vessels in each Class.	Number of Cases per Cent. of Mean Force.	Number of Men daily Non-effective.	Number of Men daily Non-effective per Cent. of Mean Force.
1st - -	13	154·1	453·8	4·6
2d - -	9	136·6	106·0	3·9
3d - -	16	172·8	91·9	4·6
4th - -	5	143·7	131·0	4·1
5th - -	3	212·1	25·7	3·9
TOTAL - -	46	163·8	808·4	4·2

The total number of cases of disease and injury placed on the surgeon's sick books, as shown in Table, No. 1, amounted to 26,371, and the total number of day's sickness, or days which collectively these cases were under treatment, to 292,102. If, therefore, the latter be divided by 365, the number of days in the year, the quotient will shew that the loss of service through inefficiency from wounds and diseases was equal to about 800 men, or the crew of a second-rate line of battle ship. The average loss of service in 13 screw ships of the line, as shewn in the preceding Table, was in the proportion of 4·6 men to the 100, while in three sailing vessels of the line it was about equal to 3·9. This seeming difference in the sanatory condition of these two classes of vessels did not, it is assumed, arise from any peculiarity in their construction, nor was it in any way connected with their machinery or internal organization; but is rather to be ascribed to the accidental introduction of choleraic disease into the greater number of the screw vessels, from their having communicated with infected places more freely than the sailing vessels; still, the comparative liability to disease of the crews of these two classes of vessels, as well as the influence of specific causes on the production and propagation of certain diseases, will require to be further investigated before anything like a safe or satisfactory conclusion can be obtained respecting their relative influences on health.

It will be seen by Table, No. 2, that the Royal George presents the greatest number of cases compared with the number of men on board; but in the Majestic, though the number of cases was less, the absolute loss of service through wounds and disease was greater. The per-centage of cases in the former was 210·, while the daily loss of service by sickness was equal to 64 men, or 7·4 per cent. of the crew; in the latter the ratio of cases was 196·, and the loss of service through sickness, &c. equal to 8·7 per cent.; this was therefore the most sickly of the two vessels, presuming that the time allowed for the recovery of patients from wounds and diseases was not unnecessarily prolonged in either. Of all the line of battle ships the James Watt and the Duke of Wellington were the most healthy; the loss of service by sickness in the former was about equal to 2·7 per cent. of her crew, and in the latter to 2·9; showing that the aggregate sickness computed by days was actually three times

greater in the Majestic than it was either in the James Watt or the Duke. The Blenheim and Edinburgh were also healthy ships; while the Ajax, Hogue and Princess Royal, shew a loss of service, through sickness, &c. rather above the general average.

In nine steam frigates, as shewn in the preceding Table, the average loss of service through wounds and diseases was equal to 3·9 per cent. on the aggregate mean strength of their crews. The relative frequency and duration of disease appears to have been nearly the same in each vessel, varying from 3·1 to 4·5 per cent. sick daily throughout the year.

In the next class of vessels amounting to 16, the loss to the service through wounds and diseases was on the average of 4·6 per cent. men on the aggregate force. The average health in these vessels was therefore nearly the same as in the screw ships of the line. The Bulldog, Locust and Lightning appear to have been the most healthy; the Archer, Rosamond and Conflict the most sickly. The loss of service from wounds and diseases in the Archer and Rosamond was actually about four times greater than in the Bulldog. Whether these differences were the result of accidental causes, or causes of a special nature in connexion with the respective ships or localities, will be noticed more particularly hereafter.

The total number of cases of fever of all kinds in the Baltic Fleet during the year 1854 amounted to 635; of these 489 were either of a continued or remitting form, and 146 were of a distinctly aguish character. As every kind of febrile attack, no matter how slight, if it unfit the man for duty for one day only, must be entered on the sick list, it necessarily follows that a large proportion of the former cases were of a catarrhal or of an ephemeral nature, such, in fact, as in civil life would pass unnoticed; of the remaining more severe cases, none, strictly speaking, could be attributed to climatic causes, or to terrestrial emanations peculiar to the shores of the Baltic, or of the neighbouring Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. As a proof that the majority of these fevers originated from sources which had no connexion with the land, it is remarkable that in the largest ship in the fleet, the crew of which averaged nearly 1,100 men, there were only three cases of continued fever, the average duration of which was about seven days each, and five aguish attacks, averaging eight days each. The crew of the next vessel, the Royal George, suffered more severely; there were altogether 44 febrile attacks. The greatest number of cases, and the more severe, occurred in the months of August and September: "Seven," according to the surgeon's report, "assumed a typhoid form, and one of these proved fatal; a general scorbutic taint was then observable amongst the crew, which accounts for the low type of these fevers." In the St. Jean d'Acre and Nile there were no fatal cases, but there was one in the James Watt, and four in the Cæsar. These latter had the appearance of catarrhal attacks at first, but they ultimately assumed a typhoid character, the former died in hospital, to which the patient had been sent for catarrh. Of seven cases which occurred in the Majestic, five had a fatal termination; they each commenced with catarrhal symptoms, or symptoms of a synochal character. In the Blenheim there were 22 cases, but they were nearly all of an ephemeral character. Forty-four seemingly of a similar nature occurred in the Ajax; in the majority of instances they were not more than eight, ten or twelve days under treatment. There were three deaths in the Euryalus from fevers commencing with catarrh, but the patients were debilitated and in bad health when they were attacked. The remaining deaths under this head, three in number, resulted from fevers similar to the preceding.

The greatest number of cases, in proportion to the complement of men, occurred in the Dauntless, but, as no death resulted, it is presumed they were principally of a catarrhal nature. There were 85 cases in the Neptune, respecting which the surgeon observes, "They were such as presented the prominent symptoms of pyrexia, without the occurrence of other symptoms, which would have placed them with more propriety under a different head." "The greater number of the cases occurred during the prevalence of small-pox, and the premonitory symptoms were so similar, that it was impossible to say what cases would or would not be followed by the diagnostic eruption." "In nine cases I believe the fever was that of small-pox, as it was marked by the peculiar nervous disturbance which accompanies that disease; but, notwithstanding the most careful examination of the skin, I could never detect any eruption that would justify me placing them under that head."

In the Rosamond, formerly the Eclair, there were 27 cases of remitting or continued fever, without any death. Eighteen of these occurred during the summer months, that is, between the 1st of June and the 31st of August. The surgeon has reported that some of these were of a very severe character, "but in only two cases was there any attempt at (tendency to) delirium; one was ushered in by diarrhœa. The fever was generally of a low kind, and the exacerbations took place towards evening. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the fever was altogether different from the ordinary fever of temperate climates, and that it was produced by different causes. I am strengthened in this belief by the fact that a man who was employed in clearing the space under the magazine, which is before the engine-room, was seized by fever on the following day. Several other cases occurred in men who had been employed in cleaning the bilges. There was a considerable accumulation of filth found under the magazine; how it occurred, or how it escaped notice so long, or what led to its discovery, I am unable to state. Generally speaking, there was great attention paid to the bilges, and so far as constant cleaning and washing with chloride of zinc goes, no greater diligence could be observed; still when there was occasion to keep the hatches on for a whole day, a most offensive smell was perceptible when they were

were opened; windsails were let down into the holds as often as possible, and a stove was very often used to insure ventilation."

Twelve of these cases at least were severe, that is, they were from 17 to 33 days under treatment; the remainder were from 5 to 16 days on the sick list, consequently they were less severe; six were only five or six days on the sick list, it may therefore be assumed that they were of an unimportant character. Since the occurrence of yellow fever in this vessel on the coast of Africa in 1845, and in the Dauntless in the West Indies in 1852, there has been a predisposition manifested amongst their crews to exaggerate, and view with apprehension the appearance of any febrile disease in either vessel, which the medical officers appear not to have been altogether exempt from, for instance, 71 cases of fever appear in the returns from the Dauntless, while the aggregate number of days these cases were on the sick list amounted to 372. If the latter be divided by the former, it will be found that on an average each case was about five days under treatment, many in reality were not more than two or three. In any other vessel, therefore, though their position in the Nosological Table may be perfectly correct, it is probable that the most of these cases would have been placed under the head of catarrh or influenza. Whether the fevers which occurred in the Rosamond were different from the fevers common to this climate, it would perhaps be difficult to decide, but most assuredly in their more important relations, they neither resembled the deadly black vomit fever which was contracted by the crew of this vessel at Sierra Leone, nor the distinctly remitting fever subsequently contracted at Greytown, on the Nicaragua. They differed, in fact, from these fevers as much as they in themselves differ the one from the other, while their mode of attack, progress and symptoms, duration, decline and termination appear to have been nearly, if not essentially, the same as the fevers which occurred in the Royal George, and other vessels of the fleet, in several of which the leading symptoms were, in the worst cases, "a tendency to stupor and depression from the commencement, which required to be met by stimulants and light nutritious diet;" still that the Rosamond, generally speaking, has not been a healthy ship, it would be unreasonable to deny. While in the Baltic she appears to have had, with two exceptions only, a larger per-centage of men sick daily than any other vessel in the fleet; while the Dauntless, if her returns may be relied on, shows a per-centage a little above the average of her class: there was no death from fever in either vessel.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were 16 deaths from disease of the brain, namely, ten from apoplexy, three of which, it is painful to relate, were the immediate effect of over-indulgence in drink; one from delirium tremens; three from epilepsy; one from inflammation, and one from paralysis or disease of the brain. Twenty-three cases of epilepsy, 15 of mental derangement, seven of paralysis, and one of apoplexy were invalided, and sent to England.

Eruptive Fevers.—Small-pox prevailed extensively in several vessels; in fact, but for the inestimable blessing conferred on mankind by the discovery of Jenner, there is every reason to believe that the fleet would have been rendered unserviceable for the season. Out of 168 cases, twelve terminated in death; how many of these had not been vaccinated remains to be seen. The disease appears to have been introduced into the Neptune by a man who was received on board from the Desperate, on the 7th of April, at Kioge Bay. This man had been under treatment in Haslar Hospital for phthisical symptoms; but recovered so far that he was discharged on the 31st of March into the latter vessel, which almost immediately sailed for the Baltic. There were cases of small-pox in Haslar at the time; but he was not in any way, so far as he knew, exposed to the infection, either in the hospital or on the passage out. He was attacked on the 8th of April, the day after he joined the Neptune, and the eruption came out on the 11th.

As soon as the disease declared itself, he was removed from the sick bay into a screened berth, on the after part of the middle deck, and three men who had passed through the disease were told off to attend him. The second patient was admitted on the sick list on the 25th of April; but he had rigors and other premonitory symptoms on the 24th. As the first shewed the characteristic eruption on the 11th, and supposing (though they neither messed nor were stationed in the same part of the ship), that the former caught the disease from the latter, the period of incubation would be 14 days," for after the seclusion of the first patient it is not probable there were any means of his communicating the disease to the second. It is specially deserving notice, that the second person attacked was not protected by vaccination, nor by a previous attack of small-pox. The disease from the 26th spread rapidly until the 15th of June, when the number attacked had amounted to 85, of whom two died. Out of the above number of persons, 73 presented marks of vaccination more or less distinct, nine had indistinct marks, and three were without any marks, either of vaccination or of having previously suffered from small-pox. "Of the three unprotected cases, one (a stoker) died, the two others had the disease mildly; one of them, a pure negro from Jamaica, had not altogether 12 pustules on his body, though these presented a true variolous character."

The James Watt fitted out at Plymouth in the early part of the year. Her marines were drafted from the division at that port; a number of her seamen were received from the Excellent at Portsmouth, and the remainder of the crew were raised on the spot and at different rendezvous in various parts of the country; these latter were generally ill clad, and filthy in their persons. Small-pox was prevalent amongst the lower orders in Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse; consequently, on the 2d of April, a German, one of the band, who had joined a few days previously, was attacked, but not severely. The patient was

placed in a screened berth on the fore part of the main deck, and instructions given to the sentry not to allow any person but the medical officers and the necessary attendants to approach it. The second case, which was more severe, was entered on the sick list on the 5th of April; and a third occurred on the 11th; they all made good recoveries. "On the arrival of the ship on the latter date at Kioge Bay, a small portion of vaccine lymph was obtained from Copenhagen, as that procured in England was found to be inert. With the former, a few of the young gentlemen and some of the boys were vaccinated, and thus an ample supply was subsequently procured, not only for the ship's company, but for the whole fleet. Every person on board was directed to repair to the sick bay, and those who had not had small-pox were vaccinated, some three or four times; 800 charges of lymph were thus expended on five hundred persons. One hundred and fifty had well-formed pustules, and a large proportion of the others had more or less inflammation of the arm. The varioloid disease, however, continued to extend. A fourth case occurred on the 29th of April, which was followed at uncertain intervals by others up to the 23d of July; altogether there were 26 cases, three of which proved fatal. The disease varied much in severity and duration, some of the worst cases being in men who had previously had variola. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, such as already stated (segregation, sprinkling the decks with the diluted solution of chloride of zinc, &c.), the disease continued to linger about the ship until the end of August. Of the whole number attacked, three had never been vaccinated, five had had small-pox in early life, and 18 had either been vaccinated a short time prior to their joining, or subsequently on board the ship."

There were 24 cases in the Ajax; the first person attacked was a man who had been on board the James Watt, where the disease was then prevalent; he was seized on the 20th of July, and died after 13 days' illness; it was the surgeon's opinion he had not been vaccinated. There were no new cases in this ship until the 7th of August, when several occurred, and in the course of a few days 20 men were in their hammocks ill of the disease, but only four suffered severely; the other cases were slight, as most of them had been vaccinated.

In the Cumberland, there were 25 cases, and three deaths. The first person attacked was a man who was received from the Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, where he had been under treatment for several months previously for rheumatism. He was discharged from the hospital (in which there were cases of small-pox) on the 4th of April, joined the Cumberland on the 7th, and first presented himself, covered with the eruption in the suppurative stage, to the surgeon on the 18th of April: he had a distinct and well-characterized mark of successful vaccination on the arm. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading, but without effect; for after the lapse of 11 days it again made its appearance, and gradually extended, until the total number of cases amounted to 25. "Of the three cases that proved fatal, one of the patients, a boy, had a very distinct mark of having apparently been successfully vaccinated; still the disease was of a most malignant type, and he died on the fourth day. In another, the eruption did not appear until the 16th day of his illness, though during the whole of that time there was considerable febrile excitement, and the body emitted a very disagreeable odour; the pustules were numerous, and became confluent: he sank on the twelfth day after their appearance. He had no mark of previous vaccination; but that operation was performed on him two days before he was taken ill, and repeated the day after he was put on the sick list. In the third fatal case, the fever was violent and the pustules confluent; the patient died on the 12th day from the date of the attack of the disease;" whether or not he had been vaccinated is not stated. "There were other four cases of a confluent kind; one of these patients said he had been vaccinated, and shewed a mark on the arm, though it was somewhat indistinct; but in another it was well characterized; the remaining two had not been vaccinated. The other cases were all distinct and mild, each person shewed marks of previous vaccination; and there was one on whom vaccination was performed on the 20th of June, which produced a healthy-looking vesicle; but on the 29th he presented himself with febrile symptoms, and on the 1st of July the variolous eruption made its appearance. As there was an abundance of lymph on the station, every person in the ship who had not evident marks of small-pox, or a distinct recollection of having had the disease, was vaccinated; but upon few comparatively did the vaccine matter produce any effect, though it was repeated in many instances several times, for most of the crew had previously been vaccinated in their infancy."

There were a few cases in several other ships; but in no instance did the disease spread.

Cholera.—In passing from one disease, the epidemic extension of which is universally admitted to depend on a specific virus which emanates from the living human system to another disease, the communicability of which from one person to another is still questioned, the similarity in their modes of propagation or extension is most remarkable; for instance, a man leaves a town or an hospital in which small-pox is prevalent, and joins his ship; he is shortly afterwards attacked with the malady, and communicates it to his shipmates, who, in their turn, transmit it to another ship by infecting one of the crew, who came on board as a visitor; in the other case, a whole fleet of ships, the crews of which are and have for years been entirely free from cholera, leave the open sea, anchor close to the shore, and hold frequent communication with the inhabitants, amongst whom cholera happens to be prevalent at the time, and in the course of a few days after it also makes its appearance in the ships which have had communication with the infected people on shore, but not in other vessels which keep aloof from them; nor does it make its appearance in other vessels which communicate with neighbouring parts in which the malady does not exist. It has hitherto been

been the almost universal practice of the medical profession to ascribe the extension of the former disease to a personal virus or infection, and the latter to the developement of some unknown agent of transient existence, which spreads, or is reproduced in towns, villages and ships which have intercourse the one with the other. It is not necessary here to enter on the question of the contagious or non-contagious nature of cholera, but it would be wrong not to express an opinion against the latter doctrine, and to point out the great responsibility which rests with those who advocate the abolition of all precautionary measures, even when they are practicable.

There was no cholera, or tendency even to choleraic disease, observed in the Baltic fleet, from the time the respective vessels were commissioned and manned in England up to the 7th of June, when the Duke of Wellington, with several other vessels, was lying at anchor in Baro Sound, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Finland. On the above day the disease first made its appearance in the Duke, and according to the surgeon's report, "the seaman first attacked had been on shore two days previously, on Rouskar Island; and the day before he was taken ill he drank a pint of the brackish water from alongside the ship; he also ate at breakfast part of a pike, obtained from a fishing-boat, which had come off from the shore a few hours before he was attacked;" and he further justly remarks, "that these articles could be looked upon as predisposing causes only; that they might have deranged the digestive organs, and rendered the system more susceptible of the epidemic influence then existing in the locality." Cases of diarrhœa immediately afterwards became more numerous amongst the crews, and on the 15th one of these attacks rapidly degenerated into pure cholera, which was followed by two other cases on the same day: after this both forms of the malady were of frequent occurrence until the end of August. The disease broke out in several other vessels of the force almost immediately afterwards, and prevailed with different degrees of severity, owing, most probably, to several causes, such as ventilation, the exposure, in a greater or less degree, of the men to the exciting cause, and in some instances to the more or less perfect state of health of the respective crews. This portion of the fleet, consisting of nearly all the large screw vessels, proceeded off Cronstadt, where, for a short time, cases continued to occur; but under the influence of a pure atmosphere and improved ventilation, they gradually assumed a milder form, and then finally ceased. There was a second eruption of cholera in the fleet after the arrival of the Hannibal with French troops from France, amongst whom it broke out while on the passage, and subsequently extended to the force disembarked before Bomarsund, and to the Russian prisoners subsequent to their capture.

Why the crews of a number of the vessels of the fleet escaped is undoubtedly to be ascribed to their not having been exposed to the specific exciting cause, which, judging from the total absence of the disease in many places, was most unequally diffused along the shores of Finland. The Imperieuse appears to have escaped, by being nearly constantly at sea; she remained but one night in Baro Sound, where the disease was originally contracted. The Euryalus also escaped, though she remained six days at anchor in Baro Sound, but the dates are not given. A few cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred in the Amphion, but the surgeon has not given the arrivals and sailings of the ship. The Leopard was employed nearly constantly cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, where it was impossible for the men to obtain leave to go on shore, nevertheless they had opportunities for purchasing from the people, who came off in boats, an abundance of fresh fish, of the finest quality, and they obtained good potatoes at the different neutral ports at which she touched. Subsequently, when at Bomarsund, "at a time when cholera was raging amongst the French troops, a few cases of diarrhœa and dyspepsia came under treatment, but they readily yielded to medicine. The crew of the Odin also escaped cholera, from her having been employed for the greater part of the time when the disease prevailed at Baro Sound, and in the fleet off Cronstadt, with the Leopard, in the Gulf of Bothnia. The Valorous escaped in the same manner, and even though she lay in the midst of the vessels in which cholera prevailed at Bomarsund, and held free communication with them, yet her crew entirely escaped. The crew of the Desperate also escaped, though she appears to have been with the main division of the fleet off Cronstadt. Whether she was at Baro Sound is not stated in the Nosological Returns.

The Penelope and Magicienne appear to have anchored in Baro Sound, and afterwards they accompanied the fleet up the Gulf but no case of choleraic disease appeared in either, although, according to the surgeon's report, no vessel approached nearer the forts than the latter. There were no cases in the Vulture, which touched at Baro Sound about the 13th of July; whether she accompanied the fleet does not appear, but she was seldom at anchor for more than a few hours at a time. The Dragon was at Baro Sound from the 2d to the 9th of July, but her crew escaped, as did the crews of the Conflict and Cruizer, which were employed principally off the coast of Courland during the summer months. The Bulldog was present in Baro Sound, and also at Bomarsund, when cholera prevailed in the fleet, but her crew entirely escaped, even from diarrhœal attacks.

In the Driver, which was with the fleet at Baro Sound and Bomarsund, there occurred one decided case while cruising off Cronstadt, and several diarrhœal attacks of a choleraic character took place at Bomarsund; some of these appear to have been contracted on shore, near the encampment of the French troops, who were then suffering severely from the disease. The position of the Rosamond is not very accurately given, but she appears

to have accompanied the great body of the fleet, yet though reported to be an unhealthy ship, there is no evidence that her crew, though they visited localities where the disease was prevalent, suffered in the slightest degree from cholera. Since the time when yellow fever broke out in this vessel on the coast of Africa, it has generally been supposed that some cause offensive to health existed in her holds, which more particularly gave rise to febrile diseases; but if such were really the case, it is clearly evident that at the present juncture, it had no influence in the developement of cholera.

The Gorgon was almost constantly at sea, but she visited both Baro Sound and Bomarsund when cholera was prevalent, yet there was no choleraic disease on board; even the diarrhœal cases that occurred at the latter island when the place was attacked showed no tendency to the form peculiar to the former. The Basilisk, under similar circumstances, also escaped, as did the Lightning, Locust, Albion, Porcupine and Dauntless, though these vessels were exposed to atmospheric causes, in the same way as the vessels in which the disease made its appearance.

By a reference to Table No. 3, it will be seen that there were only two cases of cholera in the five ships of the line which were not steamers. The Neptune, one of these, was at anchor in Baro Sound from June 25 to June 30; she afterwards proceeded along the coast, and anchored on the night of the 30th off Helsingfors. The movements of the St. George are not very accurately given, but she appears to have been stationed off Helsingfors from the 1st to the 27th of July, when she anchored in Baro Sound. The Monarch, also, was employed off Helsingfors, Nargen and the Aland Islands, but she remained at anchor in the latter Sound from the 4th to the 19th of July. The Cumberland remained in the same anchorage from the 11th to the 25th of June, yet there were no cases even approaching to cholera in either of these vessels; whether they held any communication with the inhabitants on shore is not mentioned in the Nosological Returns, but they had communication with some of the ships in which the disease existed.

In the Prince Regent there were two cases; the first occurred on the 18th of July, while at Baro Sound, and the second a day or two later; at the same time there were several cases of diarrhœa, of a choleraic nature. These were the only cases which occurred in the sailing vessels.

A question now arises, which unfortunately cannot be answered on any other than hypothetical grounds: for instance, admitting that the cause of the malady was a poisoned state of the atmosphere at the several places on shore, and within and around the vessels at anchor where it originated, and that the crews of the screw-ships at Baro Sound were thus affected, how, it may be asked, did it not at the same time affect the crews of the sailing vessels which were equally exposed to the same atmospheric poison, if, indeed, any thing of the kind existed? It may be argued that there must have been some predisposing cause existing on shore and in the former vessels, which did not exist in the sailing vessels, at least to the same extent; but this mode of reasoning has no support from any known condition or circumstance in connexion either with the vessels or their crews, or with the people residing on shore; while the propagation of the disease under almost every conceivable condition, whether of men or place, shows how futile it would be to adopt a hypothesis which is not generally applicable in similar cases.

Besides Baro Sound and Bomarsund, there was a third, and a distinct outbreak of cholera in the Archer, at or off Memel. This vessel captured a number of the enemy's boats laden with grain, and sent them into the above port; almost immediately after which, a gale of wind sprang up, which forced her to stand out to sea, leaving a number of her men in the port. They took shelter in a prize brig, and slept in their wet clothes on the bags of grain in her hold. While they remained there they were well fed, but drank intemperately of bad spirits, and straggled over the town, in which a few isolated cases of cholera had recently occurred amongst the population; but when the men, a few days afterwards, returned to their ship, they all appeared to be in good health. Next day, however, one was attacked with the usual symptoms of cholera, of which he died. The disease then spread, and attacked not only the men who had been ashore at Memel, but others who had not been out of the ship. Three cases had a fatal termination. The extension of the disease in this vessel to men who had not been on shore, or even in the harbour, is pretty strong evidence in favour of the infectious nature of the malady. Altogether there were 310 cases of this malady, of which 108 terminated in death, being in the ratio of 6·2 to the 1,000 of mean force, or nearly a third of the total mortality in the fleet during the year.

Diarrhœa.—The diarrhœal attacks were, of course, most numerous in the vessels which suffered from cholera; but deducting those cases which assumed the choleraic form, this affection was by no means of frequent occurrence in the fleet. There was only one death under this head; but out of 39 cases of a dysenteric character, there were three.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—There were 35 cases of organic derangement of the liver, assumed to be chiefly of an inflammatory character, and 29 cases of jaundice; six of the former terminated in death. The latter affection was of much more frequent occurrence in some vessels than in others; why this should have been the case it is impossible to explain; but the occurrence of this disease in groups in particular vessels has been alluded to elsewhere in these reports, and there is reason to suppose that it does not depend entirely on chance.

In

In seven of the large screw ships of the line there did not occur a case; while in the James Watt, there were ten.

Syphilis.—There were 558 cases of syphilis, and 186 of gonorrhœa, making a total of about 744, being in the proportion of about one to 35 of every other case of disease or injury placed on the sick lists. When it is understood that it is not unusual in garrison towns for the admissions into hospital to be in the ratio of one syphilitic case to two or three of every other case of disease and injury, the small proportion which these affections bears to the whole sickness in the fleet is sufficiently remarkable. As the men seldom landed at any of the large towns on the shores of the Baltic, it necessarily follows that nearly the whole of the cases were contracted in England. There was no loss by death from these diseases, but 15 men were invalided for syphilis, and one for disease consequent on gonorrhœa. Of 88 cases of stricture of the urethra, 11 were invalided and discharged from the service; and of six cases of inflammation of the bladder, one terminated in death. Two men died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Six were invalided for incontinence of urine; and two died of disease of the kidneys, the nature of which has not been stated.

Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, &c.—There were 1,743 cases of rheumatism, and 67 of gout; but in no instance did either of these diseases prove fatal; 51 cases, however, of rheumatism were invalided; many of these were persons considerably advanced in life, who voluntarily came forward and offered themselves for servitude when the war broke out. Seven men were invalided for diseased bones and anchylosis.

Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, &c.—There were 243 cases of inflammation of the eyes, seven of amaurosis, and two of cataract; four men were invalided for the first, two for the second, and two for the latter affection. There were 26 cases of otorrhœa and ear-ache, and 10 of deafness; three of the latter were invalided and discharged from the service.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—Comparatively speaking, there was no ulcerative disease of any great importance; no death occurred under this head, and only 11 men were invalided and discharged from the service. At one period of the year a slight scorbutic tendency made its appearance in several of the ships of the line, but only 26 cases were placed on the sick books, one of which was invalided. The crews of the smaller vessels which were more frequently in port, and generally employed "in-shore" of the fleet, showed no symptom of this malady, in consequence of their having opportunities for obtaining fruit, vegetables, fish and other fresh supplies, which the crews of the larger vessels had not.

Wounds, &c.—In the Ajax one man had his fore-arm amputated in consequence of compound fracture sustained by part of the capstan giving way whilst weighing the anchor.

In the Archer a man swallowed by mistake some sulphuric acid; he was sent to the hospital and again returned, in the course of a few days, apparently quite well, but he never afterwards digested his food properly. He suffered little or no pain, but the functions of the stomach were so much impaired that he died in six weeks after he returned from the hospital. One man was killed in the same vessel by falling from aloft, and another by the accidental explosion of a cartridge.

Two men of the Arrogant were killed by conical rifle balls, while the vessel was engaged with the enemy at Hango on the 20th of May. The first, who was leaning out at the port sponging the gun when the ball struck him, fell dead on the deck. The ball entered about two inches to the right of the left nipple, passed downwards, backwards, and to the right side, fracturing the cartilage of the fifth rib at its junction with the sternum; passed through the middle of the right ventricle of the heart, through the diaphragm, behind the liver, and lodged in the last rib of the right side at its junction with the spine. The second, who was also stationed at one of the main-deck guns, was struck about two inches above the umbilicus. The ball passed inwards, downwards, and to the left side, and could be felt in the gluteus muscles of the left hip. The intestine filled with air, protruded at the wound, and it was found to be necessary to enlarge the wound before it could be returned. The ball, together with a piece of the woollen frock, and a portion of fractured bone from the ilium, was then cut out of the hip. He gradually sank, and died in about 42 hours after the receipt of the wound. Another man was killed in this vessel by falling from aloft, a height of about 70 feet; the base of the cranium was fractured. There was one death in the Conflict from injuries sustained by coming in contact with the machinery when it was in motion; and one in the Cressy, by a fall from aloft.

During the siege operations at Bomarsund three men belonging to the Blenheim were wounded by the explosion of shells; two were flesh wounds, but the third was more severe, the ankle joint being laid open. Primary amputation was performed on board the Belleisle, to which the man was removed from the camp. This vessel also lost one man from fracture of the skull by accident while on shore at Bomarsund. The Duke of Wellington lost two men at the same place by wounds received in action, but the nature of the wounds are not mentioned in the surgeon's returns.

During the bombardment of Guslavford one man was wounded in the leg on board the Dragon, by a splinter; the limb was removed, but he died on the 22d of May, and one man

was killed by fracture of the skull sustained by a fall from aloft. Subsequently a second amputation took place in this ship, namely, of the right thigh, rendered necessary by comminuted fracture of the bones by a fall from aloft.

The Hecla lost one man who was killed by a round shot while in action with the enemy at Hango, and two of her crew were wounded; one of these, a lieutenant, was struck by a spent musket-ball under the eye, which caused profuse hæmorrhage from the nostril, and congestion of the eyeball, with amaurosis and strabismus. The other received a musket-ball wound of the fore-arm, which fractured the ulna.

A man fell from the main rigging of the Majestic, and sustained a compound fracture of the humerus through the condyles; amputation of the arm was performed in the Belleisle, but he died shortly afterwards from exhaustion, the effect of other severe injuries. One was killed in the Driver by fracture of the skull sustained by a fall from the main top-sail yard.

At Gamle Karleby the Odin had two officers and four men killed in action with the enemy. Besides the above, sixteen men and officers were wounded by musket-balls; most of the wounds were severe, but no loss of limb resulted. Two men belonging to the same ship received musket-ball wounds at the attack on Bomarsund, and one was killed by an anchor which slipped and crushed his head. Two men belonging to the Penelope were killed by round-shot at Gamle Karleby. In the one case the whole of the abdomen and intestines were shot away, and both arms fractured; in the other the head was struck off. This vessel also lost a man from fracture of the skull sustained by his head coming in contact with the crank of the engine while in motion. One man received a splinter wound of the face. There were also two men, one belonging to the Termagant, and the other to the Belleisle, who received splinter wounds.

A marine was shot dead in one of the Vulture's boats at the attack on Gamle Karleby; and twelve men received musket-ball wounds in the same affair. In the Impérieuse, one death occurred from rupture of the right lung caused by a fall from the top-mast rigging, and one in the Leopard, from fracture of the skull sustained by a fall from aloft; there was also one death in the Majestic, two in the Monarch, and one in the Nile from similar accidents. One man died in the Gladiator from the effects of contusion of the arm and amputation at the shoulder joint. There were three deaths in the Hogue, one from concussion of the brain produced by a fall from aloft, and one from fracture of the skull sustained by a fall down the main deck ladder. In the Princess Royal there was one, and in the Prince Regent two deaths from fracture of the skull sustained by men falling from the rigging. One death occurred in the Royal George from an accidental gun-shot wound, and one in the St. George from a suicidal pistol-ball wound; there was also a second death in this ship from fracture of the skull, and one in the St. Jean D'Acre, both the result of falls from aloft.

It thus appears, that of the 46 deaths from wounds and injuries, 28 were caused by falls from aloft, 15 by wounds received in action with the enemy, one by the accidental explosion of a cartridge, one by poison, and one by a suicidal wound.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of DISEASE and INJURY, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD; with the Ratios per 1,000 of Mean Force.

YEAR 1854.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Continued and Remittent Fever	489	27·9	6	- -	20	1·1
Intermittent Fever	146	8·3	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	163	9·6	1	- -	12	—
Scarlatina	5	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Varicella	15	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation and Disease of Brain	8	- -	1	- -	2	—
Apoplexy	9	- -	- -	- -	10	—
Epilepsy	68	3·8	23	1·3	3	—
Insanity	23	1·3	15	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	35	2·	- -	- -	1	—
Paralysis	18	- -	7	—	—	—
Neuralgia	23	1·3	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	491	28·	26	1·4	18	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	107	5·1	50	2·8	46	2·6
Influenza and Catarrh	5,430	304·6	32	1·8	—	—
Asthma	9	- -	3	- -	1	—
Aphonia	2	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	78	4·6	23	1·3	5	—
Aneurism	4	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Hæmorrhois	55	3·	—	—	—	—
Varix	17	- -	2	—	—	—
Epistasis	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	4	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Phlebitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	27	1·5	1	- -	5	—
Cholera	310	17·7	- -	- -	108	6·2
Diarrhœa	2,484	146·4	4	- -	1	—
Dysentery	38	2·1	3	- -	3	—
Constipation and Colic	466	26·6	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	35	2·	3	- -	6	—
Jaundice	29	1·6	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Kidneys	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	6	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Syphilis	538	30·7	15	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	186	10·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	217	12·5	2	—	—	—
Stricture	88	5·	11	—	—	—
Disease of Kidneys	7	- -	2	- -	4	—
Incontinence of Urine	12	- -	6	—	—	—
Sphacelus	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of Disease, &c., for the Year 1854—*continued.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Rheumatism	1,743	99·1	51	2·8	—	—
Gout	67	8·7	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	5	-	4	—	—	—
Morb. Coxæ	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	3	-	1	—	—	—
Caries	1	-	1	—	—	—
Periostitis	3	-	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes	243	14·2	4	—	—	—
Amaurosis	7	-	2	—	—	—
Cataract	2	-	2	—	—	—
Deafness	10	-	3	—	—	—
Otitis	26	1·4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	75	4·1	3	-	2	—
Scrofula	33	1·8	3	—	—	—
Cynanche	610	34·7	2	—	—	—
Bubo (Symp.)	193	11·	2	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	4,268	248·	9	-	1	—
Ulcer	1,202	68·7	11	—	—	—
Psora	254	14·9	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	161	9·2	—	—	—	—
Fistula	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	737	46·1	44	2·4	—	—
Scurvy	26	1·4	1	—	—	—
Various	45	2·6	2	-	7	—
Wounds and Injuries	4,806	274·	28	1·6	45	2·5
Burns and Scalds	147	8·3	1	—	—	—
Hernia	72	4·9	24	1·3	—	—
Poisoning	3	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	30	1·7
TOTALS	26,371	1,508·2	428	21·3	339	19·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship, Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem, and the Ratio per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship; with the Numbers Invalided and Dead.

Year 1854.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, No. of Guns, &c.	Period.	Mean Force.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per Cent.	Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Number Non-effective.		Total Invalided.	Number Dead.		
							Per Diem.	Per Cent.		Disease.	Injury.	Total.
Duke of Wellington	131 Sc. 780	year	1,090	1,233	113·1	12,880	35·2	2·9	6	19	4	23
Royal George	102 Sc. 400	11 mo.	860	1,814	210·9	23,397	64·1	7·4	57	20	1	21
St. Jean d'Acre	101 Sc. 600	year	880	1,170	130·9	13,787	37·7	4·2	11	18	1	19
Nile	90 Sc. 500	11 mo.	680	925	134·5	10,998	30·1	4·4	15	12	5	17
James Watt	91 Sc. 600	year	835	892	106·7	8,334	22·8	2·7	8	8	3	11
Cæsar	90 Sc. 400	"	810	1,343	165·8	12,885	35·3	4·1	17	9	–	9
Princess Royal	91 Sc. 400	year	780	1,504	180·	14,335	39·2	5·	17	23	2	25
Majestic	80 Sc. 400	11 mo.	600	1,176	196·	19,097	52·3	8·7	36	37	2	39
Cressy	80 Sc. 400	year	640	976	152·5	9,907	27·1	4·2	19	12	1	13
Edinburgh	60 Sc. 450	"	540	746	138·	8,009	21·9	3·4	7	6	–	6
Hogue	60 Sc. 450	"	380	656	172·6	6,974	19·1	5·	8	8	3	11
Blenheim	60 Sc. 450	"	580	776	133·7	7,047	19·3	3·2	11	10	3	13
Ajax	60 Sc. 450	"	500	977	195·4	10,457	28·6	5·1	15	17	–	17
Totals			9,175	14,188	154·5	158,107	43·3	4·6	227	199	25	224
Impérieuse	51 Sc. 360	year	525	675	128·5	7,711	21·1	4·1	8	3	3	6
Euryalus	51 Sc. 400	11 mo.	470	554	117·9	5,960	16·3	3·4	10	12	–	12
Arrogant	47 Sc. 360	year	445	671	150·7	6,159	16·8	3·7	3	2	6	8
Amphion	36 Sc. 300	"	320	518	161·8	5,548	15·2	4·5	7	2	–	2
Leopard	18 P. 560	"	290	330	113·9	3,132	8·5	3·1	–	2	1	3
Odin	16 P. 600	"	260	370	142·3	4,937	10·7	3·8	1	1	8	9
Valorous	16 P. 400	"	215	285	132·5	3,498	9·5	4·1	3	2	–	2
Dauntless	31 Sc. 580	"	330	604	182·8	5,453	14·9	4·3	21	1	–	1
Penelope	16 P. 650	9 mo.	235	357	147·5	4,375	11·9	4·	7	3	3	6
Magicienne	16 P. 400	year	220	307	139·5	3,396	9·2	4·	3	–	–	–
Totals			3,410	4,671	136·9	50,169	137·4	3·9	63	28	21	49
Archer	13 Sc. 202	9 mo.	135	406	300·7	4,494	12·3	8·8	12	7	4	11
Vulture	6 P. 470	year	190	269	141·9	3,200	8·7	4·2	3	2	2	4
Dragon	6 P. 560	10 mo.	150	306	204·	3,154	8·6	5·4	3	–	3	3
Desperate	8 Sc. 400	year	175	416	123·7	2,919	7·9	4·5	4	–	1	1
Conflict	8 Sc. 400	10 mo.	135	301	222·9	3,568	9·7	6·6	4	1	6	7
Cruiser	17 Sc. 60	year	150	228	152·	2,601	7·1	4·6	2	–	–	–
Bulldog	6 P. W. 500	11 mo.	140	97	58·4	1,321	3·6	2·1	2	..	–	–
Driver	6 P. W. 280	9 mo.	110	206	187·2	1,935	5·3	4·5	3	–	1	1
Rosamond	6 P. W. 280	9 mo.	120	278	173·7	3,783	10·3	8·3	6	–	–	–
Gorgon	6 P. W. 320	9 mo.	110	230	209·	2,135	5·8	4·6	9	–	–	–
Basilisk	6 P. W. 400	year	150	180	120·	2,491	6·8	4·	9	–	1	1
Hecla	6 P. W. 240	9 mo.	100	123	123·	1,694	4·6	4·6	7	–	1	1
Lightning	3 P. W. 100	9 mo.	40	44	110·	552	1·5	2·5	–	–	–	–
Locust	3 P. W. 100	6 mo.	30	23	74·4	336	·9	3·	1	–	–	–
Alban	4 P. W. 100	9 mo.	30	55	153·9	586	1·5	5·	1	–	..	–
Porcupine	3 P. W. 132	year	60	108	180·	1,357	3·7	5·1	1	–	–	–
Totals			1,825	3,270	179·1	36,117	98·1	4.8	67	10	19	29
Neptune	120	10 mo.	750	985	131·9	12,437	34·	4·8	16	7	2	9
St. George	120	10 mo.	670	1,046	156·1	10,374	28·9	4·1	16	2	2	4
Prince Regent	90	9 mo.	600	899	149 8	8,713	23·8	3·9	17	8	3	11
Monarch	84	11 mo.	680	810	119·1	9,893	27·1	3·9	39	4	2	6
Cumberland	70	7 mo.	375	608	161·9	6,292	17·2	4·		1	2	6
Totals			3,075	4,348	142·4	47,709	131·0	4·1	88	25	11	36

TABLE, No. 3.

Showing the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES,

YEAR 1854.

NAME OF SHIP.	FEVERS.				ERUPTIVE FEVERS.						DISEASES OF THE								
	Continued and Remittent.			Intermittent.	Small Pox.			Scarlatina.		Measles.	Apoplexy.			Epilepsy.			Insanity.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.
Duke of Wellington	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1[a]	1	–	–	1	1	–
Royal George	37	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	1	2	2	–
St. Jean d'Acre	4	–	–	3	1[d]	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	1[a]	2	–	–	1	–	–
Nile	10	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1[a]	2	1	–	1	1	–
James Watt	2	1	1	3	26	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Cæsar	6	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1[a]	–	–	–	2	2	1[f]
Princess Royal	6	–	1	31	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1[a][j]	5	–	–	1	–	–
Majestic	7	–	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	2	–
Cressy	2	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Hogue	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Blenheim	22	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
Ajax	44	1	–	–	24	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS	156	2	14	75	53	–	5	2	–	8	7	–	6	34	11	1	14	9	1
Impérieuse	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–
Euryalus	34	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	–
Arrogant	19	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amphion	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Leopard	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin	–	–	–	–	14[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Valorous	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Dauntless	71	2	–	5	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Penelope	20	1	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magicienne	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	172	3	3	20	17	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	3	13	2	1	4	2	–
Archer	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulture	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–
Dragon	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Desperate	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conflict	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Cruiser	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bulldog	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Rosamond	27	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorgon	5	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basilisk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Hecla	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lightning	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alban	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porcupine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	56	1	2	17	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	6	1	1	1	–
Neptune	85	–	–	4	85	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	1	1	–
St. George	6	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Prince Regent	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	–
Monarch	3	–	–	18	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	–
Cumberland	1	–	–	4	25	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	105	–	1	34	112	1	6	–	–	–	2	1	1	8	4	–	5	4	–

[a] From drinking.
[b] Inflammation of the Brain.
[c] Asthma.
[d] Varicella.
[e] Neuralgia.
[f] Disease of Brain.

TABLE, No. 3.

with the Numbers INVALIDED and DEAD, in each Ship.

YEAR 1854.

BRAIN, NERVES, &c.								DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.									NAME OF SHIP.
Delirium Tremens.		Paralysis.			Various.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Influenza and Catarrh.		Various.			
Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	1 [b]	17	–	1	3	2	2	152	–	3 [c]	–	–	Duke of Wellington.
1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	8	2	2	8	8	5	560	13	–	–	–	Royal George.
3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	73	–	1	9	4	2	57	–	–	–	–	St. Jean d'Acre.
–	–	–	–	–	1 [e]	–	–	16	1	2	3	1	2	188	–	–	–	–	Nile.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	195	1	–	–	–	James Watt.
2	–	–	–	–	2 [e]	–	–	12	–	–	2	1	2	462	4	–	–	–	Cæsar.
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	10	3	3	460	3	1 [c]	–	–	Princess Royal.
–	–	–	–	–	1 [b]	1 [b]	–	14	3	4	1	–	2	201	–	–	–	–	Majestic.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	1	2	–	–	–	269	2	–	–	–	Cressy.
1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	4	1	2	196	3	–	–	–	Edinburgh.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	4	4	2	108	–	–	–	–	Hogue.
–	–	–	–	–	3 [e]	–	–	15	1	–	1	1	1	155	–	–	–	–	Blenheim.
1	–	–	–	–	2 [e]	–	–	67	2	1	10	1	4	130	–	–	–	–	Ajax.
14	–	9	2	–	10	1	1	282	12	13	57	26	29	3,133	26	4	–	–	TOTALS.
–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	3	63	–	–	–	–	Impérieuse.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	2	1	1	110	–	–	–	–	Euryalus.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	65	1	–	–	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	2	70	–	2 [c]	2	–	Amphion.
2	–	–	–	–	2 [h i]	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	40	–	1 [j]	–	–	Leopard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	1	54	–	–	–	–	Odin.
5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	2	63	–	–	–	–	Valorous.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	2	–	1	57	1	–	–	–	Dauntless.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	1	1	77	–	–	–	–	Penelope.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	87	–	–	–	–	Magicienne.
9	–	2	1	–	6	–	–	57	3	2	14	6	11	686	2	3	2	–	TOTALS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	29	1	–	–	–	Archer.
–	–	–	–	–	4 [e]	–	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	44	–	–	–	–	Vulture.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	1	–	–	–	Dragon.
–	–	1	1	–	1 [e]	–	–	10	1	–	2	–	–	116	–	–	–	–	Desperate.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	85	–	–	–	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	Bulldog.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	Driver.
–	–	–	–	–	4 [e]	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	33	2	1 [j]	–	–	Rosamond.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	22	–	2 [c]	–	–	Gorgon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	Basilisk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	Hecla.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	Lightning.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Locust.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	23	–	–	–	–	Alban.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	Porcupine.
9	–	2	1	–	9	–	–	56	4	–	10	2	1	567	4	3	–	–	TOTALS.
4	–	–	–	–	1 [e]	–	–	34	–	1	12	9	2	199	–	–	–	1 [c]	Neptune.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	20	3	–	4	1	–	205	–	–	–	–	St. George.
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	24	2	1	2	2	2	270	–	1 [c]	1 [c]	–	Prince Regent.
–	–	3	1	–	2 [e]	–	–	14	2	1	5	4	1	199	–	–	–	–	Monarch.
1	1	–	–	–	2 [e]	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	171	–	–	–	–	Cumberland.
6	1	5	3	–	5	–	–	96	7	3	28	16	5	1,044	–	1	1	1	TOTALS.

[g] Apoplexy.
[i] Aphonia.
[h] 1, Neuralgia.
[k] Cynanche Maligna.
[l] Softening of Brain.
[l] 1, Pertussis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.											DISEASES OF THE STOMACH							
	Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart.			Aneurism.		Hæmorrhois.	Varix.		Various.			Inflammation.			Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.
Duke of Wellington	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	1[a]	–	–	1	–	–	25	12	144	–	–
Royal George -	6	3	–	–	–	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	11	216	1	–
St. Jean d'Acre -	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	21	11	233	1	–
Nile - - -	2	–	–	1[c]	1[c]	–	–	–	1[d]	–	1[e]	1	–	1	2	3	42	–	–
James Watt - -	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	52	–	–
Cæsar - - -	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1[f]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	85	–	–
Princess Royal -	8	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	63	11	164	–	–
Majestic - -	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	42	24	227	–	1
Cressy - - -	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	72	–	–
Edinburgh - -	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	164	–	–
Hogue - - -	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	135	–	–
Blenheim - -	7	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1[a]	1	–	3	–	1[i]	50	7	43	–	–
Ajax - - -	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	31	10	194	–	–
TOTALS - -	41	13	4	2	2	24	11	1	5	1	1	14	–	4	302	104	1,771	2	1
Impérieuse - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4[m]	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	26	–	–
Euryalus - -	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–
Arrogant - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	–	–
Amphion - -	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	27	–	–
Leopard - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Odin - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Valorous - -	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
Dauntless - -	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–
Penelope - -	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Magicienne - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
TOTALS - -	17	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	5	1	–	7	1	–	1	–	226	–	–
Archer - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	72	–	–
Vulture - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
Dragon - -	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Desperate - -	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	24	–	–
Conflict - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–
Cruiser - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
Bulldog - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Driver - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	–	–
Rosamond - -	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
Gorgon - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Basilisk - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Hecla - - -	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–
Lightning - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Locust - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Alban - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Porcupine - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
TOTALS - -	8	3	–	1	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	3	279	–	–
Neptune - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
St. George - -	4	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	1[f]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	1	–
Prince Regent -	2	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	32	1	–
Monarch - -	5	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	30	–	–
Cumberland - -	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–
TOTALS - -	12	7	1	1	2	10	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	208	2	–

[a] Purpura.
[b] Renal Dropsy.
[c] Ossification of Aorta.
[d] Hæmorrhage.
[e] Phlebitis.
[f] Epistaxis.
[g] Morbus Brightii.
[h] Diseased Kidney.
[i] Cachexia, &c.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

AND BOWELS.				DISEASES OF THE LIVER, &c.				DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND GENITALS.												NAME OF SHIP.
Dysentery.			Constipation and Colic.	Inflammation of Liver, &c.			Jaundice.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.		Stricture.		Inflammation of Bladder, &c.		Various.			
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	19	1	–	–	–	27	–	6	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	Duke of Wellington.
1	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal George.
–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	33	–	16	–	–	8	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	–	St. Jean d'Acre.
11	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	25	1	6	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nile.
–	–	–	44	–	–	–	10	23	–	10	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	James Watt.
–	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	48	4	4	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cæsar.
4	–	1	15	5	1	1	–	13	–	10	20	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1 [g]	Princess Royal.
–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	23	–	6	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Majestic.
1	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	12	1	4	10	–	4	–	–	–	2 [k]	1	–	Cressy.
–	–	1	45	1	–	1	5	8	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edinburgh.
2	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	25	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hogue.
–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	28	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	2 [k]	1	1 [l]	Blenheim.
2	–	–	92	5	–	–	–	24	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [k]	Ajax.
21	2	3	281	17	2	2	18	295	7	82	112	–	34	1	2	–	5	2	3	Totals.
–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	11	–	3	7	–	1	1	–	–	1 [n]	–	–	Impérieuse.
–	–	–	7	2	–	1	–	2	–	5	2	–	–	–	1 [o]	1	1	1	–	Euryalus.
–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	2	–	–	–	1 [p]	–	2 [q]	–	–	Amphion.
–	–	–	1 [r]	2	–	–	1	12	–	10	5	–	1	–	1 [o]	–	–	–	–	Leopard.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	17	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Odin.
–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Valorous.
1	–	–	7 [s]	–	–	–	1	16	–	3	6	–	7	1	–	–	5 [n]	2	–	Dauntless.
–	–	–	10	1	–	1	1	12	–	9	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Penelope.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	13	1	–	–	–	1 [o]	–	–	–	–	Magicienne.
1	–	–	67	9	–	3	4	95	1	51	33	–	20	2	4	1	9	3	–	Totals.
1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Archer.
–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vulture.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dragon.
4	–	–	16	1	1	–	–	4	–	1	6	–	2	–	1 [o]	–	1 [n]	–	–	Desperate.
–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	1	–	–	1 [n]	1	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bulldog.
–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Driver.
–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	5	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rosamond.
3	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	Gorgon.
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	11	2	1	2	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	Basilisk.
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1 [n]	1	–	Hecla.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lightning.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Locust.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Alban.
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Porcupine.
12	1	–	66	5	1	1	1	81	3	26	31	2	16	5	1	–	3	2	–	Totals.
1	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	39	1	7	16	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Neptune.
1	–	–	17	2	–	–	–	9	–	10	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. George.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	3	8	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	2 [h]	Prince Regent.
1	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	27	3	7	6	–	5	2	1 [p]	–	–	–	–	Monarch.
–	–	–	23	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cumberland.
4	–	–	52	4	–	–	6	87	4	27	43	–	18	3	1	–	2	1	2	Totals.

[h] 1, Incontinence of Urine, and 1, Disease of Kidney.
[i] Sphacelus.
[m] 1, Epistaxis, and 3, Hæmorrhage.
[n] Incontinence of Urine.
[o] Cystitis.
[p] Nephritis.
[q] 1, Incontinence, and 1, Hæmaturia.
[r] Hæmatemesis.
[s] 1, Hæmatemesis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, MUSCLES, BONES, &c.					DISEASES OF THE SENSES, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of the Eyes.						
	Rheumatism.		Gout.	Various.		Inflammation of Eyes.		Amaurosis.		Deafness, &c.		Otitis.
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.
Duke of Wellington	123	–	1	1[a]	1[a]	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal George	113	7	–	1[a]	1[a]	17	1	2	1	–	–	–
St. Jean d'Acre	71	2	4	–	–	11	–	–	–	3[c]	–	–
Nile	26	1	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	1[d]	1[d]	–
James Watt	51	2	5	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cæsar	81	3	4	–	–	22	–	–	–	1[c]	1[c]	2
Princess Royal	80	2	1	1[f]	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	3
Majestic	46	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cressy	77	3	7	1[a]	–	8	1	2	1	–	–	–
Edinburgh	28	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hogue	31	–	3	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blenheim	53	–	5	1[b]	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ajax	55	2	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTALS	835	23	32	6	2	138	2	5	2	5	2	9
Impérieuse	30	2	4	1[i]	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1
Euryalus	49	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1[c]	1	1
Arrogant	51	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	3[c]	–	–
Amphion	64	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leopard	35	–	1	1[f]	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valorous	34	1	1	1[k]	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dauntless	66	3	–	1[a]	1[a]	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Penelope	18	3	–	1[f]	1[f]	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Magicienne	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[c]	–	–
TOTALS	400	11	6	5	3	34	–	1	–	5	1	5
Archer	39	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulture	27	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1[c]	1	–
Dragon	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desperate	25	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conflict	19	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cruiser	17	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bulldog	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rosamond	12	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorgon	31	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2
Basilisk	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hecla	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lightning	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust	1	–	–	1[k]	1[k]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alban	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porcupine	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	232	10	4	1	1	27	–	–	–	1	1	3
Neptune	50	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. George	74	1	18	–	–	12	1	–	–	1[d]	1	3
Prince Regent	57	1	4	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Monarch	60	4	–	1[a]	1[a]	9	1	–	–	–	–	4
Cumberland	35	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTALS	276	7	25	1	1	44	2	1	–	1	1	9

[a] Anchylosis. [b] Fistula in Ano. [c] Deafness. [d] Cataract. [e] Fistula.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GLANDULAR SYSTEM AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																NAME OF SHIP.
Erysipelas.			Scrofula.		Cynanche.		Bubo (*Symp.*)		Phlegmone and Abscess.			Ulcer.		Psora.	Eruptions.	Various.	
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	
9	–	–	–	–	81	–	8	–	192	–	–	97	–	12	15	1 [b]	Duke of Wellington.
7	–	–	3	1	19	1	15	1	222	3	–	86	1	1	1	–	Royal George.
4	–	–	9	–	46	–	4	–	156	–	–	28	–	30	2	–	St. Jean d'Acre.
–	–	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	171	–	–	48	–	12	16	–	Nile.
6	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	130	–	–	67	–	13	–	–	James Watt.
9	1	–	–	–	17	–	4	–	189	–	–	64	–	6	9	1 [e]	Cæsar.
–	–	–	–	–	22	–	12	–	212	–	–	66	2	43	1	1 [g]	Princess Royal.
4	–	–	–	–	72	–	6	–	146	–	–	52	2	2	1	–	Majestic.
1	–	–	–	–	13	–	10	–	147	–	–	32	–	3	4	–	Cressy.
–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	104	–	1	28	–	3	–	–	Edinburgh.
1	–	–	–	–	15	–	3	–	84	–	–	27	–	22	1	–	Hogue.
4	–	–	1	1	15	–	4	–	111	–	–	32	–	7	18	–	Blenheim.
4	–	–	3	–	12	–	5	1	167	–	–	15	1	5	1	–	Ajax.
45	1	–	16	2	332	1	86	2	2,031	3	1	642	6	159	69	3	Totals.
–	–	–	2	–	17	–	4	–	144	1	–	34	–	9	10	–	Impérieuse.
5	1	2	1	–	20	–	7	–	110	–	–	23	–	1	–	–	Euryalus.
–	–	–	2	–	15	–	4	–	172	–	–	43	–	1	3	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	1	–	5	–	4	–	121	–	–	12	–	3	9	–	Amphion.
–	–	–	–	–	9	–	11	–	41	–	–	17	–	6	–	–	Leopard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	98	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	Odin.
1	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	39	–	–	15	–	–	9	–	Valorous.
1	–	–	–	–	24	–	7	–	85	2	–	42	1	–	–	–	Dauntless.
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	77	–	–	18	–	–	–	1 [b]	Penelope.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	26	1	18	2	–	Magicienne.
16	1	2	8	–	95	–	54	–	923	3	–	244	2	38	33	1	Totals.
–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	–	69	2	–	20	–	–	4	–	Archer.
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	48	–	–	10	–	4	2	–	Vulture.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	77	–	–	19	1	–	–	–	Dragon.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	78	–	–	9	–	6	3	–	Desperate.
1	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	–	24	–	–	19	–	–	1	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	1	–	6	–	6	–	50	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	18	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	Bulldog.
4	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	82	–	–	10	–	3	2	–	Driver.
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	56	–	–	18	–	–	3	–	Rosamond.
2	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	51	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	Gorgon.
–	–	–	–	–	9	1	4	–	24	–	–	9	1	–	1	–	Basilisk.
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	28	1	–	11	1	–	1	–	Hecla.
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	Lightning.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Locust.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Alban.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	Porcupine.
9	–	–	2	–	80	1	26	–	626	1	–	147	3	13	21	–	Totals.
2	–	–	3	–	24	–	11	–	124	–	–	39	–	28	17	–	Neptune.
–	–	–	1	–	24	–	5	–	178	–	–	62	–	1	5	1 [b]	St. George.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	169	–	–	28	–	6	3	–	Prince Regent.
3	1	–	2	1	25	–	3	–	127	2	–	29	–	9	13	–	Monarch.
–	–	–	–	–	30	–	2	–	90	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	Cumberland.
5	1	–	7	1	103	–	27	–	688	2	–	169	–	44	38	1	Totals.

[f] Necrosis. [g] Fistula in Perinæo. [h] Morbus Coxæ. [i] Caries. [k] Periostitis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES NOT CLASSED OR SPECIFIED.								WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.									
	Dyspepsia.		Scurvy.		Various.	Dropsy, &c.			Wounds and Injuries.			Burns and Scalds.		Hernia.		Various.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Drowned.
Duke of Wellington	45	–	–	–	3[a]	3[b]	–	1[c]	183	–	2	3	–	7	–	–	–	2
Royal George	17	3	12	–	1[d]	1[e]	–	–	343	1	1	15	1	4	–	–	–	–
St. Jean d'Acre	17	–	–	–	4[f]	–	–	1	293	1	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–
Nile	37	–	10	1	–	7[g]	–	–	226	1	5	3	–	9	5	–	–	–
James Watt	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Cæsar	36	–	2	–	1[f]	1[g]	–	–	228	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Princess Royal	11	1	–	–	–	2[h]	–	1[i]	191	–	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	1
Majestic	91	19	2	–	–	4	–	1[k]	163	2	1	7	–	1	1	–	–	1
Cressy	44	1	–	–	–	2[l]	1	–	164	2	1	9	–	3	2	–	–	–
Edinburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Hogue	5	–	–	–	2[f]	1[i]	–	–	102	–	2	4	–	5	3	–	–	1
Blenheim	18	1	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	129	–	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	2
Ajax	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	339	26	26	1	11	22	1	4	2,462	13	15	52	1	42	14	–	–	10
Impérieuse	48	–	–	–	3[f]	–	–	–	136	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	2
Euryalus	16	–	–	–	–	5[c]	1	1	88	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arrogant	19	–	–	–	2[m]	6[c]	–	–	180	–	3	7	–	1	1	–	–	3
Amphion	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Leopard	19	–	–	–	–	1[l]	–	–	66	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
Valorous	6	–	–	–	1[m]	–	–	–	48	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dauntless	19	4	–	–	2[n]	2[g]	–	–	102	1	–	4	–	4	2	–	–	–
Penelope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magicienne	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	139	4	–	–	8	14	1	1	986	5	15	40	–	7	3	–	–	6
Archer	23	2	–	–	–	–	–	1[c]	97	–	2	6	–	–	–	2	1[o]	1
Vulture	5	–	–	–	1[m]	1[p]	–	1	49	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dragon	–	–	–	–	1[m]	–	–	–	47	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Desperate	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	5	–	2	–	1[o]	–	1
Conflict	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	5
Cruiser	8	–	–	–	1[q]	–	–	–	38	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulldog	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rosamond	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorgon	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–
Basilisk	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[r]
Hecla	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lightning	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porcupine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	105	4	–	–	3	1	–	2	648	6	8	30	–	7	3	3	1	10
Neptune	13	–	–	–	–	3[s]	–	–	133	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	1
St. George	49	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	2	2[t]	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Prince Regent	32	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	–	2	12	–	3	1	–	–	1
Monarch	27	4	–	–	1[d]	1[i]	–	–	143	2	2	5	–	3	3	–	–	–
Cumberland	33	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	80	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2
TOTALS	154	10	–	–	1	5	–	–	710	4	7	25	–	16	4	–	–	4

[a] 1, Worms; 2, Tumour.
[b] 1, Cancer; 1, Anasarca.
[c] Dropsy.
[d] Dracunculus.
[e] Hydrocele.
[f] Worms.
[g] Œdema.
[h] 1, Cancer of Pylorus.
[i] Anasarca.
[k] 3, Dropsy; 1, Cancer of Pylorus.
[l] Ascites.
[m] Tumour.
[n] 1, Tumour; 1, Tænia.
[o] Poison.
[p] Hydrothorax.
[q] Tænia.
[r] Suicide.
[s] 1, Ascites; 2, Œdema.
[t] 1, Suicide.

BALTIC.

1855.

When the fleet returned from the Baltic, in the latter part of 1854, the larger vessels were temporarily laid up at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, while the officers and men were permitted to go on leave of absence. Early in 1855, however, they began to return to their respective vessels, and by the end of March a strong detachment of the fleet was fully equipped, and on its way to the Baltic; soon afterwards, other detachments and single vessels followed, until, on the 1st of July, the number amounted to 86; and all, with one exception, namely, the Calcutta, of 84 guns, were furnished with auxiliary steam power.

Twenty of the above 86 vessels were ships of the line—two of the class "first-rate," nine of the second and nine of the third rate. There were three fourth-rates, or first-class frigates; two fifth-rates, or second-class frigates; and eight sixth-rates, or third-class frigates; three screw steam sloops, six paddle-wheel steam sloops, and seven paddle-wheel steamers of a lower class; 20 steam screw gun-boats, and 15 mortar vessels; one powder vessel, and one hospital ship. In this formidable flotilla there were about 20,600 men, though the mean ratio for the year did not exceed 18,195.*

According to the returns sent in by the medical officers, the aggregate number of days' sickness in the fleet, exclusive of the time spent in the naval hospitals, amounted to 269,027, which, divided by the number of days in the year, gives a loss equal to about 737 men on the whole force for the year. In the Table No. 2, it will be seen that the daily average number of men sick in the Duke of Wellington was about 40, or 4 per cent. of the whole crew, while in the Royal George it was but 3, and in the James Watt 2·5 only. The last named vessel and the Blenheim, in which the per-centage sick was 2·6, were therefore the most healthy of the line-of-battle ships, while the Pembroke and the Russell were the most sickly: in the former, the per-centage amounted to 6·0, and in the latter to 5·4; showing, if these figures, based on the surgeon's returns, be correct, that the sickness in these vessels was absolutely more than double that which occurred in the James Watt and Blenheim. This is the more remarkable, as the total number of cases occurring in these vessels serves to substantiate the fact. In the James Watt, the ratio of cases to 100 of the crew was about 83; whereas, in the Pembroke, there were no less than 171 cases to every 100 of her crew. This remarkable difference in the relative sickness of two ships' companies, employed in the same sea, and in similar duties, can be explained only by supposing that the one consisted of men whose health generally had been improved by previous service in the navy, whereas the crew of the other, being but newly raised, contained a large proportion of men whose health had been impaired by penury and want before they joined the service; but again, in the Duke of Wellington, the daily average ratio of men inefficient was greater during the present than the past year, though her crew were a year longer in commission. On the whole, however, the per-centage sick in the line-of-battle ships was not great, compared with the per-centage in 10 frigates; in 18 of the former, the average per diem was 3·9, while in the latter it was 5·1. The Arrogant and Impérieuse appear to have been the most healthy of the large frigates; the Amphion and Esk the most sickly. The per-centage of men inefficient through wounds and disease in the smaller vessels varied from 1·8 to 6·2, averaging 4·4; the most healthy being the Firefly and Porcupine, the most sickly the Harrier and Conflict. The increase of sickness in the Esk appears to have been occasioned by catarrhal, diarrhœal and rheumatic complaints, consequent on the damp state of her decks. The surgeon, in one of his reports, observes, that "she labours very much, and her upper works and decks are so leaky that the men's clothes and hammocks are sometimes saturated with water;" besides, "there is a large quantity of steam always present in the lower deck when the steam is up, which escapes from a defect in one of the blow-cocks; at one time, so continuous was the damp that the marines' shakos and some of their leather straps were destroyed by it."

The febrile diseases which prevailed in the fleet during 1855 were, with few exceptions, of so mild a character as hardly to deserve notice. Amongst the line-of-battle ships, the greatest number of cases occurred in the Nile, the Cornwallis, the Ajax and the Hawke. Thirty-five out of 39 cases which occurred in the first-named vessel took place during the summer

* It has not been possible to include the Exmouth, as the surgeon's returns have not yet been received.

summer season, while the ship was in the upper part of the Baltic; with one exception, they appear to have been of a catarrhal nature, and were seldom protracted beyond a week's duration. Thirty-one cases of a similar character, though rather more severe, occurred in the Cornwallis, but without any death. The cases which occurred in the Ajax and Hawke were of a similar nature. In the Hastings there were only 20 cases, but three proved fatal. Two were fatal in the Duke of Wellington, and two in the James Watt. Altogether, there were 425 cases of continued and remitting fever, of which 19 had a fatal termination. Of 147 cases of an intermitting character, there was only one case invalided. The Dauntless and Rosamond did not belong to the fleet; the former had gone to the Black Sea, and the latter was employed principally on the Home Station, or on what is called "particular service."

Eruptive fevers were of more frequent occurrence than usual; there were 135 cases of small-pox, 19 of scarlatina, and 81 of measles; 58 of the first-named disease occurred amongst the crew of the Duke of Wellington, but the two first cases had no communication with the ship; the patients were both attacked while on shore on leave at Portsmouth, and sent to Haslar hospital; the third case, however, occurred on board; the patient, who had not been on shore for three weeks previously, was attacked on the 26th, and sent to Haslar hospital on the 29th of March. No other case occurred until the 8th of May, when the ship had arrived off the entrance to the Gulf of Finland; but it soon afterwards spread rapidly. It was the surgeon's opinion that, in this instance, the disease had been contracted at Kiel, where the ship had been at anchor for some days previously. A small temporary hospital was established on Faro, to which the cases were sent as soon as they made their appearance.

With the exception of three, all who were attacked had been previously vaccinated; two of the former died, but the third recovered. Many of the cases were at first mild, but after they were sent to the hospital they became more severe. One man who had been vaccinated died, and there was another, in which vaccination was doubtful, which also terminated in death. Other two deaths appear in the surgeon's returns under this head, but one of these was from pneumonia, the other from mania; these diseases having attacked the patients while still on the sick list for small-pox. It therefore appears that the three persons who had not been vaccinated, and the one in whom vaccination was doubtful, had the disease in a severe form, and that two of the former and the latter died, while of the remaining 54 persons who had been vaccinated one died, and all the others had the disease in a mild or modified form, and all recovered. From these facts alone it may be inferred how fearful the ravages of small-pox would be were it not for the protective influence of vaccination.

One man who had been vaccinated on board was attacked with variola two days afterwards; both the vaccine and variolous diseases were simultaneously developed. The vaccine vesicle was perfect on the eighth day, yet the variolous attack was by no means a mild one. As the surgeon had a supply of lymph on board, he vaccinated all the crew who had not previously undergone that operation. Measles had been introduced by a man who had been on leave at Devonport, and still prevailed amongst the crew contemporaneously with small-pox.

There were 49 cases in the Arrogant. The disease was introduced by a man who had been on shore at Portsmouth, leading an irregular life, and frequenting low public-houses: on the 20th of March he was placed on the sick list for pain in his back, which he said he had hurt by a fall; he was feverish for two days, and then the eruption made its appearance; on the 24th he was sent on shore to Deal hospital. The second case, which was more severe, the eruption being confluent, made its appearance 11 days after the first had been sent on shore, namely, on the 4th of April. Both patients had good cicatrices on their arms: the one last attacked had evidently caught the disease from the other, as both were on the sick list at the time, though they had no communication with each other after the eruption came out on the first. Soon after the death of the second patient the disease spread amongst the crew, but each case as it occurred was immediately sent to the temporary hospital on Faro, where they all recovered.

Eight cases occurred in the Amphion without any fatal result: the disease was brought on board by a man of colour who came from the Euryalus. Whether or not the patients had been vaccinated is not stated. Several cases occurred in some of the other vessels, but without any loss to the service either by invaliding or death.

One case of scarlatina, and one of measles, proved fatal. Both these diseases, along with variola, appear to have been prevalent at Portsmouth while the fleet was fitting out.

Apoplexy.—There were seven deaths from apoplexy, two of which were caused by excessive drinking. Twenty-seven men were invalided for epilepsy, and three died; 12 were invalided for mental derangement, and two for paralysis; but no death occurred under either of these heads. Out of 37 cases of delirium tremens, there was, however, one death; still the mortality from diseases affecting the brain was extremely small.

Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura appear to have been much more numerous in some vessels than in others; though this, it is assumed, may have been owing to the different modes of diagnosing these affections. Out of 478 attacks, 20 were invalided, and 18 terminated in death; and of 126 cases of hæmoptysis and consumption,

tion, 33 were invalided, and 39 terminated in death, some on the station, and others in the home hospitals. Catarrhal attacks were numerous, but one only terminated in death. There were six cases of aphonia, or loss of voice, which appear to have been cured on the station.

Heart and Blood-vessels.—Under this head there were six deaths, five from organic disease of the heart, one from aneurism, and one from internal hæmorrhage.

Stomach and Bowels.—During the entire year, there were only 21 inflammatory attacks of the alimentary canal, one of which ended in death—a case of gastritis, brought on by excessive drinking; the patient was of dissipated habits, and took the opportunity of purchasing spirits by stealth from a collier which was lashed alongside.

Cholera made its appearance in three vessels; there were six cases only, and three terminated in death. Three cases occurred in the Colossus, but as the surgeon does not refer to them in his quarterly return, it is to be presumed they were not of much importance. One fatal case occurred amongst the crew of the Cornwallis, another in the Vulture, and the third in the Desperate. The latter was contracted in the town of Memel, where the disease was at the time prevalent; the patient formed one of a boat's crew, who had been sent on shore on duty, where they were detained three days in consequence of bad weather. When brought alongside, he was in a very helpless state; he had to be lifted out of the boat, and died on the day following. The disease, in its malignant form, did not extend amongst the crew; but four cases of diarrhœa were put on the sick-list immediately afterwards, though this affection had been of rare occurrence for several months previously.

Liver.—There were 29 cases of inflammation of the liver, one of which was invalided, and three died; and of jaundice there were 16 cases, and one death. This singular affection was much more common in the Black Sea Fleet than in the fleet in the Baltic.

Kidneys, &c.—There were three cases of inflammation of the bladder, and 10 of the kidney: two of the latter appear to have terminated in Bright's disease, and ultimately in death. Compared with the force in the Black Sea, syphilitic diseases were extremely numerous, but no case terminated in death. The cases of gonorrhœa were proportionally less numerous. By far the greater number of both these diseases were contracted in the home ports previously to the departure of the fleet.

Rheumatic affections, though numerous, were not fatal, only one case terminated in death; but the loss from invaliding was large. In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, these affections were common amongst the aged pensioners in the fleet. There was one death from gout.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—There were 162 cases of erysipelas; 30 of which occurred amongst the ship's company of the Russell. The disease first began to spread in July, when the ship was at anchor off Nargen and in Baro Sound: she was clean, dry and well ventilated; the men were well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, and the weather was temperate and dry. Nevertheless, wounds were difficult to heal, and ulcers were numerous, in both instances shewing a disposition to take on erysipelatous inflammation. No adequate cause could be discovered for this tendency, which was observable even in the most trifling abrasions of the surface: many of the cases were severe, but none had a fatal issue. At the same time, namely, between the end of June and the beginning of September, a similar predisposition to erysipelas was manifested amongst the crew of the Pembroke, and while employed in the same part of the Baltic: the cases were not so numerous, but they were, perhaps, more severe; three died, one on board, and two in hospital. This vessel was also clean, dry and well ventilated; but some of her crew who had been newly raised, were not so cleanly in their persons as the old men-of-war's men: the surgeon was therefore of opinion that this, together with the impaired state of their general health, was the cause of the erysipelatous attacks.

Erysipelas also made its appearance in the Colossus; but the worst cases did not occur until October, when "six of an intractable nature were added to the sick-list." As to its origin, the surgeon was of opinion that the crowded state of the decks, and the want of personal cleanliness amongst the newly-raised men, combined with imperfect ventilation on the orlop deck, were the principal causes which gave origin to the disease: the greatest number of attacks occurred amongst the men who slept on the orlop. The general health of the ship's company had also been somewhat impaired by a limited allowance of vegetable diet during the preceding eight months, consequently the slightest abrasion of the cuticle, or slight contusions, were almost certain to be followed either by erysipelatous or phlegmonous inflammation. On the arrival of the ship at Kiel, on the 10th of November, where fruit—particularly oranges—and vegetables were plentiful, an immediate change for the better took place in the health of the crew, and the tendency to disease of the skin and cellular membrane disappeared soon afterwards.

The same disease made its appearance in the Orion, the Cornwallis, and in the Hogue much about the same period; it does not appear to have been of a severe character in the former, but in the latter "many of the cases were very severe." A large proportion of the men placed on the sick-list for ulcer and erysipelas were landsmen who had recently entered the navy: the proper sailor-men were remarkably healthy. The Exmouth appears to have lost three men by erysipelas; but the surgeon's returns having been lost by the upsetting

of a boat, no detailed account of the disease in this ship can be given. Altogether there were 162 cases of this disease in the fleet, of which five were invalided, and six terminated in death. Cases occurred in all the larger vessels, with the exception of the Royal George and Cressy, though in these the equipment, the duties and the provisions issued to the crew were in every respect the same as in the other vessels in which the disease assumed a worse character.

Ulcer was most prevalent in the fleet between June and September, when the predisposition to erysipelatous inflammation was most manifest, and when, from the long-continued use of a salt-meat diet, without vegetables, a slight scorbutic taint had appeared amongst the crews of several vessels. The greatest number of cases, in proportion to their crews, occurred in the Colossus, Orion and Tartar, the former ships of the line, and the latter a screw steam corvette. The first named vessel had arrived from the West Indies in the early part of the year, and was hurriedly fitted out for the Baltic; immediately after this, and while proceeding up the latter sea, the greatest number of cases took place, probably in consequence of the severity of the weather, and the susceptibility of the men to cold after serving so recently within the tropics. In the Orion, several cases assumed a sloughing form about midsummer, immediately after she received a man from the Geyser, suffering from a phagedenic ulcer on the leg; from that time until November, cases continued occasionally to present themselves, but afterwards they became more numerous, spread rapidly, and assumed a virulent character; the sores were all on the lower extremities, and presented the same appearance. Their origin was traced either to slight wounds, or to the breaking down of old cicatrices. When the ulcerative process was well established, the sore assumed a circular form, covered over with a dirty yellow or brown slough with excavated edges, and the surrounding margin either highly inflamed, or puffy and œdematous. Their appearance was generally preceded by rigors and a sharp febrile attack of about 48 hours' duration. The patients were mostly newly-raised men, who were not over-cleanly in their persons. In the Geyser, whence the poison appears to have been introduced into the Orion, phagedenic ulcer was the most troublesome disease that occurred on board; it was most prevalent during the hot weather in July and August, and, as in the other vessels of the fleet, it attacked principally the newly-raised men, whose constitutions were impaired by previous disease, or by want and the privations incident to a life of destitution. The lower decks of the vessel were at first damp from leakage through the bow port, but by keeping stoves lit, and abandoning the practice of wet holy-stoning, they subsequently became drier, consequently the general health of the ship's company, not only from this, but from other causes, improved very considerably.

The mortality from wounds and accidents was much smaller than might have been anticipated. The Arrogant lost two men by rocket-wounds, and one by burns and injuries from the explosion of ammunition in a boat while engaged with the enemy. A boy was killed in the Ajax by falling from aloft; he sustained several injuries, but the immediate cause of death was fracture of the skull. One man was killed in the Belleisle by a dislocation of the cervical vertebræ, caused by falling from aloft. There were two deaths from accidental injuries in the Blenheim; one from laceration of the liver and omentum, caused by a crush or jam between one of the capstan bars and a stanchion, the other from fracture of the skull. One man was killed in the Cornwallis by the fall of a mast, which struck his head and fractured the skull.

The Cossack lost five men by gun-shot wounds sustained in a murderous attack made by the enemy on a boat's crew who were landing several of their own countrymen under a flag of truce at Hango Head; four men were severely wounded at the same time, and the remainder of the boats' crew, seven in number, were kidnapped and placed in confinement. One of the men killed, namely Benjamin Smith, A.B., had received two musket-ball wounds on the inner side of the left thigh, and one in the abdomen. The second, James Cornwall, had been struck by three musket-balls, two of which entered the left leg, around which a black silk handkerchief was tied when the body was found; the third, which had probably been subsequently fired, had entered the abdomen and destroyed life. William Lynn had been struck by five balls; two had entered the right side, a third passed through the sternum and lodged in the thorax, the fourth entered the upper part of the right thigh, and the fifth the groin, close to Poupart's ligament. E. Thomson, A.B., had sustained two musket-ball wounds; one ball had entered the head through the right cheek, the other through the back part of the head. The bodies of these men were found in the boat where they had fallen, but the body of William Banks, who was killed at the same time, was not recovered. Two accidental deaths occurred in the Duke of Wellington, one from concussion of the brain produced by a fall from the orlop deck into the stoke-hold, and the other from fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from aloft. One death occurred in the Desperate from a similar accident; and there were two in the Driver from gun-shot wounds received in action with the enemy; one in the Euryalus from concussion of the brain, caused by the fall of a heavy block from aloft, which struck the man on the head; one in the Esk, and one in the Gorgon, both from fractures of the skull, caused by falls from aloft; one in the Impérieuse from fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from the main futtock rigging; one in the James Watt by fracture of the skull and laceration of the middle meningial artery, caused by the man falling backward off the fore-bitts; six in the Majestic; four from fracture of the skull, sustained by falls from aloft; one from fracture of the scapula and humerus in several places, with other severe injuries; and one from peritonitis, brought on by a lacerated wound of the abdomen; both injuries the result of falls from aloft. There was one in the Orion from fracture of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, sustained by falling from aloft;

one

one in the Phœnix by a musket-ball wound received in action with the enemy; and one in the Vulture from burns also received in action. One man was accidentally poisoned in the Falcon by drinking laudanum, and another by drinking a glass of water into which a few drops of the essential oil of bitter almonds had been accidentally put instead of the essential oil of lemons. Twenty-seven deaths occurred by drowning, one of which was suicidal; the only suicide which took place in the fleet during the year.

The total mortality, therefore, from wounds, accidents and drowning, was 63, of which—

23 were from falls, &c.
6 from wounds and burns received in action.
5 from wounds inflicted in the affair at Hango.
2 from poison, and
27 from drowning.

The total number of deaths from disease alone amounted to 144, making the total mortality from all causes 207, or in the ratio of 11·4 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Strength.

Year 1855.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Continued and Remitting Fever	425	23·4	6		19	1·0
Intermitting Fever	147	8·1	1	—	—	—
Small Pox	135	7·4			8	—
Scarlatina	19	1·			1	—
Measles	81				1	—
Inflammation of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	6				7	—
Epilepsy	71	3·9	27	1·4	3	—
Insanity	19	1·	12	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	37	2·			1	—
Paralysis	6		2	—	—	—
Various	35		5	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	478	26·3	20	1·1	18	1·0
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	126	6·9	33	1·8	39	2·1
Catarrh	4,331	238·	17	1·	1	—
Asthma	10		1		1	—
Aphonia	6	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	97	5·3	27	1·4	5	—
Hæmorrhois	46	2·5	—	—	—	—
Varix	20	1·1	6	—	—	—
Various	8				2	—
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	21	1·1	2		1	—
Cholera	6				3	—
Diarrhœa	1,186	65·2	4		3	—
Dysentery	27	1·4			3	—
Constipation and Colic	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c., for the Year 1855—*continued.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio.	Number Invalided.	Ratio.	Number Died.	Ratio.
Inflammation of the Liver	29	1·6	1	- -	3	—
Jaundice	16	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder	13	- -	1	- -	2	—
Syphilis	940	51·7	4	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	432	23·7	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	383	21·	—	—	—	—
Stricture	69	3·8	6	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine, &c.	18	1·	8	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1,690	95·8	63	3·4	1	—
Gout	20	1·1	1	- -	1	—
Anchylosis, Necrosis, &c.	11	- -	6	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Eyes	224	12·3	3	—	—	—
Amaurosis	7	- -	4	—	—	—
Cataract, &c.	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Deafness, Otitis, &c.	55	3·	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	162	8·9	5	- -	6	—
Scrofula	34	1·9	4	—	—	—
Cynanche	566	31·1	1	—	—	—
Bubo (Symp.)	254	14·	2	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	3,696	203·1	8	- -	4	—
Ulcer	1,377	75·7	19	1·	—	—
Psora	435	23·9	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	222	12·3	2	—	—	—
Various	13	- -	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	618	34·	21	1·1	4	—
Scurvy	9	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	11	—	—	—	—	—
Various	38	- -	1	- -	6	—
Wounds and Injuries	4,212	231·4	49	2·7	31	1·7
Burns and Scalds	197	10·8	- -	- -	2	—
Hernia	66	3·6	38	2·1	—	—
Various	8	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	27	1·4
TOTALS	23,162	1,272·9	414	22·7	207	11·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship, Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem, and the Ratio per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship; with the Numbers Invalided and Dead.

Year 1855.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, No. of Guns, &c.	Period.	Mean Force.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Non-effective.		Total Invalided.	Number Dead.		
						Per Diem.	Per Cent.		Disease.	Injury.	Total.
Duke of Wellington	131 Sc. 700	year	1,000	1,389	14,583	39·9	4·	24	18	2	20
Royal George -	102 Sc. 400	„	860	837	9,629	26·3	3·	27	6	2	8
James Watt -	91 Sc. 600	„	840	695	7,721	21·1	2·5	20	10	1	11
Orion - -	91 Sc. 600	„	700	861	9,005	24·6	3·4	22	2	3	5
Nile - - -	90 Sc. 500	„	820	799	10,205	27·9	3·4	20	11	1	12
Cæsar - -	90 Sc. 400	„	850	938	11,294	30·9	3·7	30	3	1	4
Exmouth - -	90 Sc. 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Majestic - -	80 Sc. 400	year	660	593	12,483	34·3	5·1	11	9	7	16
Cressy - -	80 Sc. 400	„	630	762	8,367	22·9	3·4	21	1	2	3
Colossus - -	80 Sc. 400	„	750	1,093	14,440	39·5	5·2	25	13	3	16
Ajax - - -	60 Sc. 450	„	560	698	8,060	22·	3·1	1	3	1	4
Edinburgh - -	60 Sc. 450	„	555	581	8,144	22·3	3·7	5	2	–	2
Hogue - -	60 Sc. 450	„	400	547	5,275	14·4	3·5	16	5	1	6
Blenheim - -	60 Sc. 450	„	585	537	5,988	16·4	2·6	22	7	2	9
Pembroke - -	60 Sc. 200	11 mo.	460	786	10,203	27·9	6·	14	7	1	8
Cornwallis -	60 Sc. 200	10 mo.	490	682	7,047	19·3	3·9	9	2	1	3
Hawke - -	60 Sc. 200	„	500	873	7,626	20·9	4·2	9	3	1	4
Russell - -	60 Sc. 200	„	390	867	7,773	21·2	5·4	7	–	2	2
Hastings - -	60 Sc. 200	9 mo.	440	527	4,818	13·2	2·9	9	5	–	5
Totals - -	- - -	- -	11,490	14,065	162,661	445·	3·9	292	107	31	138
Euryalus - -	51 Sc. 400	year	515	774	8,775	24·	4·6	13	1	3	4
Impérieuse -	51 Sc. 360	„	490	630	8,350	22·9	3·9	18	2	2	4
Arrogant - -	47 Sc. 360	„	450	686	5,825	15·9	3·5	–	4	3	7
Amphion - -	36 Sc. 360	„	340	544	9,950	27·1	7·9	20	–	1	1
Retribution -	28 P. W. 400	„	300	477	6,119	16·7	5·3	2	2	–	2
Cossack - -	20 Sc. 250	„	240	512	6,103	16·7	6·6	8	4	6	10
Pylades - -	21 Sc. 350	„	225	600	4,580	12·5	5·6	12	–	1	1
Esk - - -	21 Sc. 250	„	245	570	6,753	18·5	7·2	3	2	1	3
Tartar - -	20 Sc. 250	„	220	604	5,482	15·	6·8	2	1	–	1
Magicienne -	16 P. W. 400	„	220	330	3,271	8·9	4·	2	1	–	1
Totals - -	- - -	- -	3,245	5,727	65,208	178·2	5·1	80	17	17	34
Archer - -	13 Sc. 202	year	160	304	3,311	8·5	5·	1	1	–	1
Vulture - -	6 P. W. 470	„	190	333	2,806	7·6	3·9	3	3	1	4
Dragon - -	6 P. W. 560	„	200	364	3,312	9·	4·5	3	3	1	4
Centaur - -	6 P. W. 540	„	180	282	2,955	8·	4·4	1	1	1	2
Harrier - -	17 Sc. 100	„	145	185	3,217	8·8	6·2	2	–	–	–
Cruiser - -	17 Sc. 60	„	145	225	2,736	7·4	4·9	4	1	–	1
Falcon - -	17 Sc. 100	10 mo.	135	154	2,090	5·7	4·6	–	–	1	1
Conflict - -	8 Sc. 400	year	145	330	3,021	8·2	5·2	4	–	–	–
Desperate - -	8 Sc. 400	„	150	206	1,643	4·5	2·6	2	2	1	3
Bulldog - -	6 P. W. 500	„	155	264	2,839	7·7	5·1	–	–	–	–
Driver - -	6 P. W. 280	„	150	219	2,111	5·7	4·	3	1	2	3
Basilisk - -	6 P. W. 400	„	145	162	2,194	6·	4·	–	–	1	1
Gorgon - -	6 P. W. 320	„	145	183	2,354	4·4	2·7	1	–	1	1
Geyser - -	6 P. W. 280	„	145	299	2,692	7·3	4·9	3	1	7	8
Porcupine - -	3 P. W. 132	„	60	104	1,025	2·8	2·	–	–	–	–
Merlin - -	6 P. W. 312	„	90	191	1,582	4·3	4·4	–	1	–	1
Firefly - -	4 P. W. 220	10 mo.	75	64	542	1·4	1·8	–	–	–	–
Locust - -	3 P. W. 100	year	50	73	728	1·9	4·4	–	–	–	–
Totals - -	- - -	- -	2,460	3,949	41,158	109·2	4·4	27	14	16	30
Calcutta - -	84	year	470	350	4,745	1·3	2·	19	5	–	5

Table, No. 3. - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - - -

Year 1855. - - - - - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	FEVERS.					ERUPTIVE FEVERS.						DISEASES OF THE								
	Continued and Remittent.			Intermittent.		Small Pox.		Scarlatina.		Measles.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.			Insanity.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.
Duke of Wellington	12	1	2	5	–	58	6	–	–	25	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–
Royal George -	14	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–
James Watt - -	11	1	2	3	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
Orion - - -	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
Nile - - -	39	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[c]	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cæsar - - -	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–
Exmouth - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Majestic - -	4	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
Cressy - - -	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	5	2	–	3	–	–
Colossus - -	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–
Ajax - - -	27	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh - -	2	–	–	8	–	3	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hogue - - -	5	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–
Blenheim - -	6	1	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	1	–
Pembroke - -	13	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–
Cornwallis - -	31	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Hawke - - -	27	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–
Russell - - -	5	–	–	22	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Hastings - -	20	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals - -	239	3	13	93	–	73	6	14	1	64	1	4	6	40	19	–	15	9	–
Euryalus - -	14	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Impérieuse - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	1	–
Arrogant - -	33	–	–	3	–	49	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amphion - -	57	3	–	3	1	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–
Retribution - -	12	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Cossack - -	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Pylades - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	1	–
Esk - - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Tartar - - -	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magicienne - -	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals - -	136	3	4	20	1	59	2	4	–	12	–	–	–	21	7	3	3	3	–
Archer - - -	2	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulture - - -	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1[c]	1[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dragon - - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centaur - -	12	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Harrier - - -	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cruiser - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Falcon - - -	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Conflict - -	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Desperate - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulldog - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Driver - - -	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basilisk - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorgon - - -	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Geyser - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Porcupine - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Merlin - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firefly - - -	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals - -	35	–	1	31	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	8	–	–	1	–	–
Calcutta - -	14	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–

[a] 1, Phrenitis. [b] 1, Neuralgia. [c] Drinking. [d] 1, Neuralgia; 1, Phrenitis. [e] Hydrocephalus.

Table, No. 3.

with the Numbers Invalided and Dead in each Ship.

Year 1855.

BRAIN, NERVES, &c.						DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.												NAME OF SHIP.
Delirium Tremens.		Paralysis.		Various.		Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Influenza and Catarrh.			Asthma.			Aphonia.	
Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	
1	–	1	–	4 [a]	1 [b]	30	–	3	10	2	3	310	1	–	2	–	–	–	Duke of Wellington.
5	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	12	5	2	163	1	–	–	–	–	–	Royal George
–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	6	–	1	4	1	4	154	2	–	1	–	–	–	James Watt.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Orion.
3	1	–	–	1 [b]	–	27	4	2	13	3	5	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nile.
–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	16	–	–	2	–	3	147	3	–	–	–	–	1	Cæsar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Exmouth.
1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	2	1	3	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	Majestic.
2	–	1	1	–	–	16	5	–	2	–	–	139	3	–	–	–	–	1	Cressy.
1	–	1	–	2 [d]	–	37	3	2	1	1	3	191	–	–	1	–	1	–	Colossus.
2	–	–	–	1 [e]	–	84	–	–	2	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ajax.
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	–	1	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edinburgh.
3	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	1	2	1	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hogue.
–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	5	–	1	3	–	4	67	–	–	1	–	–	–	Blenheim.
1	–	–	–	4 [b]	–	25	1	–	3	–	2	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pembroke.
1	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cornwallis.
2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	1	–	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hawke.
1	–	–	–	2 [b]	–	28	–	–	7	1	–	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	Russell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	1	82	3	–	–	–	–	–	Hastings.
25	1	5	2	17	1	326	14	14	79	19	32	2,309	13	–	5	–	1	2	Totals.
–	–	–	–	3 [f]	2	14	1	–	5	3	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	Euryalus.
2	–	–	–	3 [b]	1 [b]	10	–	–	6	4	–	98	–	–	1	1	–	1	Impérieuse.
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	157	–	1	–	–	–	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	2	–	72	1	–	–	–	–	1	Amphion.
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	Retribution.
–	–	–	–	1 [a]	1	14	3	–	3	1	2	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cossack.
1	–	–	–	4 [b]	–	18	1	–	3	1	–	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pylades.
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	1	–	1	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	Esk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	201	1	–	–	–	–	–	Tartar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	125	1	–	1	–	–	–	Magicienne.
5	–	–	–	11	4	81	6	1	27	11	3	1,241	3	1	2	1	–	2	Totals.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	53	–	–	1	–	–	–	Archer.
–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	36	1	–	–	–	–	–	Vulture.
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	1	1	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dragon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	Centaur.
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	Harrier.
1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	1	1	35	–	–	1 [g]	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	Falcon.
–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	2	Desperate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bulldog.
1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	2	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	Driver.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	Basilisk.
–	–	–	–	3 [h]	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gorgon.
2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	Geyser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	Porcupine.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	Merlin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	Firefly.
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	Locust.
6	–	1	–	5	–	62	–	2	17	3	4	751	1	–	2	–	–	2	Totals.
1	–	–	–	2 [d]	–	9	–	1	3	–	–	30	–	–	1	–	–	–	Calcutta

[f] 2, Chorea; 1, Neuralgia. [g] Pertussis. [h] 2, Neuralgia; 1, Phrenitis.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.								DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.															
	Functional and Organic Disease.			Hæmorrhois.	Varix.		Various.		Inflammation.			Cholera.		Diarrhœa.			Dysentery.		Constipation and Colic.			Various.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.		
Duke of Wellington	7	1	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	1	–	14	1	–	–		
Royal George	7	2	1	4	2	2	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–		
James Watt	2	1	–	1	–	–	–[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–		
Orion	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–		
Nile	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	7	–	1[c]	–		
Cæsar	5	2	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	1	–	–	–	11	–	–	–		
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Majestic	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Cressy	2	–	–	–	1	–	1[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–		
Colossus	8	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1[d]	3	–	60	2	–	2	1	45	–	–	–		
Ajax	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	39	–	1[f]	–		
Edinburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–		
Hogue	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–		
Blenheim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Pembroke	11	1	–	1	–	–	1[h]	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–		
Cornwallis	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[b]	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Hawke	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–		
Russell	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–		
Hastings	4	1	–	2	–	–	–	1[h]	3	–	–	–	–	31	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–		
TOTALS	66	16	4	21	11	6	6	1	7	1	1	3	1	627	4	2	6	2	240	1	2	–		
Euryalus	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	40	–	–	5	–	8	–	–	–		
Impérieuse	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	11	–	1[f]	–		
Arrogant	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–		
Amphion	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	2	–	5	–	4[f]	1		
Retribution	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Cossack	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–		
Pylades	6	3	–	1	–	–	2[m]	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	8	–	22	–	–	–		
Esk	4	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–		
Tartar	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–		
Magicienne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
TOTALS	20	4	1	15	8	–	2	–	5	1	–	1	–	260	–	–	17	1	82	–	5	1		
Archer	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–		
Vulture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	18	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–		
Dragon	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1[p]	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–		
Centaur	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Harrier	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–		
Cruiser	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–		
Falcon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Conflict	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–		
Desperate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	21	–	1	–	–	15	–	1[f]	–		
Bulldog	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–		
Driver	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–		
Basilisk	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–		
Gorgon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–		
Geyser	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–		
Porcupine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Merlin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–		
Firefly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Locust	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–		
TOTALS	6	–	–	9	1	–	–	1	8	–	–	2	2	263	–	1	4	–	81	–	1	–		
Calcutta	5	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–		

[a] Epistaxis. [b] Purpura. [c] Prolapsus. [d] From drinking.
[i] Nephritis. [k] Disease of Kidney. [l] 4, Nephritis; 1, Cystitis.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE LIVER, &c.						DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND GENITALS.											NAME OF SHIP.
Inflammation.			Jaundice.		Splenitis.	Inflammation.			Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.		Incontinence of Urine.		Diabetes.	
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	48	14	6	–	–	–	–	Duke of Wellington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	Royal George.
1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	42	1	11	15	2	–	1	1	–	James Watt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	14	15	3	2	5	3	1	Orion.
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	54	1	2	9	3	–	1	1	–	Nile.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	1	20	3	–	–	–	–	Cæsar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Exmouth.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	Majestic.
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	10	20	5	–	–	–	–	Cressy.
6	1	1	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	15	–	25	12	1	–	–	–	–	Colossus.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	18	15	2	–	–	–	–	Ajax.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	12	7	–	–	–	–	–	Edinburgh.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	Hogue.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	4	11	–	–	1[g]	–	–	Blenheim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	18	22	–	–	–	–	–	Pembroke.
3	–	–	–	–	–	2[i]	–	–	32	1	23	23	2	–	–	–	–	Cornwallis.
–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1[k]	47	–	28	11	–	–	3	1	–	Hawke.
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	Russell.
1	–	–	–	–	–	1[i]	–	–	43	–	24	21	1	–	–	–	–	Hastings.
22	1	3	11	1	–	4	–	1	625	4	271	252	32	2	11	6	1	TOTALS.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	25	18	3	–	1	–	–	Euryalus.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	15	30	1	1	–	–	–	Impérieuse.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[k]	31	–	6	5	3	–	1	–	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	9	4	2	1	–	–	–	Amphion.
–	–	–	1	–	–	5[l]	–	–	22	–	23	2	–	–	–	–	–	Retribution.
–	–	–	1	–	–	1[i]	–	–	5	–	3	6	1	–	–	–	–	Cossack.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	6	1	–	1	1	–	Pylades.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1[i]	–	–	8	–	5	4	–	–	1[g]	–	–	Esk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	Tartar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	Magicienne.
1	–	–	3	–	1	7	–	1	157	–	98	86	12	2	4	1	–	TOTALS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	7	3	2	–	–	–	–	Archer.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	Vulture.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2[m]	1[o]	–	7	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	Dragon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	Centaur.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	Harrier.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	Falcon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	7	5	3	–	–	–	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	Desperate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	Bulldog.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Driver.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	Basilisk.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	Gorgon.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	7	5	–	–	–	–	Geyser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	Porcupine.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	4	1	–	–	–	–	Merlin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	Firefly.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Locust.
5	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	134	–	51	40	21	–	2	1	–	TOTALS.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	12	5	4	2	–	–	–	Calcutta.

[e] Cystitis. [f] Hæmatemesis. [g] Hæmaturia. [h] Hæmorrhage.
[m] 1, Phlebitis; 1, Purpura. [n] 1, Nephritis; 1, Cystitis [o] Cystitis. [p] Aneurism.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, - - - -

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, MUSCLES, BONES, &c.									DISEASES OF THE SENSES, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of the Eyes.							
	Rheumatism.			Gout.		Anchylosis.		Various.		Inflammation.		Amaurosis.		Cataract.		Various.	
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.
Duke of Wellington	112	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	18	–	1	1	–	–	2 [a]	–
Royal George	78	7	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	15	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
James Watt	53	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Orion	94	2	–	–	–	–	–	2 [b]	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	–
Nile	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3 [c]	–
Cæsar	102	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Majestic	49	4	–	–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cressy	73	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	4 [c]	–
Colossus	47	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Ajax	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3 [c]	–
Edinburgh	35	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1 [a]	–
Hogue	48	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blenheim	30	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	1 [d]	1 [d]	–	–
Pembroke	60	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	6 [e]	1 [a]
Cornwallis	39	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3 [c]	–
Hawke	46	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1 [a]	–
Russell	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hastings	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2 [a]	–
TOTALS	1,032	47	1	14	–	4	4	3	1	123	1	4	3	2	1	26	1
Euryalus	53	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	2 [g]	–	4 [c]	–
Impérieuse	35	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	–
Arrogant	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1 [h]	–
Amphion	46	1	–	–	–	–	–	1 [i]	1	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Retribution	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–
Cossack	19	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		3	–	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	–
Pylades	47	1	–	–	–	–	–	1 [b]	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esk	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [i]	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	–
Tartar	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2 [n]	–
Magicienne	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3 [a]	–
TOTALS	375	10	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	59	1	2	1	2	–	14	–
Archer	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulture	23	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5 [o]	–
Dragon	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centaur	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harrier	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1 [l]	–
Cruiser	15	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falcon	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conflict	26	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desperate	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulldog	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 [p]	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basilisk	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1 [c]	–
Gorgon	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6 [q]	1 [a]
Geyser	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porcupine	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Merlin	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firefly	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1 [a]	–
TOTALS	269	6	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	14	1
Calcutta	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1 [l]	–

[a] Deafness. [b] Necrosis. [c] Otitis. [d] Opacity of Cornea. [e] 2, Deafness; 4, Otitis. [f] Fistula in Perinæo. [g] Hemeralopia. [h] Fistula in Ano.

- - - - - with the Numbers Invalided and Dead, in each Ship—*continued.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GLANDULAR SYSTEM AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																			NAME OF SHIP.
Erysipelas.			Scrofula.		Cynanche.		Bubo (*Symp.*)		Phlegmone.			Ulcer.		Psora.	Eruptions.		Various.		
Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	
7	–	–	1	–	32	–	7	–	151	–	–	70	1	58	13	–	–	–	Duke of Wellington.
–	–	–	–	–	20	1	6	–	107	–	–	46	–	9	7	–	–	–	Royal George.
6	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	–	95	–	1	61	1	5	–	–	–	–	James Watt.
11	2	–	–	–	41	–	5	–	117	1	–	72	1	9	1	–	–	–	Orion.
7	–	1	–	–	19	–	–	–	146	1	–	29	1	103	5	–	–	–	Nile.
2	1	–	1	–	37	–	12	–	154	1	–	50	3	27	12	–	–	–	Cæsar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Exmouth.
1	–	–	–	–	24	–	5	–	87	–	–	42	1	5	2	–	–	–	Majestic.
–	–	–	–	–	11	–	8	–	–	–	–	60	–	25	13	1	–	–	Cressy.
15	1	–	5	1	34	–	6	–	217	1	–	130	1	5	5	–	–	–	Colossus.
5	–	1	–	–	35	–	4	–	103	–	–	32	–	7	1	–	–	–	Ajax.
4	–	–	–	–	18	–	4	–	72	2	–	18	–	28	2	–	–	–	Edinburgh.
10	–	–	–	–	25	–	12	–	72	–	1	20	–	21	–	–	–	–	Hogue.
2	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	108	1	–	34	1	2	17	–	–	–	Blenheim.
14	1	3	1	–	16	–	15	–	139	–	–	51	–	8	3	–	–	–	Pembroke.
11	–	–	5	1	56	–	8	–	104	–	1	52	2	10	20	–	2[f]	–	Cornwallis.
5	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	148	–	–	56	–	22	5	–	–	–	Hawke.
30	–	–	2	–	–	–	13	–	129	–	–	50	–	4	2	–	–	–	Russell.
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	18	–	76	1	–	27	–	6	1	–	–	–	Hastings.
132	5	5	18	3	374	–	136	–	2,025	8	3	900	12	354	109	1	2	–	Totals.
6	–	–	3	–	25	–	3	–	170	–	–	20	–	12	4	–	–	–	Euryalus.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	104	–	–	37	–	7	9	–	1[h]	–	Impérieuse.
2	–	–	5	–	26	–	1	–	60	–	–	25	–	3	1	–	–	–	Arrogant.
–	–	–	–	–	17	–	6	1	107	–	–	13	–	1	13	–	–	–	Amphion.
1	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	51	–	–	23	–	6	6	–	–	–	Retribution.
–	–	–	3	–	10	–	4	–	114	–	–	28	1	6	9	–	7[m]	–	Cossack.
2	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	93	–	–	16	–	1	6	–	3	1	Pylades.
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	123	–	–	22	–	–	2	–	–	–	Esk.
–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	92	–	–	54	–	–	10	–	–	–	Tartar
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	1	37	–	–	27	–	10	–	–	–	–	Magicienne.
19	–	1	12	–	104	–	65	2	951		–	265	1	46	60	–	11	1	Totals.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	41	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	Archer.
–	–	–	1	–	26	–	8	–	64	–	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	–	Vulture.
2	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	60	–	–	16	–	5	1	–	–	–	Dragon.
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	40	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	Centaur.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	32	–	–	23	–	1	–	–	–	–	Harrier.
–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	40	–	–	10	–	–	7	–	–	–	Cruiser.
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	33	–	–	7	–	3	4	–	–	–	Falcon.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	50	–	–	3	1	15	11	–	–	–	Conflict.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	36	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	Desperate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	28	–	–	7	–	–	4	–	–	–	Bulldog.
–	–	–	–	–	25	–	2	–	56	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	Driver.
–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	30	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	Basilisk.
4	–	–	1	–	4	–	7	–	29	–	–	14	–	2	1	–	–	–	Gorgon.
1	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	58	–	1[s]	21	3	–	4	–	–	–	Geyser.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	Porcupine.
–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	34	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	Merlin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	Firefly.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Locust.
10	–	–	2	–	99	–	49	–	674	–	1	187	4	28	50	–	–	–	Totals.
1	–	–	2	1[r]	16	1	4	–	46	–	–	25	2	7	3	1	–	–	Calcutta.

[i] Morbus Coxæ. [k] Otalgia. [l] Otorrhœa. [m] Chilblains. [n] 1, Deafness; 1, Otitis. [o] 1, Deafness; 4, Otitis. [p] Caries. [q] 3, Otitis; 3, Deafness. [r] C. Spine. [s] From Ulcer.

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	DISEASES NOT CLASSED NOR SPECIFIED IN THE ABOVE ARRANGEMENT.									WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.									
	Dyspepsia.			Scurvy.	Worms.		Various.			Wounds and Injuries.			Burns and Scalds.		Hernia.		Various.		
	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Number of Cases.	Invalided.	Number of Cases.	Died.	Drowned.
Duke of Wellington	36	2	1	–	1[a]	–	1[b]	–	1	241	5	2	12	–	2	2	–	–	–
Royal George	14	–	2	1	–	–	1[c]	–	–	242	3	–	8	–	4	2	–	–	2
James Watt	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[d]	123	2	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Orion	25	1	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	186	–	1	18	–	1	1	–	–	2
Nile	8	1[f]	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	1	5	–	4	3	–	–	–
Cæsar	35	4	–	–	–	–	4[e]	–	–	179	6	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Majestic	29	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1[g]	131	2	6	4	–	1	1	–	1[h]	–
Cressy	37	1	–	–	–	–	3[i]	–	–	118	2	–	5	–	5	2	–	–	2[k]
Colossus	8	2	–	–	–	–	2[l]	1[e]	–	172	1	–	6	–	3	2	–	–	3
Ajax	3	–	–	–	–	–	1[m]	–	–	118	–	1	–	–	2	1	1[h]	–	–
Edinburgh	1	–	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	81	–	–	4	–	2	2	1[n]	–	–
Hogue	8	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	88	2	–	4	–	6	3	–	–	1
Blenheim	43	–	–	–	1[o]	–	–	–	–	91	6	2	8	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pembroke	32	2	–	–	–	–	2[p]	–	–	147	4	1[n]	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwallis	20	–	–	1	–	–	1[d]	–	–	109	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Hawke	13	2	–	–	1	–	1[g]	–	–	148	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1
Russell	15	–	–	–	–	–	2[q]	–	–	161	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	2
Hastings	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	91	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
TOTALS	342	17	3	6	4	–	22	1	3	2,525	36	16	87	–	47	28	2	2	14
Euryalus	25	–	–	3	2[o]	1	–	–	–	123	1	1	10	–	–	–	2[r]	–	2
Impérieuse	20	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	108	–	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
Arrogant	11	–	–	–	1	–	2[g]	–	–	94	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Amphion	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	4	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
Retribution	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	82	1	–	9	–	6	1	1[r]	–	–
Cossack	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pylades	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	1	6	–	1	1	1[r]	–	–
Esk	28	–	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	–	123	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tartar	5	–	–	–	1[a]	–	1[e]	–	–	91	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
Magicienne	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	136	2	–	3	7	–	4	–	–	950	6	11	55	1	12	6	4	–	3
Archer	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–
Vulture	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dragon	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[d]	60	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1
Centaur	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
Harrier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cruiser	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falcon	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	–	1[h]	1	–
Conflict	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	2	–	–	–	1[r]	–	–
Desperate	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulldog	12	–	–	–	–	–	1[p]	–	–	50	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Driver	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basilisk	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gorgon	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Geyser	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7
Porcupine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Merlin	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firefly	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Locust	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	137	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	696	7	4	54	1	4	–	2	1	10
Calcutta	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–

[a] Tænia.
[b] Polyphaic Cancer.
[c] Hydrocele.
[d] Hydrothorax.
[e] Anasarca.
[f] Toothlessness.
[g] Dropsy.
[h] Poison.
[i] 2, Hydrocele; 1, Œdema.
[k] Suicide.
[l] 1, Anasarca; 1, Cancer.
[m] Schirrus.
[n] Asphyxia.
[o] Tumour.
[p] Œdema.
[q] 1, Hydrothorax; 1, Anasarca.
[r] Frost-bite.

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Strength.

YEARS 1854 AND 1855.

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Died.	Ratio per 1,000.
Continued and Remitting Fevers	914	25·5	12	- -	39	1·1
Intermitting Fevers	293	8·2	1	—	—	—
Small Pox	298	8·3	1	- -	20	—
Scarlatina	24	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Measles	90	2·5	- -	- -	1	—
Varicella	15	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Brain, &c.	8	- -	1	- -	2	—
Apoplexy	15	- -	- -	- -	17	—
Epilepsy	139	3·9	50	1·4	6	—
Insanity	42	1·2	27	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	72	2·0	- -	- -	1	—
Paralysis	24	- -	12	—	—	—
Various	58	- -	5	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	969	27·	46	1·3	36	1·
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	233	6·5	83	2·3	85	2·4
Catarrh	9,761	272·6	49	1·4	1	—
Asthma	19	- -	4	- -	2	—
Aphonia	8	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	175	4·9	50	1·4	10	—
Hæmorrhois	101	2·8	—	—	—	—
Varix	37	- -	8	—	—	—
Aneurism	4	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Various	19	- -	2	- -	3	—
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	48	1·4	3	- -	6	—
Cholera	316	8·8	- -	- -	111	3·1
Diarrhœa	3,670	102·2	8	- -	4	—
Dysentery	65	1·8	3	- -	6	—
Constipation, Colic, &c.	893	24·9	2	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Liver	64	1·8	4	- -	9	—
Jaundice	45	1·3	- -	- -	1	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	28	- -	3	- -	7	—
Syphilis	1,498	41·7	19	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	618	17·2	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	602	16·8	2	—	—	—
Stricture	157	4·4	17	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine	30	- -	14	—	—	—
Sphacelus	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Rheumatism	3,433	95·6	114	3·2	2	—
Gout	87	2·4	1	—	—	—
Caries, Necrosis, &c.	24	- -	13	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 4.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c., for Years 1854 and 1855—*continued.*

DISEASES, &c.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number Died.	Ratio per 1,000.
Inflammation of the Eyes	467	13·0	7	—	—	—
Amaurosis	14	-	6	—	—	—
Cataract	6	-	3	—	—	—
Deafness, Otitis, &c.	91	2·5	5	—	—	—
Erysipelas	237	6·6	8	-	8	—
Scrofula	67	1·9	7	—	—	—
Cynanche	1,176	32·8	3	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	447	12·5	4	—	—	—
Phlegmone, Abscess, &c.	7,964	221·8	17	-	5	—
Ulcer	2,579	71·8	30	—	—	—
Psora	689	19·2	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	383	10·7	2	—	—	—
Various	18	-	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	1,355	37·7	65	1·8	4	—
Scurvy	35	1·	1	—	—	—
Various	58	1·6	3	-	13	—
Wounds and Injuries	9,018	251·2	77	2·2	76	2·1
Burns, &c.	344	9·6	1	-	2	—
Hernia	138	3·9	62	1·7	—	—
Various	11	-	-	-	4	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	57	1·6
TOTALS	49,533	1,379·7	842	23·5	545	15·2

It will be seen that in two years, the total number of cases of all kinds of continued and remitting fever in the vessels of the Baltic fleet included in Table 4, p. 109, amounted to 914, and the total number of deaths to 39; the former being in the ratio of about 25·5 cases, and the latter of 1·1 deaths to the 1,000 of mean force annually. These ratios are extremely low; lower it is apprehended than the average proportion of cases and deaths occurring in civil life in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent; and they are less by more than one-half the average proportion of cases and deaths in the infantry quartered in the United Kingdom for the ten years preceding 1848. In the latter, according to the statistical reports on the sickness and mortality in the army, the ratio of cases of all kinds of fever in 1,000 of mean force was 73, and the deaths 2·5; whereas in the Baltic fleet, which, it should be borne in mind, wintered in England, the proportion of cases, including aguish attacks, was 33·8 only, and the deaths 1·1. This is the more remarkable, as the causes which generally give rise to idiopathetic and inflammatory or symptomatic fevers in these regions were not wanting; for instance, in early spring and late in the autumn, when the temperature rose and fell, sometimes ten, fifteen and twenty degrees in the course of a few hours, the men were frequently exposed to cold and wet while employed in their various avocations on deck and aloft, or on detached boat-service; yet, comparatively speaking, few attacks appear to have resulted from any of these more ordinary excitants of febrile disease, even when combined with imperfect ventilation in the more crowded vessels. Unquestionably this exemption from fever is to be ascribed to the great attention which is now generally given to the preservation of health in every well-regulated ship of war. The subject is not only better understood than it was formerly, but, as a question vitally affecting the efficiency of the crew, it is better appreciated by every intelligent executive officer in the service, none of whom, when it can be avoided, will permit the men to be exposed either in boats or on board ship in cold damp weather in the night-watches, unless they are properly clothed; nor, when exposure is inevitable, do they permit them to remain in their clothes when they have become saturated with rain or the spray of the sea a moment longer than is necessary; while they carry cleanliness to a pitch, but more especially as regards washing decks, which does not invariably prove beneficial to health, particularly in cold weather, when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture.

Fevers

Fevers were, however, much more numerous and more fatal in the naval force employed in the Black Sea. During the two years of the war, as shown in Table No. 4, p. 75, there were 1,720 cases of continued and remitting fever, and 1,722 of an intermitting or aguish type, making an aggregate of 3,442 attacks, while the total number of deaths amounted to 112. The proportion of attacks to the 1,000 of mean force was, therefore, 123·7, while the deaths was in the ratio of 3·9 annually to the same amount of force. The former exceeds by nearly one-half the ratio of attacks in the fleet employed in the Mediterranean during preceding years, while the latter is somewhat greater; it even exceeds the ratio of deaths in the military force serving in the Mediterranean for a series of years during peace, which averaged about 3·5. There is little difficulty in accounting for the excess in the number of attacks and deaths under this head in the force in the Black Sea, compared with the force in the Baltic. In the first place the endemic causes of periodic fevers are not produced on the shores of the latter so abundantly as to affect health; whereas on the shores of the former there are many places where their existence are made manifest by their influence on the constitutions of strangers from the north of Europe. In the second place, the hardships incidental to war were hardly, if at all, felt by the force in the Baltic; but in the Black Sea the privation and suffering endured by the naval and marine brigades, and in a less degree by the crews of vessels employed along the enemy's coast, and in the sea of Azof, were productive of many forms of disease, and amongst others of fevers arising not only from land emanations, but from accidental or constitutional causes; thus there were fevers incidental to local miasmata, such as were contracted before the fleet entered the Black Sea on the swampy shores of Besika Bay, and others resulting from fatigue, exhaustion and depravity of the vital fluids, consequent on a camp life: the former were of a remitting type generally; the latter were more of a continued or typhoid form. The last-mentioned were the most fatal, the first the most numerous: the one class tended to swell the ratio of deaths, the other the ratio of attacks. The periodic fevers were in some degree preventable by the use of quinine, and by avoiding local or marsh miasmata; and the continued or typhoid by a more wholesome diet, by shelter from the inclemencies of the weather, and by not taxing the physical powers of nature too severely, as was evidenced by the decrease of fever after the spring of 1855, when supplies became abundant, the duties less severe, and the weather improved.

The ratio of deaths in the Baltic fleet from eruptive fevers appears to have exceeded the ratios in civil and military life in the United Kingdom, inasmuch as 0·6 exceeds 0·3 in a thousand. This excess is to be ascribed to the difficulty there is in preventing the extension of these diseases when they make their appearance amongst crowded ships' companies at sea, as happened in the Arrogant and Duke of Wellington in 1855, and in the Neptune in 1854; for notwithstanding the most careful segregation of the sick within screened berths, it is almost impossible to prevent infection from being carried into the different parts of a ship by the innumerable currents of air set in motion by her movements, and the position of the sails as regards the wind. Of the 23 deaths that occurred under this head, 17 were from small-pox, two from scarlatina, and one from measles. It has been already noticed that small-pox was prevalent in a few ships only, for by far the greater number entirely escaped. The worst cases, and the majority if not all the deaths, occurred amongst men who had not been vaccinated. In the Black Sea fleet there were 90 cases of eruptive fever, four only of which terminated in death, being at the rate of about 0·2 to the 1,000 of mean force. The severity with which this once formidable malady still attacks the unprotected, shews that it has lost none of its former virulence, a fact which significantly points to the danger of encouraging those speculative doctrines which inculcate the discontinuance of vaccination on the supposition that the prevention or suppression of the variolous diseases leaves in the system a predisposition to the evolution of other diseases of an equally fatal character. The medical records of the navy afford no support to this dangerous hypothesis.

The mortality from diseases of the brain in the Baltic fleet was about the same as it is in civil life, and somewhat less than it has been in the infantry quartered in the United Kingdom; but in the Black Sea fleet it was greater. The proportion of deaths in 1,000 of each of these classes was as follows:

In civil life	·6
In the infantry	·8
In the Baltic fleet	·6
In the Black Sea fleet	1·0

The excess in the latter force may probably be ascribed to over-indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors by intemperate men while on shore on leave, who either drank deeply, as appears by the medical returns, of bad spirits, or allowed themselves to be drugged by the idle vagabonds who followed in the wake of the invading armies, with the view of plundering both the living and the dead. There were eight deaths in the Baltic, and seven in the Black Sea force, the direct and immediate result of excessive drinking. These might with equal propriety be placed under the head of accidental deaths, or deaths from poison, as under the head of diseases of the brain; but as a large proportion of mental and cerebral diseases arise from habitual intemperance, it was thought as well to leave them where in most

most instances they were originally placed. Whether seamen are more addicted to the vice of intemperance than other classes of men, it would be difficult to decide; but the number of deaths from delirium tremens in the Baltic and Black Sea fleets during 1854 and 1855, would lead to an opposite conclusion. The total number of deaths in two years in both fleets amounted to six, namely, three in each; or to a little more than one in every 10,000 men; while the ratio of attacks did not exceed two to the 1,000 of mean force; results which are highly creditable to the naval service.

The mortality from inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura was about the same in both seas; but the proportion of attacks, as might have been anticipated, was greatest in the Baltic. The ratio of deaths from hæmoptysis and phthisis, *i. e.*, consumption, was also greatest in the Baltic, but the proportional number of attacks was less. This in itself, however, has no definite value, as one case may have been several times entered on the sick list, each entry appearing as a distinct case or attack. The same objection, however, does not apply to the deaths, which stand in the position of isolated facts. The subjoined statement will more clearly illustrate the relative mortality in the two fleets in comparison with the previous mortality in the navy serving on the Home and Mediterranean stations, and in the infantry quartered in the United Kingdom and in the Mediterranean.

	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Baltic fleet	1·1
Black Sea fleet	1·1
Army in the United Kingdom	7·3
Navy on the Home Station	1·5
Army in the Mediterranean	4·2
Navy in ditto	1·9

It would thus appear that the mortality from consumption is much greater in the army than it is in the navy; but the difference is probably not so great as at first sight might be supposed; because, admitting that the same care is taken in both services not to enter men of consumptive habits, still the seamen being discharged or paid off on an average at least once every third or fourth year, many return to their homes while suffering from the disease in its incipient form, who on again presenting themselves for re-entry are rejected by the examining medical officer. On the other hand, the soldier being enlisted for 15 or 21 years' consecutive service, is retained until the disease is far advanced, when he either dies or is discharged invalided. Thus the one service has the means of getting rid of a considerable number of consumptive men periodically which the other has not.

The proportional number of catarrhal attacks was greatest in the Baltic force, inasmuch as 277 exceeds 215. This excess is to be ascribed to the weakly condition of a large proportion of the men in the Baltic fleet, many of whom were raised during the winter months, and not being accustomd to a sea-life, they did not provide themselves with proper clothing; consequently, when they first went to sea overcome by apathy and sea-sickness, they frequently threw themselves down and slept on the bare deck rather than look after their bedding; hence the frequency of catarrhal complaints.

Cholera, and its congener cholerine, or choleraic diarrhœa, were destructive of life in both fleets, but the proportional loss in a given amount of force was nearly eight times greater in the one than it was in the other. In one ship alone, in the Black Sea, the deaths from this disease exceeded by about one-half the total mortality in the whole force in the Baltic for two years. In the former sea there were 522 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa, or in the proportion of about 20 to the 1,000 of mean force annually. In the Baltic, the mortality from these maladies was 103, or about three to the 1,000. As the eruption of choleraic disease in any ship or locality unquestionably depends on intercourse with some other place or locality where it exists, it is unnecessary to attempt any comparison with respect to the mortality from this disease amongst other bodies of men. Like small-pox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases which propagate themselves by a specific animal poison, elaborated within the human system, and thrown from it into the surrounding atmosphere, it is generally destructive amongst numbers in proportion to the force or concentration of the exciting poison, and the poverty of the vital fluids in those attacked.

Though cholera is no more endemic on the shores of the Black Sea than it is on the shores of Europe and America, there is reason to believe that diarrhœa and dysentery make their appearance annually amongst the inhabitants, but more particularly amongst strangers residing on the sea-coast, and in the low damp valleys beyond the Balkan. On the

the other hand, in the Baltic, these complaints, as in England, are mostly dependent on dietetic errors, and other accidental causes. The waters of the Neva, which in the spring and summer months teem with the larvæ of dipterous insects, occasionally, when drank, produce slight diarrhœa, but it is seldom that they cause dysentery; consequently we find that the total number of attacks in two years in the Baltic was 89 only, of which six terminated in death; and it is probable that many of the worst of these cases, and all the cases which terminated in death, had originally been contracted on some other foreign station. In the fleet in the Black Sea, the attacks for the same period amounted to 556, of which 76 had a fatal termination. The deaths were, therefore, in the ratio of about three annually to each 1,000 of mean force.

In the military serving in the Mediterranean for 20 years previous to 1848, the average deaths from dysentery was about 1·5, and in the naval service, not more than 0·6. The increase in the number of cases and deaths under this special head is to be ascribed principally to the prevalence of a scorbutic taint throughout the whole force; and in that part of it employed on shore, to improper and imperfectly cooked food, and to damp, cold and fatigue while engaged in the arduous duties of the camp. There is no evidence to show that the climate or soil on the bald steppes of the Crimea had the slightest effect in producing any form of bowel complaint. Whether the accumulation of filth within the lines and in the adjacent creeks had any influence in their production may be questioned; but there can be no doubt that here as well as elsewhere, the effluvia or emanations arising from the decay and corruption of organic matters were injurious to the general health, and thus predisposed the weak and anæmic to be attacked by various forms of disease.

Cases of inflammation of the liver and jaundice were more numerous in the Black Sea than in the Baltic, inasmuch as 9·3 exceeds 3·4; but the mortality was nearly the same in both. The excess in the number of cases was caused by the more frequent occurrence of jaundice in the Euxine. The appearance of this disease in its less severe forms in groups would unquestionably lead to the belief that it occasionally arises from some constitutional disturbance, consequent on defective or erroneous diet, possibly in connexion with peculiar states of the weather.

In the Black Sea fleet there were 798 cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa, and in the Baltic fleet 2,191, the respective ratios in regard to the 1,000 of mean force being 31·0 for the former, and 61·6 for the latter; these affections were therefore about twice as numerous in the one force as they were in the other, owing, it must be confessed, to the number of cases contracted in the home ports, at which the crews of the vessels of the Baltic fleet had almost unlimited liberty during the winter months. Whether the erection of lock-hospitals in large towns, but more especially in sea-port and garrison towns, would lessen this evil remains to be tried, but it is a subject well deserving the serious consideration of those who generously interest themselves in lessening the evils and assuaging the miseries of the human race, for unquestionably the transmission of syphilis in connection with other maladies of a constitutional nature from one generation to another may be clearly traced, and thus the fairest and most immaculate portions of mankind may be made hereafter to pay the penalty we daily incur by neglecting or refusing, on the grounds of conscientious scruples, to provide the means necessary to eradicate the disease from amongst the helpless victims of vice and depravity.

The proportion of cases of rheumatism occurring in 1,000 of mean force was—

In the Black Sea - - - - - - - - - -	74·5
In the Baltic fleet - - - - - - - - -	99·4
In the Infantry in the Mediterranean during peace - - -	43·0
In the Infantry in the United Kingdom - - - - -	54·0

It is, therefore, evident from these and other data, that seamen, generally speaking, are much more liable to rheumatic complaints than soldiers; but this will only hold good so long as the latter are comfortably lodged in barracks or cantonments, for when in the field and in the presence of an enemy, they are probably as much exposed to cold and damp as the seamen of the navy.

The proportion of wounds and injuries of every description to the thousand of mean force was greater in the Baltic than in the Black Sea fleet, but the reverse was the case with respect to the ratio of mortality. In the former the total number of deaths from all kinds of injuries and drowning was 135; of these 21 were from wounds received in action with the enemy, five from gun-shot wounds received in an unfair attack made by a detachment of Russian troops on a boat's crew while landing under a flag of truce at Hango, 57 from drowning, and 52 from accidental injuries sustained principally by falls from the rigging. In the force in the Black Sea the total number of deaths from external violence and drowning amounted to 286; of these 201 were killed in action, or subsequently died of wounds received in action with the enemy; 40 were drowned, and 45 were killed by accidental injuries.

The following Table shows the total mortality from all causes in the naval forces employed against the enemy in the Baltic and Black Seas during the years 1854 and 1855, including the naval brigade and the marines serving with the army before Sebastopol :—

DEATHS.	In the Baltic.	In the Black Sea.
From Fever	39	133
From Eruptive Fevers	23	6
From diseases of the Brain	26	32
From diseases of the Respiratory Organs	124	93
From diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	17	20
From diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	127	734
From diseases of the Liver	10	2
From diseases of the Kidneys	8	3
From Rheumatism, &c.	2	4
From diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue, including Erysipelas	13	22
From other diseases, and from diseases not known	17	79
From disease, &c., amongst men left behind either in hospital or in the camp by vessels which had returned to England	-	40
From Wounds and Accidents	139	316
TOTALS	545	1,484

The total number of deaths, therefore, amounted to 2,029, namely, 1,574 from disease, 228 from accidental injuries, suicide and drowning, and 227 from wounds received in action with the enemy.

A QUESTION now presents itself which has a special interest in reference to the future; namely, whether it might not have been possible by other means or measures than those which were adopted to have lessened the amount of the preceding mortality. With respect to the deaths from wounds received in action, although it does not come within the scope of a medical report, nor is it the province of a medical officer to offer any opinion on operations of a naval or military character, even though they involve the loss of life, still it is satisfactory to be able to state that there is no evidence in the Medical Returns sent into the office of the Director-General, that any unnecessary sacrifice of life took place during the war, nor was one drop of blood spilled which the nature of the occasion did not fully justify. With the exception, therefore, of the men who were killed in the batteries before Sebastopol by imprudently exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy, it does not appear that the mortality under this head could have been lessened in any degree. The deaths from accidental wounds, injuries and drowning are numerous, but as they generally depended on chance circumstances, or on the inattention and carelessness of the persons themselves, they can hardly be regarded as coming under the head of deaths, which could have been diminished by human interference.

The diseases which most commonly prevail in fleets and armies may be divided into three classes, namely, into those which arise from a deficiency of food, clothing and shelter, and from overworking the physical energies of nature. Secondly, into those which arise from endemic or climatic causes, such as marsh emanations, heat and cold, moisture and drought, and from local causes, such as putrid effluvia and a tainted atmosphere from defective ventilation; and thirdly, into those which arise from the inhalation of the germs of infectious diseases, such, for instance, as those which escape from patients labouring under cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, and the exanthemata.

The deaths from diseases included in the first class, namely, typhoid fevers and scorbutic diseases, including dysentery, diarrhœa and ulcer, were not numerous, for during the whole period of the war the fleets were well supplied with good wholesome provisions and suitable clothing;—and as for shelter, it was such as has always been found to be sufficient for British seamen, namely, the decks of their respective ships. It is true that in both fleets a slight scorbutic tendency made its appearance, but it did not exceed that which generally takes place in vessels which remain three or four months consecutively at sea. The disease has often appeared in a worse form in the African cruizers, and in vessels employed on the coast of China. Its appearance in both fleets, however, had been anticipated, and large supplies of lemon-juice, preserved meats and vegetables, were forwarded from England, which, together with fresh meat and vegetables obtained on the stations, completely held the disease in check. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the mortality from diseases of this class

class could not have been materially lessened by any other mode of victualling, clothing, or sheltering the force at sea.

The naval brigade employed in the trenches before Sebastopol suffered for a time from a defective diet, and from exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, because it was not foreseen that they would be required to remain there throughout the winter; but as soon as their wants were made known, they were furnished with every necessary from their respective ships. Unhappily there is no mode of conducting duties of this nature which is free from severe labour and privation.

The deaths from diseases consequent on local or climatic causes were also few, for, with the exception of the exposure of the Black Sea fleet in Besika Bay previously to its passing through the Bosphorus, the crews of the respective vessels in either sea were seldom brought within the influence of land agencies inimical to health. When it was necessary to land men in low swampy places, as sometimes happened in the Black Sea and the sea of Azof, quinine wine was almost invariably given as a protection against fever; and when offensive effluvia existed in the holds, or between the decks of a ship, they were immediately got rid of by the admission of air and the use of a solution of the chloride of zinc. As the other causes mentioned under this head as sources of disease were not specially active on either station, it may be safely assumed that the mortality could not have been lessened by the adoption of any additional precautions in reference to local terrestrial or climatic causes.

Whether a large proportion of the mortality which occurred from infectious diseases might not have been prevented unfortunately does not remain a matter of doubt, though this refers solely to cholera morbus, the infectious nature of which is still doubted by many; nevertheless, whether it be dependent on local or personal causes, there are few who will not admit that if the fleet in the Baltic had not anchored in Baro Sound during the summer of 1854, and if that in the Black Sea had shunned Baljick and Varna throughout July, August and September of the same year, the mortality under this head would have been greatly reduced. Whether the nature of the service would have admitted the fleet in either sea keeping at a distance from these places is a question which does not affect the proposition in reference to the future, and the possibility of preserving health and saving the lives of many valuable men on similar occasions.

COPY of the MEDICAL STATISTICAL RETURNS of the BALTIC and BLACK SEA FLEETS, during the Years 1854 and 1855.

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

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